FURNITURE.

hamber Suits.

\$55 Marble-Top Dressing Case

Sets Marked Down to \$45.

\$70 Marble-Top French Dressing

Case Sets Marked Down to \$55

\$95 Marble-Top French Dressing

Case Sets Marked Down to \$75

Our line of "Geldowsky Suits"

be offered for the next 10 days

REGARDLESS OF COST.

Upholstery Goods

Very choice excellent selec-

tions, endless variety, at fully one-

third less than their actual value.

marked in like ratio.

WABASH AVE.

"Specialties"

NOTE THE PRICES:

Dress Plaids, 24-inch at 35 and 40c.

Former price 60 and 75c. CAMOLET CLOTH

46-inch All Wool at 75c. Momie Cloths,

46-inch All Wool at 85c. (These are good value at \$1.)

HANDKERCHIEF PLAIDS. HANDKERCHIEF PLAIDS HANDKERCHIEF PLAIDS Only \$1.00 per Yard.

Reduced from \$1.50 and \$1.75. FRENCH CASHMERES.

44-inch All Wool at 75c. **ELEGANT DRESS PLAIDS.**

46-inch All Wool, \$1.50. "SILK AND WOOL NOVELTIES. MARKED DOWN TO

One-Half their Original Price.

Dress Flannels 46-inch All Wool at \$1.00, ALL COLORS.

P. S .--- An early inspection will secure choicest colorings and richest designs in these (specialties), as the quantity is limited and goods cannot be duplicated at

STATE-ST.,

RTHS.

RIAGES.

DEATHS.

45 p. m., Mrs. C. H. Cushing, a

HISTENSEN—In this city Nov. Swing. John F. Charleston and sen. No cards.

**Con Thursday, Nov. II, at the sea Mason. Is South Hainted st., tos Edward Cheney, D. Ly, Mr., buttoit, Mich., and Miss Fannie

the lith inst., John, Gyears and idence of his parents, Michael id, 514 South Morgan-st. on Friday, the lith inst., at 12 nee by cars to Culvary Cemetery, alel Moon, at his residence, near the 35th year of his age.

nation of the brain, Mrs. Sarah Fears. (f. John C. Oleson, agod 30 years. ath heart disease. Mrs. Ellen G. Harris, agod 44 inys, wife of O. M. Harris, Tre-

papers please copy. liphtheria, Raiph A., only child Anna Lane, aged 2 years and 3

riday, from residence southeast 16-st. and Egandale-av., Ren-Oakwoods Cemetery. anie H., ared 16 years I month ighter of William H. and Mary

ckson, Mich., for interment, our beloved sleep, papers please copr., at 7 p. m., John Phillips, of the enstelh, aged 56 years. p. m., at his late residence, No, lages to Graceland. Friends of

ARKE WILL CONDUCT THE

MORE WILL LEAD THE nce meeting in Lower Farwell will be Mr. Lattimore's closing tendance is desired.

LUB OF THE FOURTEENTH

THE NURSERY AND HALF-dil hold a reception at that in-st. Tuesday, Nov. 16, commence ontinuing throughout the after-be served to those who desire orthy charity are cordially in-thus see the work which their ustained. To go to the Asylam on Clark or State-sta, to the cor-ling-sts.

RD REPUBLICAN CLUBAND in Blue, will meet this even-Business of importance is to blicans are invited to attend.

A REGULAR MEETING OF straight Republican Club this Pacific Hotel Club Room, for g officers for the ensuing term. asted to be present.

Trade Sales

g etc. C Goods, Merchandise, Crock-C Glassware, etc. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers

lov. 12, at 10 a. m.,

ouse, 160 West Monroe-st., ases and Fixtures, 50 large Cath-yor Books, Stationery, Notions, Without reserve.

Send ii. 2, 2, or 5 for a sample retail box by express of the best candles in America, put up elegantly and strictly pure. Rafers to all Chicago. Address GUNTHER, Confectivelt.

TION SALES.

P: GORE & CO.,

ABLE'S SALE.

CANDY.

UNCEMENTS.

mis-st., Friday morning at

Michigan-av. and Twenty-second-st.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS. AMUSICAL WONDER.



DENTISTRY. VITALIZED AIR.
Bow Safe Remedy. No More Pala With Tooth.





ALBEMARLE HOTEL, COR. DEARBORN & RANDOLPH-STS.

Tropean style. First-class rooms.

W. A. JENKINS, Proprietor.

DRUGGISTS. H. A. HURLBUT & CO.,

Wholesale Druggists, 75 and 77 Randolph-st. MACHINE SCREWS.

Machine Screws. BTANDARD MANUFACTURING CO., T. JUNE, Pres. 54 and 56 Michigan-st.

Toung Man, Residing in Des Moines, la. act as Correspondent or Agent for a Chi-lastern House or Business. Satisfactory see or Chicago references given. Nothing able business wanted. Address Drawer A.

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS.

Field, Leiter & Co.

Call attention to Low Prices in DRESS GOODS Department:

ONE LOT ALL-WOOL "CAMEL HAIR," 44 INCHES WID At 50c, worth 80c per Yard.

ALL-WOOL "SHOODA," 44 INCHES WIDE At 60c, worth 90c per Yard.

ONE LOT ALL-WOOL "SHOODA," 44 INCHES WIDE At 65c, worth \$1.00 per Yard.

ONE LOT ALL-WOOL "SHOODA," 44 INCHES WIDI At 75c, worth \$1.15 per Yard,

ONE LOT SILK AND WOOL "FINE DRESS GOODS, 46 INCHES WIDE.

At \$1.00, from \$2.00 per Yard. ONE LOT ALL-WOOL "CHEVIOT" SUITING,

At 65c, from \$1.15. ONE LOT "ENGLISH CASHMERE" BROCADE

At 25c, worth 45c per Yard. ONE LOT

ALL-WOOL "SERGE," EXTRA QUALITY At 25c, worth 45c per Yard.

The above goods are desirable in style and quality, and are offered with many other DRESS NOVELTIES, at correspond-

88 State-st.

DENTISTRY.

Dr. Day,

133 East Madison-st.

Gold, \$10. Filling, 1-4 Old Rates. VITALIZED AIR

years' actual test without a failure.

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

New York--London--Paris.

teamers sail Every Saturday from New York for Southampton and Bremen.

INMAN LINE

Ocean Steamships,

Carrying the British and United States Malla. New York and Liverpool, via Queenstown. citets to and from the principal English. Scotel h. French, German, Italian, and Scandinavia

These steamors carry no live stock of any kind.
FRANCIS C. BHOWN, Gen. Western Agent,
32 South Clark-st., Chicago,
ontinent for sale.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

General Transatiantic Company.

Between New York and Havre, Pier 42, N. S., foot of
Morton-st.

Travelers by this line avoid both transit by English
allway and the discomfort of crossing the Chennel in
a small boat.

AMERICAN LINE.

ANCHOR LINE MAIL STEAMERS

DEVONIA, Nov. II, 5 a m | ETHIOPIA, Nov. II, noon ANCHORIA.Nov.3, 7 a m | BOLIVIA, Dec. 4, 7 a m These steamers do not carry cattle, sheep, or pies New York to London direct. Now X, 2 pm | ViClORIA, Nov. II, 2 pm | ViClORIA, Nov. II, noon Cabins, 16 to 30. Excursion Ticken as reduced rates.

STATE LINE

To Glasgow, Liverpool, Dublin, Belfast, and London-derry, from L. V. every Thursday. Piret Cabin, Riv 10 fft, according to accommodation. Second Cabin, 5th Description.

HENDERSON BIOUTHERS, 96 Washington-st.

SIDEBOARDS, SECRETARIES, AND HALL-STANDS Lower than Ever.

We are daily receiving immense additions to our line of Fancy Furniture, and parties will find that our stock is the most attractive in the city, and our prices lower

1 1111 1111 U10 1 1 1 1 U U U U U SPIEGEL & CO., Finest TEAS in the world, specially imported for the HOLIDAYS. Bamboo Baskets, Japanese Glove, Jewel, and fine inlaid Boxes filled with Tea from 25c up to \$5 each. See our "CURIO DEPARTMENT," and

251 and 253 Wabash-av., NEAR JACKSON-ST.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK Offers for sale a limited amount of

NORTH CHICAGO CITY RAILWAY Best (RUBBER OR) \$5 20-YEAR Six Per Cent Mortgage Bonds.

These Bonds are placed on the market at 112% AND INTEREST, at which price they are the EQUIVALENT OF A 5 PER CENT BOND AT PAR. The total issue of these Bonds is 800,000, a portion of which will be applied, when sold, to the redemption of outstanding bonds of said Company maturing in 1881 and 1882 and 1883. Holders of any of these issues may effect an exchange for the new Bonds on strictly equitable terms if early application is made to the bank for this purpose. Inventor of Lower Suction Plate, which never loosens while talking or eating; 5 NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

SCHOOL TEACHERS. Highest Price paid for CITY SCRIP at LEOPOLD MAYER'S BANK, 78 Le Salle-st. Passengers booked for London and Paris at lowest rates. Rates of passage from New York to Southampton, London, Ravre, and Bremen, first-cabin, filly second-class cabin, fell; and Bremen, first-cabin, filly second-class cabin, fell; and Bremen, first-cabin, filly second-class cabin, fell; and the control of the second filly filly second-class cabin, fell; and the only agents authorised to sell these tickets are

2 South Clark-st, General Agents, 104 Fifth-av., Local Agents.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CITY PROPERTY, AT CURRENT RATES.
MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st. THERMOMETERS.

CULVER, PAGE, SELLOYNE & CO. 25 Retail Stationers 118 & 120 Monroe-st. THERMOMETERS,

For the Dairy and House.
Pool's Barometrical Thermometer, carves
wiss Wood, plain solid Maple, and common Tin Thermometers.
Elegant Thermometers in Wood and Brass, in unique styles; Anchors, Telescope, Battle Axe, Hammers, Towers, Monuments, nd other designs.

Thermometers in Bronze and Ivory.

A Great Variety of Fancy Goods. COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

as small boat.

Fightlin And DE LESSEPS. Torlois... Nov. 17.2 pm
CANADA. Franguel...... Wednesday. Nov. 24, 10 am
ST. LAURENT. Santelle.... Wednesday. Dec. 1.2 pm
PRICE OF PASSAGE (including wine): TO HAV RE
First Cabin, \$100 and \$231. Second cabin, \$20. Steerger, \$25, including wine, bedding, and utensils. Checks
drawn of Credit Lyonals of Paris in amount to suit.
1,OUIS DE BEBIAN Agent, 6 Bowling Green. foot
of Broadway, N. Y.
W. F. WHITE, Cabin Agent,
W. H. WHITE, Cabin Agent,
W. H. WHITE, Cabin Agent,
Chicago. FIELD, LINDLEY & CO., Philadelphia and Liverpool, calling at Queenstown. Sailing regularly every Saturday and every alternate Wednesday from Philadelphia, carrying cabin, intermediate, and stoerage passengers, and the U. S. Mail. RED STAR LINE,
Carrying the United States and Royal Belgian Mails. The only Direct Line to Antwerp, in Belgiam, sailing every tenth day alternately from Philadelphia and New York.

For Passage Tickets to or from Europe and Drafts on Great Britain and the Continent apply to PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents.

110 East Randelph-st. Chicago. Commission Merchants,

88 & 90 La Salle-st., Chicago. EDWARD M. FIELD, DANIEL A. LINDLEY, EDWARD S. WASHBURN, CYBUS W. FIELD, Special

PICTURE FRAMES. Frames ORNAMENTAL GOLD Frames. Send to manufacturer for illustrated Oatalogue.

S. H. Merl Walan., 20 to 260 Wabash-ar.

Gents' Dress Silk Hats, Broadway Style, Superior Quality, on hand and made to measure. Price, \$5.00, at BARNES' Hat Store, 86 Mad-ison-st. (Tribune Building).

Madison and Peoria-sts.

"OUR PRICES"

DOWN! DOWN! WAY DOWN 50c! yd. Marked Do

DRESS GOODS. \$1.25! 75c! yd. Marked Dow \$32 Suits Marked Down to \$26 \$37 Suits Marked Down to \$32 \$2.00!

DRESS GOODS. \$1.00! yd. Marked Dow DRESS GOODS. \$3.00.

"A Very Desirable Fabric," CREPE IMPERIALS "The Best Quality in the Market,"
"46 Inches Wate,"

75c! Marked DOWN from Dollar Twenty-Five \$1.00! yd. Marked Dow CORDUROYS. \$2.50!

\$1.25! yd. Marked Dow Paris Serges; \$2.50! Parisian Rebes,

\$15.00! | \$30.00! Silk Mixed Dress Goods

"24 inches wide,"
25 CI
Marked Down from Seventy-Five Cents. Wool Plaids.

Domestic Dress Goods. ALL ONE-THIRD DOWN! DOWN! DOWN! "AS USUAL,"

LEADERS of POPULAR PRICES! Madison and Peoria-sts.

The Black Hills. "PIERRE ROUTE."

Completion of "All-Rail" Line to Pierre, D. T., on Missouri River via CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY, thence to all points in the Black Hills by the Northwestern Express Stage and Transportation

Only 170 Miles of Wagon or Stage Transportation, MAKING THIS THE

Shortest and Much the Quickest Route to the Black Hills. This superior route will be opened

MONDAY, NOV. 15. Through rates of Freight from CHICA 30 (until changed) on all property not classified higher than first-class in Revised Joint Classification will be:

MARVIN HUGHITT. 2d Vice-Prest, and Gen'i Man.C.& N.W.Ry., Chicago. HENRY C. WICKER, Freight Traffic Manager C. & N. W. Ry., Chicago.

BLAKELEY, Prest, N.W. Ex., S. & T. Co., St. Paul, Minn.

We're In!

Chicago & Eastern Illinois R.R. DANVILLE ROUTE, FOURTEENTH-ST.,

8:45 A. M. 7:35 P. M. Take State-st. cars, which run direct to depot.
TICKET OFFICES—IT Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hool, Palmer House, and at Depot. ABTISTS' MATERIALS.

A. H. ABBOTT & CO., 147 STATE-ST. PAINTING & DRAWING MATERIALS

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1880.

THE brewers of this country are opportunity to a protective tariff on barley. At a meet ing of the manufacturers of lager and other malt liquors, held at New York yesterday. a report was drawn up and adopted protest ing against the passage of a bill introduced into Congress during the last session, which provides for a duty of 25 cents per bushel on parley imported from Canada, instead of a 20 per cent ad valorem duty as now. The reans given why there should be no change are set forth in the report as: (1) That the proposed tax is a prohibitory one; (2) that through it the malt trade in this country would become a monopoly; (3) that it would make some brewers dishonest, as many would substitute some inferior substance for malt in manufacturing beer; (4) that it would increase the price of beer, and would tend to increase the consumption spirituous liquors, thereby increasing the number of paupers throughout the country, and producing misery in countless homes throughout the land, thus seriously affecting the National welfare. The barley-growers and the temperance people are yet to be

ALEXANDER BARLOW and Benjamin Hahn, wo noted burglars, entered the house of Thomas O'Brien, a produce-merchant at Syracuse, early yesterday morning with the intention of obtaining such money and valuables as they could lay hands on. Hahn ntered the room in which Mr. O'Brien and his wife slept, and was taking some money out of Mr. O'Brien's pocket when he the he heard Mrs. O'Brien move. He then took a carpenter's hammer which he brought with him and struck the woman a heavy blow, fracturing her skull and rendering her insensible. He treated her husband in the same way. The burglars then made off, went to a saloon, drank and played billiards. They were about leaving Syracuse when arrested O'Brien's condition is very precarious, and ere is no hope of Mrs. O'Brien's recovery. Barlow has confessed to his part in the transaction. Hahn, the brutal scoundrel who committed the foul deed, was the recipient of many favors at the hands of his victims.

BARNUM'S Committee met in New York esterday, and issued an address on Morey business, which for scandalous mendacity and utter meanness is only equaled by the manufacture and publication of the original forgery. Not content with falsely denying complicity with the publication of the letter, Barnum and his fellows insuit the intelligent people of America, outrage all forms of decency, and show themselves to be utterly unscrupulous and ost to all sense of honor by repeating exloded libels about Gen. Garfield. The address should rouse the indignation of the honest, patriotic men in the Democratic party, and they should take steps immediate ly to publicly repudiate Barnum and those who wallow with him in the mire of filthy

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL, a clon of the House of Marlborough, Sir Henry Drummond Wolff, and Mr. Gorst, three young about six months ago by practicing a mild type of Parnellite obstruction tactics in Parliament, are tired of the present Tory party, which John Stuart Mill once very happily described as the "Stupid party." The trio, who were referred to as "featherheads" during the last Parliamentary session,—by the way Senator Conkling has appropriated the epithet since,—propose to found a new party to be called the Young England party. If it consists of men of the calibre and attainments of Churchill, Wolff, and Gorst, it will not make much of a mark in the history of the world.

POPE LEO is represented by the London Times to be sadly perplexed over the condition of affairs in Ireland. He would assist the English Government, or rather the English landlords, if he thought he could safely do so. He deplores the frequent commission of agrarian outrages, and would, says the Times, denounce the agitation but that he fears his denunciation would have a result directly opposit to that which he wishes to bring about. He probably agrees with Froude's philosophy that the Irish would be Protestants but that the English are not Catholics, and thinks that taking the part of the English landlords would alienate the "most devoted children" of the Church, as they are sometimes flatteringly called by

ONE of the most appalling calamities which has been known in the history of the British dominions on this continent occurred near Stellarton, Nova Scotia, yesterday. By an explosion of gas at least forty, per-haps fifty, coal-miners have been buried under heaps of débris, suffocated, and burned to a crisp, and not one of their companions survive to tell the story of the catastrophe. Thirty of the unfortunate victims were married, and in most instances were the chief supporters of large families. The catastrophe has created intense excitement, and the miners for scores of miles around have flocked to the scene of the accident to assist in recovering the bodies of the unfortunate victims. THE Boycott expedition reached its desti-

nation yesterday unmolested, and will com-mence to gather in Mr. Boycott's harvest. The peasantry made no more hostile demonstration than hissing and groaning, and the London Tory organs are greatly disap-pointed. The Land-League leaders were present, and counseled the people to patience and peace. The London Times does not give up the sensational aspect of the case yet, and says that the members of the expe-dition have been marked out for future target practice. Gov. Cullon issued a proclamation yes-

terday calling in all outstanding State bonds, and announcing that no interest will be paid to the holders thereof after the 1st of January, 1881. The entire indebtedness of the State now is \$281,059.11. Of this \$23,600 was called in some time ago, but not surrendered by the holders, so that the interest-bearing debt at the present time is \$257,459.11. After the 1st of January the Prairie State will not owe a cent, and there will be upwards of \$100,000 in the Treasury to meet ordinary expenses. What Democratic State can make such a showing?

A TERRIFY gale blowing at the rate of thirty miles per hour swept over Lakes Ontario and Erie resterday merning, and drove the schooner Snowbird, laden with lumber, ashore near Oswego, N. Y., and the

schooner Cortez, with 19,000 bushels of wheat, from Milwaukee, ashore about thirty miles below Oswego at a place called Woodville. The crews of both vessels were saved by the sailors at the life-stations near at hand. Both vessels are total wrecks. A later dispatch brings news that two schooners are

ADJUTANT-GENERAL DRUM, in his annual report, recommends young men to enter military organizations during their school life. He says that the military duties need not necessarily interfere with their scholas-tic studies, and that the advantages to themselves and the Nation from connection with such organizations would more than com-pensate for the time lost. Gen. Drum also favors a uniform system of tactics, rules and forms for the regular army and the

JAMES LEONARD is son to the Sheriff of Davenport, Ia., and as such doubtless thought himself a man of "inflooence." A friend of his named Briggs was taken before Justice Kaufman, of Davenport, yesterday, and fined. Young Leonard wanted the Judge to reduce the fine. The latter refused, whereat Leonard began to abuse him. From words to blows was not long. Leonard knocked the Justice down, and then sho at him. The young man was arrested on a warrant charging assault with intent to kill.

THE Committee on Public Service of the Board of County Commissioners met yester-day for the purpose of fixing salaries of county employés for the next fiscal year. They agreed to recommend a slight increase in the salaries of several clerks in the County Clerk's and the County Treasurer's office They also agreed to recommend a reduction in the price paid for dieting prisoners from 25 cents to 20 cents per head per diem.

1 O'BRIEN, one of the perjurers in the More case, is a native of Washington, and is about 21 years old. He has as hard a reputation as any person of his age outside a Per in this country. He has been in jall at leas a dozen different times for robbery, assault fraud, and other crimes. His last exploit previous to the perjury business was a prize fight, in which he seems to have come off first best. He is a bad egg.

ALL the Nihilists tried for attempts against the life of the Czar have been found guilty by the Military Court at St. Petersburg Five of the convicted were sentenced death, and eleven to hard labor in the mine for life. Three female Nihilists were sen tenced to fifteen years' penal servitude. The

Gov. FOSTER says that he is a candidate for the Ohio Senatorship, and that he will fight hard to get it. He says he has no understanding whatever with Secretary Sherman, and that Gen. Garfield will not interfere in the contest. Gov. Foster adds that he does not know what the composition of the next Cabinet will be, and, further, he thinks that even Gen. Garfield does not know.

from the Las Vegas, Colo., jail Sunday night. A posse pursued them, and came up with them Thursday evening. The jail-birds showed fight, and two of the murderers, Allen and Davidson, were killed. Another of the party escape. The posse was in pursuit when last

A TRIBUNE representative interviewed several Aldermen yesterday as to what they thought of the proposed transfer of the Lake-Front property to the railroad com-pany. Most of those interviewed seem to be pleased at the idea of transfer, but some complain about the way in which the nego tiations for the sale have been conducted.

ONE Lord, a member of the Mas Legislature, was sent to jail for six months yesterday for having, while a married man, proposed marriage under an assumed name to a Miss Chamberlain, and for having assaulted the lady's father when he was for bade the house. Six months seems a small term of imprisonment for the fellow.

FRED LEWIS, an attorney at Cleveland called another limb of the law an "infernal cur" in the Police Court of that city yester day. He was fined for contempt of Court, and, rather than pay the fine, he went to jall for a few hours. He then thought better of the matter, paid his fine, and threatens to sue the Justice for false imprisonment.

ARCHBISHOP FREHAN will be consecrated at the Cathedral of the Holy Name a week from to-morrow. Besides the Suffragan Bishops of the new Archdiocese, Bishops Spalding and Baltes, there will be present Bishops Hogan, Dwenger, Gilmour, O'Con-nor, Ireland, and Ryan. The latter will preach the sermon of the occasion.

PERSUASION having had no effect, Dervisch Pasha has ordered the Albanian leaders to surrender Dulcigno, and threatens to use force to compel them should they refuse. The Albanian leaders ask for a month's time in which to consider the demand and their action thereon. The Turk has not yet replied to this modest request.

Among the candidates mentioned for Speaker of the lower branch of the Illinois Legislature are: Gen. H. H. Thomas, of Chicago; the Hon. Thomas F. Mitchell, of Bloomington; Col. A. R. Mock, of Henry; and the Hon. George D. Chaffee, of Shelbyville. Gen. Thomas is believed to stand the best chance of winning.

DR. GEORGE R. NEBINGEB, a prominent physician of Philadelphia, was taken sud-denly ill Thursday evening while delivering a lecture in that city, and died a few minutes thereafter. He had taken half an ounce of haudanum a little time before the lecture, in order to obtain relief from a temporary at-tack of sickness.

Dr. John Y. Porter, Assistant Surgeon in the United States Army, telegraphs from Key West under date of Nov. 9 that there have been ten cases of yellow-fever, of which two were fatal, at that point during the week ending Wednesday last. The Rev. Mr. Gilbert, an Episcopalian clergyman, was one of

DR. JOHN BUCHANAN, of bogus-medicalcertificate notoriety, pleaded guilty in the Philadelphia Court yesterday to the charge of having sold bogus academic degrees. His sentence was deferred.

A BOTTLE containing two life-insurance policies belonging to Oskar L. Stromquest, taken out by Olaf L. Sunquest and Charles Olson,—the two latter supposed to have been

was picked up on the beach near Muskegon yesterday. Mr. Stromquest lives at Muskegon, and says that Olson and Sanquest were on board the Alpena, and that the policies

Dr. J. T. Ausr, and his brother-in-law, James Humphrey, went on a spree at Winslow, Ind., Thursday night, and, entertaining old grudges against each other, com-menced quarreling. The quarrel was brought to an abrupt conclusion by Aust shooting Humphrey and killing nim in-

GEN. GARFIELD continues to receive about 200 letters of congratulation every day, and same purport. Many of the letters are from office-holders or office-seekers, but the great number seem to be genuine expressions of pleasure at the success of the Pres

troops, is surrounded by a strong force of Kurds at a place called Urumiah. On the Kurds at a place canculor other hand the Persian thoops have captured other hand the Persian thoops have captured. Kurds and making 180 prisoners.

LORD SALISBURY, next to Ben LORD SALISBURY, next to Day party, and blest man in the English Tory party, and life, will speak at Woodstock on the 30th inst., and it is said he will make a fierce attack on the Gladstone Government and the

GEN. GARFIELD'S majority over Gen. Han-cock in Iowa is 78,126. This is the largest majority which even that stanch Rep State ever gave to any candidate, and its majority now is much larger than any other.
State gives to the President-elect.

that 1,507,945 bales of cotton of this year's erop has been shipped from Southern ports, or by rail to Northern manufacturing points This is an increase over the shipme

this time last year of 167,781 bales. THE official returns show that Gen. Garfield received in Pennsylvania 444,704 votes, Gen. Hancock 407,428, Gen. Weaver 20, and Neal Dow and others 1,983. Gen. Ga field's majority over all was 14,625. The Keystone State did nobly.

Austria, leaves this evening for his post. He is prominently mentioned for Speaker of the next Congress, and says that he will return on short notice if his presence is neces-

THERE is a proposition before the Alabama Legislature favoring the holding of the election for State officers at the same time as the Presidential and Congressional elections. The proposition will probably be con-

MASSACHUSETTS, according to the official census report, has a population of 1,783,083. The females exceed the males by 66,044. The number of persons of foreign birth is 443,116, and there are 19,004 colored persons.

a complete and accurate list of the members of the General Assembly of this State. It will be seen that the Republicans will have a majority of thirteen in each branch. BARON BOISEY D'ANGLAS, the new French Minister to Mexico, arrived at New York yesterday. He will be the first accredited representative of France at the Mexican

Court since the death of Maximilian. HERR RICHTER, a member of the Prussian.
Parliament, made a fierce onslaught yesterday on the budget submitted by the Ministers. He particularly denounced the proposal to increase taxation.

THE official weather indications give the Upper Lake region to-day southwest to northwest winds, generally lower temperature, and stationary or higher barometer.

PETROLEUM has been discovered at Ponca, Neb., twenty-two miles west of Sloux City. The oil was found at 550 feet below the surface. Its quality is not known.

A LETTER-CARRIER of Paris had a parcel containing bank-notes representing 600 francs stolen from him yesterday in Rue St. Vinne. From March 24, 1853, until April 30, 1880, the Illinois Central Railroad Company paid into the Treasury of the State of Illinois

Two small children left alone by their mother in a house on Poplar street, Milwaukee, were burned to death yesterday.

WILLIAM V. GROVER, a fifty-year-old husband of Red Bank, N. J., has shot and killed his thirteen-year-old wife.

ABOUT \$500,000 in gold bullion was with-drawn from the Bank of England yesterday for shipment to New York.

MR. WHEELER, an Irish land agent, was shot dead yesterday near a place called Oola, in the County of Limerick.

GEN. J. C. SMITH, Treasurer of the State of Illinois, held in his vaults on the 1st of Octo-ber last \$2,468,606.89.

THE BREWERS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—A meeting of brewers was held here to-day to take action against the passage of the bill now pending before Congress to increase the duty on barley mait imported from Canada from 20 per cent ad valorem to a specific duty of 25 cents per bushel. The report of the Committee appointed on the subject was adopted protesting against the passage of the bill, stating that it would not increase the revenue of the country, but was a prohibitory tax; that it would crush out all competition in malt; would offer direct temptation to use poorer articles and malt substitutes in the manufacture of beer; would increase the price of beer, now a fractional substitute of distilled liquors, and would increase the expenses of the poorhouses throughout the land, add misery in countless homes, and affect our National welfare. A petition to Congress protesting against an increase of duty on mait was signed by all the brewers present, and copies sent to all the brewers in the United States for their signatures.

YELLOW-FEYER AT KEY WEST.

YELLOW-FEVER AT KEY WEST. Washington, D. C., Nov. 12.—Assista Surgeon John Y. Porter, United Statarmy, advises the National Board of Healt under date of Nov. 2, that from the 3d to 18th inst. there had been ten cases of yallo fever and two deaths at Key West. One the deaths was Episcopal ciergyman Gilbe

KING OF TERRORS.

Another Calamity Added to the Year's Appalling Record.

The Gases of a Coal-Pit in Nova Scotia Suddenly Ignite.

Undoubted Destruction of Forty or Fifty People at Work Within.

Names of the Miners Seemingly Consigned to Inevitable Death.

No Survivor Yet Able to Tell What Caused the Catastrophe.

Thirty-three of the Victims Married and the Supporters of Large

The Miners of the Whole Region Gathered in Terror About the Pit.

er Full of Dynamite Dancing lecfully on a Snag at Eric, Pennsylvania.

Peculiar Street-Car Accident at St. Louis -An Arm Torn Off-Other Private Advarsities.

' A MINE ON FIRE. FIRST NEWS.

itch to The Chicago Trib HALIFAX, N. S., Nov. 13,-The first news of the colliery explosion at Stellarton that eached here was that 800 miners were imned in a hurning mine. A later disatch is to the effect that only thirty or forty men are in that part of the mine which is on fire, and about 200 are imprisoned underground. The facts as to the explosion are as follows: Previous to 6 o'clock the two night foremen, John Campcell and John Weir, came to the surface and ted the pit all safe, addings that they had not known the workings so free from gas for some time. At 5 o'clock the day man, Angus McKay, one of the missing, and A. D. McKenzie, who, being fortunately on the north side, escaped, descended the

THE LAMPS were all safe, gave them out to the men as they came down the pit, and told them every, tning was safe. The men proceeded as usual to their respective boards and other places of work. At 6:35 o'clock, Charles Ross, the driver of the fan, while performing his HEARD A PECULIAR ROAR

ing from the fan. A heavy rush of later the roof of the fan-house, made of plank, was blown ipto the air, followed by a quantithe fan-house. He immediately reported to Thos. Blinkenson, the chief engineer, who ordered Ross to increase the velocity of the fan. The flying timber and bricks at the fan-pit attracted the attention of numbers of people who flocked to that spot. Blinkenson ordered the "bogey," or tub, to be lowered in case any of the men working below might have reached the spot and tried to escape by the fan pit; but, when Ross attempted to carry out this order, he found it impossible to do so on account of the quantity and strong quality of "damp" or poisonous gas being sucked up by the fan. Fortunately no

This was almost providential, for, bad the fan been injured and stopped, though only for a short time, the men working on the north side would, if not killed by the explosion, have very shortly died from "atterdamps," and, afterwads, a series of explosions, the same as occurred in the Drummond calamity, would have preented explorations, and rendered it impossible to secure the bodies for weeks, and perhaps months. It was now too patent that

A GREAT CALAMITY had occurred, and it was believed that thirty to thirty-five men working on the south side had been cut off from all means of escape Volunteers were called for, and Duncan Mc-Kenzie, Fred Schuerman, and Rory McDon-ald, who will be remembered as one of the volunteers in the late accident, descended and attempted to enter the south side of the working, but found the gas so strong that they could only get a few yards. At the foot of the shaft they met John Dunpar, and proceeded fifty yards to the south-

FOUND A MAN NAMED JOHNSON, scious but living. Schuerman and Hudson carried him to the foot of the shaft and took him up. He was removed to his residence, and will likely recover. Returning to the pit and proceed-

FOUND A MAN NAMED M'GILVRAY lying on his side insensible, with his arm raised, so as to protect his face. Hudson says his arms were still warm. He apparently had just died. Eight miners have been recovered from the locality of the explosion, but their recovery is somewhat doubtful. Four are in a decidedly dying dition. In conversation with some of the unded men they state that they are unable

treme. Women and children are sobbing pit-eously for their lost ones. Work is totally ded at all the collieries in together powerless to render any as-see on account of the precarious condi-

n of the pit.
Work is totally suspended at all the col-

ers, but are altogether powerless to render seistance on account of the precarious conlition of the pit.

The following are the names of the missing men, whom there are no hopes of recovering James Mitchell, overman. Angus McNay, shot-firer.

James Lemon. Edward Savage. Thomas Murdock Edward Roberts, Sr. Edward Roberts, Jr. John Roberts. John Cummings. Daniel Cummings. Job Skinner. William Livers. Daniel Sutherland John McLaughlin. John McKinnon. John Crawford, James Nairn. Thomas Sullivan Murdock McDonald.

H. Hadden. John McInnes John McNeil.

Thomas McKay. Others are in the pit. Their names on be ascertained yet.

THE POLLOWING ARE INJURED so badly that no hopes of their recovery are entertained: Matt McPherson

William Dubarg. George Burden. William McCleso. Reuben Dunbar. The number of men still in the pit is said to be forty-four.

STELLARTON DISPATCH.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune STELLARTON, N. S., Nov. 13-4 & m. Everything is in great confusion, and it is impossible to get correct information. As far as known, forty-seven men and boys were in the bond and are supposed to be lost. Thirty-three of these were married men, some with large families. Searching parties cannot get in very far on account of masses of coal blocking up the way in all directions. Messrs. J. Hudson, of the Albion Mines, Greene, of the Vale, and S. Poole, of the Acadia, went down the pit this morning. One body was recovered, and two were seen by explorers. Several dead horses were found. None of the miners on the north side were injured, and quite a number of them

WERE SURPRISED AT THE CHOWD around the mouth of the pit when they came up to dinner, not having any idea that such a terrible fate had befallen their fellow workmen. Messrs. Hudson, Greene, Simpson, and Poole, with other volunteers who went down in the pit, found it impossible to explore the south side for any distance on account of the afterdamp, there being no air through the side, as all the doors had been blown down by the blast. They found some bodies, but could not identify them. All the horses in the pit, twenty-nine in number, are dead. It feared another explosion will occur this afternoon when the plt gathers gas again.

THE DISTRICT LIES immediately south of the Town of New gow, in Picton County, on the north shore of Nova Scotis. The area of the field may be estimated at about thirty-five miles. and it extends from a point near Sutherland's River to the Middle River of Pictou. From this region comes the best bituminous coal. The main seam has been worked for several years at the Albion mines by the Halifax Coal Company. The Acadia seam of Westville is operated by the Acadia Company, the only American compa ny working in that region.

THE FOORD PIT is the most important and extensive mine in the great coal basin of East River. It is divided into the north and south stopes. The north slope extends for about a mile and three-quarters from the mouth of the pit and then south over a mile. Hence, most of the men engaged in the north slope to-day escaped uninjured. It was in these same workings, in pits now abandoned, that

At that time it was found necessary to let in the waters of the East River to extinguish the fire. This, however, is the first serious explosion that has taken place in the Foord Pit while it has been managed by the Halifax Mining Company since they obtained the property in 1872. About two months ago the workings of one of the old pits were tapped, and the water burst through, destroying a large amount of property, but no life.

JUST ONE MONTH AGO YESTERDAY, on the 12th of October, the water brok through again in a different quarter, and swept down the slope like a torrent, carrying cars and horses and men before it. On this occasion six men lost their lives, and so great an amount of débris accumulated in the bottom of the pit that nearly a week elapsed before all the bodies were recovered.

PARTICULARS,
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuns, New Glasgow, N. S., Nov. 13-4 a. m.-A terrific explosion occurred in the Foord Pit of the Aibion coal-mines at Stellarton at half-past 6 o'clock yesterday morning. Gas had collected in one of the bonds or headers, and is supposed to have been ignited by a defective lamp. A full force of men, about 160, were in the pit at the time, and only a portion of them escaped. It is believed that at least fifty-five men were killed. When

THE NEWS OF THE DISASTER first reached the surface it was suppose that almost the entire force of employés had been annihilated, and scenes of the wildest excitement followed. Gradually, however, members of the various gangs came up, much to the relief of the anxious villager who had collected at the mouth of the pit.

ONE OF THE BOSSES avers that forty-four men are still in the pit. If the mine should take fire, which is now feared, the bodies of the dead will be consumed beyond any doubt. Of the eight injured laborers brought to the surface, five are not expected to recover, At about 10 o'clock yesterday morning Mr. Hudson, the manager; his son, Joseph Hudson; Messrs. Poole, Greene, and others, of the Acadia and Vale Collieries, and Mr. Tupper, overman, went down to

EXPLORE THE THE PIT.

to the scene of the accident in great num- mile from the mouth. They found all the toppings blown off the south side, indicating that it had originated in the same bond in that part of the workings. They discovered two dead bodies, were unable to bring them mouth of the pit on account of the

FIRE-DAMP. The horses in the stables were all dead. Nothing further could be learned of the missing men. It was thought to be certain death for the explorers to venture further owing to the dense accumulation of gas. They succeeded in stopping up the passages so as to change the course of the air. It takes about four hours to effect this change, and until that time has elapsed it was impossible to tell whether the explosion had resulted in setting fire to the mine or not. The exploring party returned to the surface about half-past 12 to await the change of air.

SCARED.

A SHIP FULL OF DYNAMITE DANCING ON A SUNKEN PIER AT ERIE, PA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ERIE, Pa., Nov. 12.—This city is in a great state of excitement, owing to the imminent danger of a fearful explosion of nitro-glycerine which may occur at any moment. The schooner George Mobery, from Quebec, laden with twenty tons of explosive compound, put in this port from stress of weather Thursday night. (She has since dragged her anchors, and is now aground on a sunken pier, upon which she is beating with great violence. Efforts have been made to get her cult to estimate the damage to life or property that might ensue in the event of an explosion. There is about five feet of water in

OTHER ACCIDENTS.

KILLED BY A TRAIN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna KEOKUK, Ia., Nov. 12.-An accident of the most harrowing nature occurred last even-ing on the Toledo, Peorla & Warsaw, be-tween Glassford, Ill., and this city, by which a deaf and dumb man, Joseph McCoy by name, was deprived of his life. The west ern-bound train, being behind time, was run-ning at a speed faster than card time in order to make connections, when a man was noticed approaching the train, head downwards, unconscious of his dangerous posiion. The train was almost upon its innocent victim, but the engineer made a deperat the train. It was too late, however, for in another instant the beam of the pilot of the comotive struck McCoy in the breast and aben, throwing him a distance of seventyfive feet. The unfortunate victim was a nan of middle age. His remains will be aken to relatives in Glassford.

STREET-CAR ACCIDENT. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 12.—The brake on one of the Papin-avenue street-cars was snapped while going down grade this afternoon. The car ran on to the horses' heels, and caused them to run away. The driver at the very outset was thrown off the car, and his lines were left hanging on the brake. The car was full of lady and hildren passengers at the time, and a paril ensued among them. Nearly all jumped off. among those who remained on board was hant, and her two little children. Sh placed her little ones in one corner of the car, and then went out on the front plat orm. She knew that the brake was useless

SHE GRASPED THE LINES. and tried to check the runaway horses. She was unable to accomplish her object, and the team ran on until they struck the single track and ran headlong into a car coming in an opposit direction. Mrs. Scudder, in the meantime, seeing the danger ahead, got in-side the car and held to her children until the collision came, and then, although the cars were badly broken up, they escaped

umped from the car, alighted upon her lead, sustaining severe injury. Miss Christinia Divoli, another who jumped, was scratched about the face and hands badly. Mrs. Henry Strait, another passenger, was hurt in the same way, the others escaping without injury. The driver of the car, Henry Marsinger, was thrown in under the ear and four of his toes were cut.

DROWNED.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune OTTAWA, Ill., Nov. 12.-Last evening man's hat was found floating in the main canal, near Columbus street bridge, and upon nquiry it was learned that a laborer named John Fitzgerald was missing from his home near by, not having been home since the day efore. The canal was dragged and his body found only a few rods from his own door. It s supposed that he had fallen into the water. The Coroner's inquest was concluded about midnight, and the verdict rendered was in accordance with the above supposition. Deeased leaves a wife and young lady daugh-

A HORRIBLE AFFAIR.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Trib INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 12.-This after noon, at a quarter past 4 o'clock, William Champion, Jr., working in the Journal job ress-rooms, while adjusting a belt to a pulley, was caught in the machinery, and his left arm completely torn off above the elbow, leaving the limb curled about the shaft. He was also thrown from the ladder to the floor but is believed to have suffered no internal injury. The father is also employed in the same room, and was a witness to the terrible

accident. Surved to DEATH. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 12.—Two small chilen were burged to death on Poplar street this evening. Their mother had left the house to do some work, and the children vere trying to keep the fire up, when their lothing caught. OVER AN EMBANKMENT.

ALLAIRE, N. J., Nov. 12.—George Schaffer of Dunham, while driving a team yesterday, was dashed over an embankment thirty-five feet high, and was picked up dead. It was found necessary to shoot both horses. ACCIDENTALLY POISONED. NEWBURG, Ont., Nov. 12.—Emma Shingler.

8 years old, was accidentally poisoned yes day by eating the root of Anconitum cellus. She died in two hours. UNDER A LOCOMOTIVE. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
FORT WAYNE, Ind., Nov. 12.—Frank C.
obbs, of Tiffan, O., a brakeman on the

local freight, Fort Wayne Road, fell under a comotive, near Warsaw, and was so badly cut up that he cannot possibly recover. AN INFANT KILLED.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tru GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Nov. 12.-The in fant son of Waterman Butler fell into a tub

of hot water to-day and was fatally scalded

ath ensuing within a few hours. A Cool Murderer.

George Wheeler, who murdered his sister-inlaw in San Francisco, and who said that she
submitted willingly to be choked to death, maintains a wonderful composure. His wife visited
him in prison, and he offered to kiss her; but
she repelled him, exclaining, "O you viliain!"
He saked her what she had come for if not
to be friendly. "I want you to tell me the
truth," she repried, "How did you kill her?
Don't deceive me now. Tell me just how you
did it." "Do you want to know?" he asked,
carclessly, "Yes; I want you to tell me before God just how you did it." "O I'll tell
you. Just hold my hat a moment, will you?"
said he, to a bystander, as he stretched his left
hand foward the tearful wife. She instinctively drew back. "Don't be scared, and he; "I
won't hurt you. This is how I did it"; and he
placed his left hand on her mouth and grasped
ber tifroat with his right. In a moment he released her; and she asked. "Didn't she strugrief" "O yes, of course she kicked a little;
but she had made up her mind to die." A Cool Murderer.

NEW YORK.

Session of the Association of Employers of Perjurers.

An Address, Shameless as the Forgery, Published to the World.

Nearly Every Word of the Two Confessions Admitted to Be True.

Utterly Disreputable Insults Heaped upon an Illustrious Man.

The Fraud Issue Abandoned, and the No farious Barnum Thanked for Efficient Services."

Mr. Pecksniff Hewitt Sniveling in a litter Ahandonment of Dis-

The Prosecution in Possession of Ammunition That Will Bring Down Lofty Game.

Other Matters of Public Interest from th Island Covered with Palaces and Hovels,

> THE FORGERY. IN COMMITTEE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuns.

New York, Nov. 12.—Barnum's call for a meeting of the National Democratic Commit-tee, to meet to take action on the Republican frauds he had dug up, did not meet with much response this forenoon. This was second time this week Barnun had tried to get the Committee to-gether to "show up the fraud," but only "Bill" Scott, who is pecuniarily interested in seeing Gen. Hancock declared President, and Secretary Prince put in an appearance at the rooms of the Democratic National Committee. Not even A. S. Hewitt urned up, and it was said up-town that he was probably trying to make out a case for himself to prove that he

DOES NOT SUBORN PERJURY and consort with forgers. There were a good many small-fry Democrats on hand, however, all anxious to hear what the man agers had to say for themselves, but they were doomed to disappoint-ment for the time, at least, and they disconsolately kicked their heels against the doorstep of the sombre house on Fifth avenue wherein the Committee had in the few months last past plotted mischlef and planned perjury. After a good deal of dallying the Chairman declared that the would be adjourned until 8

IN THE EVENING

Mr. Prince, of Boston, was the first Committeeman to arrive, and shortly afterward Abram S. Hewlitcame in. A few others sneaked in by a back way, not wishing to have their presence known to re-porters. Besides the regular Committeemen, there were present William A. Fowler, of the State Executive Committee, who was of pressing the Committee to get out a red-hot resolution on the alleged frauds in New York State by which Hancock was beaten, and William S. Andrews, who had charge of MULTIPLYING AND CIRCULATING THE

FORGED MOREY LETTER. When Barnum came in, he declined conversation on the subject of the Morey letter, saying that the Committee would take care of that matter in its meeting. During the meeting C. B. Dickinson, stenographer of the Committee, was questioned in regard to the statements made by Samuel S. Morey, that he was paid for his services as a witness by Bradley B. Smalley. He said that Smalley had never seen Morey to his knowledge, and that the National Con mittee, a few days before the election, re seived a dispatch from the Manchester H.) Union saying there was a man there who knew Morey, and asking what should be done with him.

THE ANSWER

was: "Obtain his affidavits and send him along." A reply was received that the affi-davits had been obtained, that the person's name was Edgar P. Mann, and that Mann had gone to Lynn to verify some of his statements. Mann soon afterwards sent word that he had found one S. S. Morey, a nephew of H. L. Morey, and wanted to know what should be done with him. He was told to send him on at the Committee's expense. Two men were found at the Committee's rooms Oct. 31. One said he was S. S. Morey, and the other said his name was Clark. They went off in a cab, and he didn't see them again until next morning. They REMAINED AT DEMOCRATIC HEADQUARTERS

however. They visited the Truth office, came back to headquarters, said they were through, and wanted money to go back with. Clark said \$40 would do, but contended that they ought to have more. Dickinson asked if \$100 would satisfy them. They said it would, and he gave them a check for that amount, for which he was reimbursed next

came into the meeting at this point and was called upon to tell what he knew. He was about to leave the room when he turned and said: "You will please say, gen-tlemen," speaking to the press representatives, "that this talk about having perjured witnesses is all damned nonsense on the part of the papers, and merely an effort to fling mud at the Committee. They'd better look out, or they'll find that we can do that as well as they can. The fact is, no one of the Committee saw the letter until after it was published. It was brought there, and HEWITT, RANDALI, AND BARNUM LOOKED

AT IT, thought it was genuine, and said so. They didn't know any more about it, and did nothing more than to give it circulation, be-lieving it to be genuine. On Saturday we got a dispatch from Washington, saying there was a man at Cumberland who knew Morey, and he went on to detail the facts re garding O'Brien already set forth in previ-ous dispatches, and said that he ordered that both he and Morey be brought to New York."

When he had finished his story, Scott returned to the committee-room, and that body remained in session until 11 o'clock.

THEY DISCUSSED
for fully two hours what should be done
about the Morey letter. It was decided to be
necessary to comply with the demand for
some explanation or declaration on the part
of the Committee, and, this opinion prevail-

expression upon the alleged Republican frauds in this and other States, but more particularly in New York. A good deal of caution was counseled, and, instead of making the usual loud and presstating how which has characterized. unrestrained howl which has characterized this body for some time past, the Committee drew it very mild, and passed a resolution simply, offered by William L. Scott, declaring that, whereas allegations of fraud in various States, and especially in New York, had been brought to the notice of the Committee, it had no jurisdiction over local violations of the Election laws, but recommended that the several Democratic Committees of the States where those frauds had been committed to investigate them, etc. The Executive Committee then unrestrained howl which has characterize

for his "efficient and faithful services," and adjourned. The evident purpose of the Democratic Committee is to shoulder all the responsibility in this matter upon the paper that published the letter, endeavoring by RESOLVED TO THANK BARNUM their statements to wash their hands entirely of the disreputable affair.

THE LIARS AND FORGERS.

THEIR ADDRESS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—The Executive Committee of the Democratic National Committee held a private meeting to-night, which was not over until nearly midnight. The members present were W. H. Barnum, Frederick O. Prince of Mussachusetts, Abram S. Hewitt, William W. Armstrong of Ohio; and William L. Scott of Pennsylvania, Hiram Atkinson, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee of Vermont, acted as proxy for Bradley B. Smalley, of Vermont; Charles J. Canda, Treasurer of the National Committ as proxy for Alvah W. Sulloway; and Will ism C. Whitney, Corporation Counsel of this city, as proxy for Outerbridge Horsey, of Maryland, Barnum presided. The Comm tee issued the following address: In response to inquiries, the National Dem

In response to inquiries, the National Demo-cratic Committee makes the following state-ment in reference to the so-called Morey letter:

1. Neither the Committee nor any sub-com-mittee thereof has ever taken and action in reterence to the letter.

2. It was first called to the attention of the Chairman of the Committee on the night before its publication in Truth on the 2th of October.

3. The Chairman thereof the properties of the committee of the publication in Truth on the 2th of October.

3. The Chairman thereupon requested Mr. Smalley, a member of the Committee, to examine the letter, but permission to do so was refused at the office of Truth. 4. No member of the Committee ever saw the etter or any copy or portion thereof until after

the publication, or was in any wise concerned therein, or gave any advice in reference thereto. 5. Hart, publisher of Truth, brought the original letter to headquarters, No. 138 Fifth avenue, on the afternoon of the 20th of October, where it was seen for the first time by any member of the Committee, and then examined by several members of the Committee and other persons not members. All those who were familiar with the handwriting of Gen. Garfield 6. The Committee decided to purchase a res-

sonable number of electrotype plates of the fac-simile, which had already been prepared by

7. No denial having come from Gen. Garfield of the authenticity of the letter, notwithstanding the telegraphic demand of the New York Herald, and a very sharp leader in that paper, the Committee decided to give out the electrothe Committee decided to give out the electro-type plates, which was accordingly done. The propriety of this action was not doubted by the Committee, as the letter seemed to be in har-mony with Gen. Garfield's views upon the sub-ject, covered by a letter gathered from the pub-lic records, of undoubted genuineness. 8. The first complete denial was not pu blished until four days after the original publication in Truth, and to this denial, unsupported by any other evidence, the Committee, in view of Gen. Garfield's connection with other scandals, at-tached no weight.

Garfield's connection with other scandals, attached no weight.

This shameless paragraph finds no parallel outside of the exasperated reprisals of a woman of the town about to be sent to hard inbor for 100 days. Barnum and his crew may soon stand in the prisoner's docket. Like the abandoned female, they can now say nothing which will injure their case, and, as seen above, they can say much that will gratify their malice.]

9. Therefore, when evidence was offered to show that Morey was a real person, and not a

myth, the Committee called for its production, as they were bound to do, in order to arrive at 10. If the letter had been forged, or any fraud

committed in reference thereto, or any false evidence been given, it has been done without the knowledge, consent, or privity of the Committee, or any member thereof. Finally, the Committee approves of all honest measures to punish any and all persons who have committed any violation of law, and have no interest in this matter but to arrive at the very truth of the affair. That there should doubt as to the authenticity of the letter is largely due to the failure of the prosecution to put Gen. Garfield on the stand. [See eighth WM. H. BARNUM, Chairman.

MUCH THANKS. POR "PAITHFUL AND EFFICIENT SERVICES."
NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—To-night a resolution was passed by the Democratic National Com-mittee tendering the thanks of the Committee to W. H. Barnum, Chairman, to the Advisory tee, and to the officers of the Commit tee for the efficient and faithful manner in

which they performed their respective duties. YESTERDAY.

FURTHER REVELATIONS. NEW YORK, Nov. 12.-In connection with the Morey-letter-perjury cases, several wit-nesses from Cumberland, Md., were in the District-Attorney's office to-day. A strange witness was with them, who, it is said, has important revelations to make. He was taken into Assistant District-Attorney Bell's private office, and a long consultation took place, after which he was taken to the office of United States Commissioner Davenport, and Col. Bliss, of counsel of the prosecution in the Philp case, was sent for.

O'Brien, alias Lindsey, was brought to the District-Attorney's office from the Tombs at noon. At that hour the Grand Jury adjourned until Monday, They presented their indict ments to the Court. NOTHING NEW.

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.-Assistant District-Attorney Bell this evening, when leaving his office, said there were no new developments in the Chinese letter case; that no more ar-rests were contemplated or would be made to-night. The Grand Jury will not meet again until Monday, and it is said no indict ments will be presented before that day. OTHER REPORTS

are that indictments have been presented against several prominent Democrats, and also against some newspaper men. Justice Morgan, who took the confessions of both O'Brien, alias Lindsey, and S. S. Morey, stated to-day that no newspaper has as yet published the full confessions, which implicate several persons whose names are for the present withheld. JUDGE DAVIS' DECISION in the case of Philp will be given to-morrow

MR. HEWITT, HE FERLS BADLY. Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribune. NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—Mr. Abram S. Hewitt

is a good deal worried over the reflection east upon him by the statement made yester day by Mr. Stoughton, and admitted to-night that the Committee had evidently been de-ceived, and would further say that, in the light of events, the alleged Garfield letter began to look very much like a forgery. It is said that BARNUM

has given, or rather has beenfobliged to give, up all thought of trying to dispute the vote of New York, and will content himself with

Morey letter, the confessions of Lindsay, the expectation that Democrats high in thority will soon be arrested has taken the backbone out of the most blatant frau hriekers, and all they long for now is th the election and all its accompanying horrors will be swept out of public sight.

WASHING THEIR HANDS. NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—The following resclutions, offered by Scott and seconded by Armstrong, were passed by the Democratic

National Committee:
WHEREAS, Allegations of fraud in the various
States, and especially in the State of New York,
have been brought to the nowice of this Commit-

ee;
Resolved, That the Committee has no jurisdiction over the local violation of election is well as the committee of the com but it recommends the several Democratic Committees of the States where those frauds have been committed to investigate than with a view to exposure of violations of law and their

In relation to the duties of the Courts or o Congress in the premises, the Committee says cannot be charged with any respon

MR. PRICE. HE WILL HAVE TO TALK Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tri NEW YORK, Nov. 13 .- Regarding the More letter, it is considered safe to say that William M. Price, Chairman of the Democratic Central Committee of Allegheny County, Maryland, and one of the Democratic Presidential Electors, will have an opportunity offered him of exwhy he was so anxious to have O'Brien make an affidavit that he was the missing witness; that he knew Morey and had see in his possession the letter alleged to have been received by Morey from Gen. Garfield. Mr. Price will also have as opportunity of explaining the affidavit which was alleged to have been made by Morey contradicting these allegations, and which was telegraphed to Chairman Barnum, of the Democratic National Committee, and by him made public as a proof of the genuineness of made public letter.

NEXT WEEK.

A LIVELY PROSPECT.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuns.
NEW YORK, Nov. 13.—Albion G. Clark and John Sanborn will probably have an oppor-tunity of explaining fully their part in the transaction with the witness Morey, who declares that they were the men that induced him to swear that there was an H. L. Morey in his family. Next week promises to be a busy one in the case. If indictments are found, the trial of the accused persons will be pressed forward with all the haste possi-

"OMNIUM GATHERUM." HACKENSACK.

THE BROKEN BANKS. Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribuna. NEW YORK, Nov. 13.—Hackensack, N. J. has been temporarily bankrupted by the dishonesty of John Jacob Berry, Cashier of the Bank of Bergen County Savings Bank, the only two Insti-tutions of the kind in town since Congressman Charles H. defalcation swept the First National and the Hackensack Savings Bank out of existence a year ago. The latter was a petty affair compared with the calamity which has just been brought to light. The deposits did not amount to more than \$20,000 in Voorhiss' case, while in Berry's, over \$400,000 are involved, inc

nearly all the available funds of the towns

people. The fact of the failure graphed you yesterday. Such of THE OTHER DIRECTORS
as were visible to-day admitted that
were not in the habit of giving than a cursory inspection of was going on. Among these several gentlemen of probity and institutions to be regarded with ntmost confidence by the people generally, despite the suspicion attaching to some of their associates. There was not a man, woman, or child in the Town of Hackensack with money to de-posit that did not have it intrusted to one or the other. One of the Directors, in acknowleding this fact this evening added that he did not know of

BUT ONE PERSON IN THE ENTIRE TOWN who had a cent deposited in any other bank. Trust funds belonging to widows and orphans, the life savings of the poor and the available cash of the well-to-do were all there. The Bank of Bergen County was also the custodian of the county and town funds, and the funds of the local churches ministers, lawyers, estates, and association of all kinds. The announcement, there fore, yesterday that both had closed, came, as one of the depositors to-day described it, like a clap of thunder from a clear sky. It was not believed at first; but, as the facts were grad-ually brought to light, indignation of the most intense description was aroused, and the town was and is still filled with violent denunciations of

and the other officers of the two banks. Several of the officers and Directors say that, on Tuesday night, at the regular weekly Directors' meeting, when it was supposed that \$50,000 would enable the County Bank to continue, ten of them agreed to put in \$5,000 apiece, and hush up the embezzlement, for the honor of Hackensack and Bergen County. This scheme was abandoned, however, Thursday at noon, when, the Directors claim, it became ap-parent for the first time that no such sum would be sufficient for the purpose, and then both banks were formally declared closed. Meantime they continued to receive deposits, several excited gentlemen found in Hackensack to-day who threatening all sorts of vengeance hey were given back at once the sums they had handed in on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday mornings. This the officers refused

to do for the present under legal advice.

THE COUNSEL FOR THE BANK,
in describing the situation, said that Berry
first robbed the Bergen County Bank, until he completely burst it, and then to keep it going began stealing from the Bergen County Savings Bank. On Monday last he took \$42,000 of securities belonging to the latter bank in one haul, and, taking them to New York, negotiated a loan on them, the proceeds of which he deposited with the Chatham National Bank, which was the corto meet two drafts made on the last-named bank that day for \$40,000 of trust funds. According to his books, there should have been a balance with the Chatham National Bank of over \$40,000 on Tuesday to the credit of Bergen County, but investigation revealed but \$16,000. There is

NOT AN AVAILABLE SECURITY
left in the Bank of Bergen County, and only
a few in the Bergen County Savings Bank.
Even securities left for safe keeping were stolen. In one case the
widow of the late Thomas H. Herring, President of the Northern Railroad of New Jerdent of the Northern Railroad of New Jersey, and at one time a State Senator, suffered the loss of \$10,000 Northern Railway Company stocks and bonds thus deposited in the bank in trust. These, however, were afterward recovered from a broker on Wall street, with whom Berry had deposited them as collateral for a loan.

and seized by the bank's counsel. The bank of Bergen County is a Ship ink, and the Directors are

AMONG THE SUFFERENS
by the failure are the county, to the extent
of a few thousand dollars, and the Hackensack Commission (equivalent to in New
York Board of Aldermen), who had \$35,000m
deposit to meet improvement bonds daily
failing due. No attempt will be made
resurrect either bank. There is now no bank AMONG THE SUFFERERS f any kind in Hackensack.

of any kind in Hackensack.

The suffering that will be the consequence of Berry's conduct can hardly be calculated. The streets were filled to-day in the vicinity of the bank building by hundreds of weeping women and anery men, who had lost their little all. Many widows and or have had their slender towards. phans have had their slender re swept away. In the shops to-night blank-books lay on every counter, un ness was being transacted entirely on Tradesmen were wondering where they would be able to raise money to pay of their hands to-morrow. Many of them it said, will be ruined, and all, without crestion, will be embarrassed for a long time.

THE WHEAT CROP. BRADSTREET'S ESTIMATES

New York, Nov. 12.—The wheat crop of 1880 and the foreign demand for our rata are elaborately compiled in to-morrow Bradstreet's. That journal will say: Uto Sept. 25 reports to Bradstreet's indicated otal yield for the entire wheat-gr gions of the United States of 465,601,000 ashels. It was stated on Oct. 9 that, in a kelihood, the later reports, giving the results of thrashings, would not reve total actual yield beyond 455,000,000 bu Fairly complete returns received duri the month of October from all parts of t country warrant the presentation of summary, the accuracy of which we will be established when the n of the year come to be sum returns show a total yield of wh

455,649,000 BUSHELS. The returns for the New England States main at 1,100,000 bushels; for the Mide main at 1,100,000 bushels; for the Middle States at 36,595,000 bushels, and for the Southern States at 41,829,000 bushels. Ohio, 39,500,000 bushels; Indiana, 48,000,000 Minnesota, 42,620,000; Nebraska, 9,130,000 Returns from the remaining States of Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Missouri, and Kansas show a falling of from the earlier extinutes made, before the line. the earlier estimates made before the thrushing was at all complete, with the exception of Wisconsin, whose violation of Wisconsin, whose yield is now placed at 13,450,000, a short crop. The final returns of the other States are as

follows: Michigan, 33,375,000; Illi 500,000; Iowa, 45,600,000 (a consider duction from the preliminary estimate; Missouri, 25,750,000, and Kansas, 10,750,000. Total for all the Western States \$23,675,000

of the country for food, seed, etc., at 25,000,000 bushels. On this basis there will be left a margin of 190,724,000 bushels for export to The reported surpluses and deficiencies in foreign countries.

The reported surpluses and deficiencies in foreign countries are compared, and the result gives an apparent surplus of 27,250,000

FRANCE AND MEXICO.

- THE FRENCH MINISTER. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribusa.

New York, Nov. 12.—Baron Bod'Anglas, the new French Minister to the public of Mexico, arrived in this chy this of the Transatiantic Line. The arrival of the Transatiantic Line. The arrival of the mewly-appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Mexico is alguar event for France and the New World. public since the tragic death of the Empero Maximilian and the crushing of the "En pire." A full restoration of the dip-and commercial relations of the Repui France and Mexico is expected fro mission to the Mexican Government.

EX-PRESIDENTS.

YESTERDAY'S SUBSCRIPTIONS. NEW YORK, Nov. 13.—The supscription to the Presidential Pension fund amount-ed to-day to \$9,100. The Hen. Edwin D. Morgan heads the list with \$5,000, conditional that \$20,000 is subscribed before Jan. 1. John H. Starin places his name down for \$2,500. The other subscriptions are George Jones, \$1,000; Anson G. McCook, \$250; Thomas L. James,

A Bucks County, Pennsylvania, man has just ended a lawsuit of forty-two years' standing, and recovered six cents damages.

A woman in Marshall County, Kansas, who is enjoying her fifth husband, lost her first wo by hanging through vigilance committees, a thirt was sent to the penitentiary, and the found committed sujeide. As Jared Dingman was shaking \$1,500 in go under the nose of a steam tur owner in the De troit river, endeavoring to tempt him to take the amount for his boat, the tug struck a steamed and the glittering gold was the property of the fishes.

A Wisconsin cow with a persistent cough that baffled the skill of a veterinary surgeon to core died, and upon opening her windpipe to discover the cause of the irritation there was found in the upper part of the lung a live striped frog of the control of the core of the control of the lung a live striped frog a live

Eleven children at four births was the fest of Mrs. Seaunel Hickson, of Shamrock, Mo. First birth, three; second and third, two cach, and at the last interesting occasion there were four, all the latter being alive and doing well. Ten out of the eleven are alive.

all the latter being alive and doing well. The out of the eleven are alive.

In Riehmond, Va., an old colored woman has been going to the depot daily for many years to meet the incoming trains, looking for a letter containing \$25. After the Warshe did the washing for a soldier, and when he went away he declared that he would return and bring the money or send it in a letter.

An event probably without precedent in railway annais has just happened at Provins. A passenger train leaving Paris at 5:20 p. m. arrived safely at its destination, but on getting down to let the passengers out of the cust the guard was astounded to find neither passenger nor passenger cars. They had forgotten to book the cars on at Paris.

While riding on horseback, John Eller, of Alden, Is., saw coming from the sky a ball of fire, apparently about the eige of a flour barrel. He was paralyzed with fear, and saw the goos strike the head of the animal he rode, when he fainted. Upon coming to his senses be found that the horse was dead, the head of the animal being seared as if by a red-hot iron.

The queerest companions for a man are thee of an old man in New Orleans. He has a mania for spiders, and in his rooms are more than he of every shape and color. The ceilings are hidden by the webs that they have spun. Occasionally the old man throws a handful of fless into the webs, and is greatly delighted at seeing the spiders seize their struggling victims.

An Italian fisherman recently discovered a petrilled woman at Cascade Lake, Nev. He

WASHING

Adjutant-General Di on the Condi the Arm

He Recommends the State Mill

Governor-Elect Porter Reception by anians THE MILE WASHINGTON, D. C., No.

General Drum, in his am "My earnest wish is to still the rules and forms govern lar army and the militia.

argument to demonstrate
vantages that would neces
perfect uniformity. Trai
manuals, using in the i of a company, regime the same forms for nuisitions, reports, etc; annual encampments proper as a military camp in nemy, almost every me quards would be qualified in the volunteers. Under need 100,000 men so officer to the regular army." The General recommend don of the Adjutant-General authorized to issue in n be authorized to issue in n such blanks and forms as as desirable for the use of especially during a summe. Upon the subject of the General says: "I do portance of early and part the youth of the country and habits can be overest of instruction does not is cholastic curriculum nor entering any of the sever life for which they are pre It, however, leads them to life with the millita of the and, enhancing their value organizations, increa capacity of the States' N furnish trained officers to hour of need."

NOTES AND STANLEY MAT Special Dispatch to The WASHINGTON, D. C., Matthews arrived to-day, evening with the Presider

evening with the Presider
GOVERNOR-ELECT
The room in the Trease
pied by the First Cont
turned into a decorate
walls, ceiling, and gas-fi
rated with flags. Tubs of artistically arranged arouse in at the right places. The very pretty. There will dered Governor-lect Port morrow at 9 o'clock. Judis successor as First Contreter, will make a brief specific flow. Porter will r which Gov. Porter will r speeches will be made by office. The ladies of the Division decorated the roo

THE CHOUVIN

To the Western Amo

WASHINGTON, D. C., No
ter of the Chouvin claim, of
tion of the City of St. Lou
the Interior to-day grant
by Mayor Overstolz
representative parties
hearing in regard to the
which Commissioner
Which Commissioner
Which Commissioner
Witted the Salmon survey PRAUDULENT F

President Hayes and pa ity this afternoon. THE WEAT OFFICE OF THE CHIEF WASHINGTON, D. C., No the Ohio Valley and To

partly cloudy weather, to or snow, variable winds or snow, variable winds, temperature, and nearly s in Tennessee.

For the Lake region cloudy weather, south winds, generally lower t ary or higher barometer. For the Upper Mississ souri Valleys, clear or er, winds mostly from west, stationary or lo barometer.

6:18a, m. 30.27 31 79 7a, m. 30.30 30 79 10:16a, m. 30.37 34 52 2 p. m. 30.47 39 51 9 p. m. 30.46 34 61 10:18 p. m. 30.44 36 53

CANADIAN M Special Dispatch to PORT DALHOUSIE, down-Schooners R den Island, timber. Mary, of St. Cathe week loading w. of Thoroid. She her cable, and is up a signal of distress

every moment that she
She is hanging to the
and a tug has been to
vessels are at anchor vessels are at anchor A fearful gale has pr

found in Ber bank's counsel. nd in Berry's house, Sergen County is a State

the county to the extent and dollars, and the Hacken (equivalent to the New dermen), who had \$25,000 on improvement bonds daily attempt will be made to ank. There is now no bank

ackensack.

Int will be the consequence of can hardly be calculated. filled to-day in the vicinity wilding by mundreds of and angry men, who had it. Many widows and ortheir slender resources the shops to-night open on every counter, and bushansacted entirely on credit. It wondering where they to raise money to pay off orrow. Many of them, it is ed, and all, without exceptrassed for a long time.

HEAT CROP.

teer's estimates, to the Chicago Trouse, w. 13.—The wheat crop of ign demand for our grain compiled in to-morrow, nat journal will say: Up a to Bruistreet's indicated a centire wheat-crops. stated on Oct. 9 that, in all tated on Oct. v that, in all ter reports, giving the full things; would not reveal beyond 455,000,000 bushels, returns received during the presentation of a final mracy of which we believe ed when the marketings to be summed up. These otal yield of wheat for 188

he New England States re-bushels; for the Middle 000 bushels, and for the d 41,329,000 bushels. Ohio, els; Iredana, 43,000,000; 0,000; Nebraska, 9,130,000 the remaining States of is. Wisconsin, Iowa, Miss show a falling off from tes made before the thrashimplete, with the ex yield is now placed a

n, 33,375,000; Illipois, 52,-300,000 (a considerable repreliminary estimate); 90, and Kansas, 19,750,000. Western States 323,675,000

re are led to place the needs r food, seed, etc., at 265,000, this basis there will be left 3,000 bushels for 00 bushels for export to ads of foreign countries.

urbluses and deficiencies in

are compared, and the reparent surplus of 27,250,000

AND MEXICO. ENCH MINISTER.

Nov. 12.—Baron Bolssy Vov. 12.—Baron Bolssy French Minister to the Re-arrived in this city this mor-uship Fordingsy ip Ferdinand de Les miship Ferdinand de Lesseps ntic Line. The arrival of the Envoy Extraordinary and thentiary to Mexico is a sig-ance and the New World, Minister to our sister Rethe crushing of the "Em-toration of the diplomatic clations of the Republics of the is expected from this exican Government.

RESIDENTS.

v. 13.—The supscription to Pension fund amount-\$9,100. The Ron. Edgan heads the list conditional that \$250,000 ore Jan. 1. John H. Starin lown for \$2,500. The other George Jones, \$1,000; An-\$250; Thomas L. James,

Pennsylvania, man has just of forty-two years' standing, cents damages. ing mother in Portland, Ore., 2 weight eighty-five, yet her Inine pounds at its birth.

Shall County, Kansas, who is husband, lost her first two by vigilance committees, a third contentiary, and the fourth

with a persistent cough that a veterinary surgeon to cure line her windpine to discover faction there was found in its lung a live striped frog of

t four births was the feat of on of Shamrock, Mo. First and third, two each, and as occasion there were four, alive and floing well. Ten ealive.

au old colored woman has, pot daily for muny years to trains, looking for a letter or the War she did the washed when he went away he ould return and bring the a letter.

reeback, John Eller, of Al-from the sky a ball of fire, e size of a flour barrel. He lear, and saw the globe he may be all the senses he found ad, the head of the animal a red-hot iron.

anions for a man are those of oriens. He has, a mania a rooms are more than 600 cior. The ceilings are hidthey have spun. Occadrows a handful of flies into thy delighted at seeing the magging victims.

case the second of the second of the second second

the workmen on the new e Forks Nev., quite a curicund. It was a mountain
redded in a pine tree, and
the ground. The right horn
partly around in tree,
the skull and most of the
with the growth of word.
me, atteen finches through,
came there will always be
s.

t after the accident in the Mine. Nevada, the wife of 5 found on her way to the had been awakened just i, who came all mangled that been killed in the sand herself, and started of what she was only too to. There had in reality lent; Mr. Winnie was intending woman wend doer desolate home.

WASHINGTON.

Adjutant-General Drum's Report on the Condition of the Army.

He Recommends Uniformity in the State Militia Systems.

Governor-Elect Porter to Be Given a Reception by the Indianians.

THE MILITIA.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL DRUM'S REPORT.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 12.—Adjutantperal Drum, in his annual report, says: "My earnest wish is to still more assimilate the rules and forms governing both the reguthe rules and forms governing both the regular army and the militia. It needs no special argument to demonstrate the manifold advantages that would necessarily flow from perfect uniformity. Trained by the same manuals, using in the internal economy some forms for returns, rens, reports, etc; governed in their annual encampments precisely in the man-ner as a military camp in the presence of an enemy, almost every member of the State Guards would be qualified for a commission dunteers. Under this plan, in actual

o the regular army." The General recommends that on applica-tion of the Adjutant-General of a State he be authorized to issue in moderate quantities such blanks and forms as may be indicated as desirable for the use of the State troops, especially during a summer encampment.

Ipon the subject of military education, the General says: "I do not think the importance of early and partial introduction of the youth of the country to military studies and habits can be overestimated. The course of instruction does not interfere with the scholastic curriculum nor prevent them from entering any of the several walks of civil life for which they are preparing themselves. It, however, leads them to affiliate in after life with the militia of their respective States, and, enhancing their value, as members of such organizations, increases measurably the capacity of the States' National Guard to furnish trained officers to the country in its hour of need." zed to issue in moderate quantities

NOTES AND NEWS.

STANLEY MATTHEWS.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 12.—Stanley Matthews arrived to-day, and is spending the evening with the President,

GOVERNOR-ELECT PORTER. The room in the Treasury building occupied by the First Controller was to-day turned into a decorated hot-house. The walls, ceiling, and gas-fixtures were decorated with flags. Tubs of green plants were artistically arranged around, and flowers put in at the right places. The whole effect was very pretty. There will be a reception tendered Governor-elect Porter in this room to-morrow at 9 o'clock. Judge Lawrence, who is successor as First Controller to Gov. Por-ter, will make a brief speech of welcome, to which Gov. Porter will respond, and other speeches will be made by the employes of the office. The ladies of the First Controller's Division decorated the room to-day.

THE CHOUVIN CLAIM. THE CHOUVIN CLAIM.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 12.—In the matter of the Chouvin claim, covering a large portion of the City of St. Louis, the Secretary of the Interior to-day granted a request, made by Mayor Overstolz and various other representative parties in interest, for a hearing in regard to the official report by which Commissioner Williamson has submitted the Salmon survey for the Secretary's action. The hearing will take place the 3d of January.

FRAUDULENT ENTERPRISE. The Post-Office Department to-day issued an order forbidding the payment of money-orders or delivery of registered letters to "J.B. Gaylord, Manager of the (fictitious) School of Design, Chicago, Ill., on the ground of his being engaged in a fraudulent enterprise."

RETURNED FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 18—1 a. m.—For the Ohio Valley and Tennessee, cloudy or partly cloudy weather, with occasional rain or snow, variable winds, stationary or lower temperature, and nearly stationary barometer in Tennessee.

For the Lake region, cloudy or partly

eloudy weather, southwest to northwest winds, generally lower temperature, stationary or higher barometer.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Mississippi and Mississi

souri Valleys, clear or partly cloudy weather, winds mostly from northwest to south-west, stationary or lower temperature and barometer.

The temperature will fall below freezing point in the caual regions as far eastwards as Western New York and Western Penn-

STATE OF THE	0.000	阿拉		ROLLING.	CHI	CAGO,	Nov. 11.
Time.	Bar.	Ther.	Hu	Wind.	Vel	R'n.	Weather
6:18a. m. ia. m 10:18a. m. 2 p. m 9 p. m 10:18 p. m.	30.27 30.80 30.37 30.37 30.46 30.44	81 80 84 89 84 89	79 79 82 88 61 63	W W W W	12 14 14 15 7 5		Cloudy. Cloudy. Clear. Clear. Fair. Cloudy.

Stations.	2:18	Ther. 10: 18. p. m.	Wind,	Rn	Wthr
lbany	45	41	W., fresh	*****	Fair.
reckinridge	34	28	N., fresh	.10	Ltsnw
IIIalo	35	20 33	W., brisk		Cl'dy.
iro	47	42 17	N. W., fresh		Th'ng.
eyenne	23	17	W., gentle	****	Clear.
icago	39 47	36	8. W., genule.	****	Cray.
eveland	33	42 33	N. W., gentle. S. W., fresh		Cl'dy.
venport	42	35	S. W., fresh		Clear.
DVer	99	20	S., gentle		Clear.
a Moines	ESS 545-55	36	W., gentle		Fair.
troit	33	30	W., light		Clear.
odze City ubuque	36 38 26 36 36	25	Caim		Clear.
luch.	92	żi	N. W., fresh	****	Fair.
0	36	36	8. W., fresh	.01	Cl'dy.
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rt Garry	1 .:	12	N. W., fresh		Cl'dy.
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OKUK.	42	37	S. W., gentle.		Clear.
Crosse.		99	W., gentle		Fair.
	42	35 40 84	Calm		Clear.
uisville dison	48	40	N., fresh		Cl'dy.
rquette	45 35 28 53	84	S. W., fresh		
mphis	153	47	N. W., fresh	****	Clear.
Wankae	95		D ANY ADDRESS		CHAR

with 16,000 bushels of wheat, got aground below Point Abino.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

KINGSTON, Ont., Nov. 12.—The Sallors' Union have advanced the rate of wages to \$2.50 on Lake Ontario, and \$3 through the Welland Canal.

Steamer Kingsford, previously reported missing, has turned up at Hay Bay all right.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

BELLEVILLE, Ont., Nov. 12.—The schooner Annie Falconer, with bariey for Oswego, is aground on the west bank of the channel.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

Consecon, Ont., Nov. 12.—Seventy-five barrels of flour came ashore at Weller's Bay to-day; also a yawl boat and other wreckage of the steamer Zealand, and a terrible southwesterly gale is blowing to-night.

FIRE RECORD.

IN CHICAGO.

The alarm from Box 761 about 10:30 o'clock last evening, followed by a 3-11 alarm a few minutes later, was caused by a fire on the third story of the brick building at the norththird story of the brick building at the northeast corner of Wells and Kinzie streets, occupied by R. F. Hanish, manufacturer of harness and saddlery. The fire originated near a wooden partition in one corner of the room, and the remains of a lamp near by suggested its origin. A second alarm was turned in on account of the dense smoke and the apparent probability of an ugly blaze in the large five-story building. The damage by fire was slight, the flames being at once controlled. The building is damaged to the extent of about \$200, and the stock \$50, almost entirely by water, both insured.

The alarm from Box 362 at 12:45 yesterday afternoon was caused by a fire in the two-story frame house, No. 642 May street, owned and occupied by Frank Mikula as a residence and butcher-shop. The fire originated in the butcher-shop from a defective flue. Damage, not serious.

The alarm from Box 466 at 2:20 yesterday.

butcher-shop from a defective flue. Damage, not serious.

The alarm from Box 466 at 2:20 yesterday morning was caused by sparks from a locomotive on the Northwestern Railroad setting fire to a frame barn in the rear of No. 19 North place, owned by John Miller, and occupied by Clossley Law, who lost a horse valued at \$100 and some other articles. Damage to barn. \$150; no insurance. The frame cottage in front, owned also by Miller, and occupied by Law as a residence, was damaged to the extent of \$300, and is insured for \$500 in the Agricultural of New York. Mr. Law loses \$700 on furniture. The fire also spread to a france cottage at No. 21, owned and occupied by John Miller. Damage to building, \$500, which is covered by \$500 insurance in the Agricultural of New York. Damage to furniture, \$200; no insurance. As with another fire in the same locality, the Fire Department had great trouble in getting to the fire, owing to the almost impassable condition of the streets.

AT HULL, CANADA. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune, OTTAWA, Ont., Nov. 12.—About 19 o'clock to-night a fire broke out in Hull, not far from the scene of the disastrous conflagration that occurred there last spring. A high wind was blowing at the time, and it was feared a repetition of the terrible scene was to be enacted. Fortunately, however, improved protection enabled the brigade to check the progress of the fire, and only four buildings were burned. Loss about \$8,000. Great excitement prevailed for a time, the misery of the last configgration being still fresh in the memory of the inhabitants.

NEAR PITTSBURG, PA. PITTSBURG, Pa., Nov. 12.—This morning at 3 o'clock a destructive fire occurred on Herr's Island, an oil-refinery owned by the Stand-ard Company having been swept away. A man dropped a lamp in the hydraulic press room, which started the fire. Four hundred barrels of parafine wax, 300 barrels of lubricating oil, and the engine, presses, etc., burned. Loss, \$5,000; no insurance. The refinery is to be removed to Philadelphia.

NEAR SYRACUSE, N. Y. SYRACUSE, N. Y., Nov. 12.—At Pompey Hill, in this county, a conflagration threat ened to destroy the town, but was checked after destroying Samuel Wells' store and house and Mrs. Dunham's dwelling, and damaging James V. Butts' store.

AT WEST UNION, IA. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DAVENPORT, Ia., Nov. 12.—A special from Fayette says the Sturgis Block at West Union was destroyed by fire at 7 o'clock this mornresident Hayes and party returned to the this description. The Gazette office, located in this building, was destroyed; also the Post-Office and a jewelry store. But little was saved, and the loss is heavy, the insurance being light.

THE OHIO TRAGEDY.

Terrible Story of the Bloody Deed of

Dispatch to Cincinnati Enquirer.

BARNESVILLE, O., Nov. 11.—The excitement in reference to the appalling tragedy in Monroe County continues all through this section. The latest features concerning the case are the funeral of the victims, the death of the hired girl, daughter of the murdered Miss Stephens, and the fact, not communicated at first, that Mrs. Bedenbaugh was on the verge of confinement. It seems, if all the fiends had conspired to make the tragedy brimful of norrors, they could not have suc-

ceeded better.

Poor old Betsey Stephens, the harmless good body of the neighborhood, met her fate by going to the house of death just in time ito fall a victim to the ax of the murderer. A neighborhood gossip, she dropped in for a friendly visit and to see her daugher Mary, In years old, and the servant of the Bedenbaughs. Had she left her boy Joseph at a neighbor's house, as was her wont, he might have been saved. But, by a strange fatality, two families instead of one were placed at the mercy of the murderer, and he knew no more of mercy than the tiger does after it has tasted the first draught of its victim's blood.

is tasted the first draught of its victim's ood.

There has been much speculation as to the use of the tragedy. Among other things, e inquiry has been raised whether Bedeningh was not actuated by jealousy, and hether the act was not caused by his mad ge at the supposed infidelity of his wife, his question is absurd on the face of it, for certainly would not have killed innocent ilidren, even if this theory were correct, at the fact is that Mrs. Bedenbaugh was no of the best of women. She was the uighter of John Jeffreys, of Rock Elver, no of the most prominent men of his neighborhood, and a woman who has ever been ove suspicion. So true was she to her asband that she fell a victim to her wifely evotion.

her head, and she was beaten and trampled almost beyond recognition. One blow of the hatchet crushed in her forehead; another almost mashed her nose down to a level with her face; another knocked out some of her front teeth; another cut a great gash in her right cheek. And to crown all, and to make the deed doubly terrible, he finished his bloody work by cutting her throat with a razor.

A theory advanced is that, in the terrible struggle, Bedenbaugh accidently struck himself with the blade of the hatchet while using the poll on his wife's head. The wound in his forehead alone would have caused death. But in our opinion that wound may have been given by the desperate wife, wrenching for a moment the deadily weapon and striking with the strength of desperation a last blow for her life. This is a point which will never be known. Certain it is that brute force, stimulated by insanity, triumphed over weakness, and the devoted wife fell to the earth, her head crushed and her life gone out forever. All night long she lay in the mud, and was not found by the terrified meighbors until daylight the next morning.

Bedenbaugh left the razor and hatchet on the ground beside his wife, and going to the tobacco-house he crawled under it, then up through an opening into the building. Then he appears to have had sense enough to pull down some tobacco and make a bed. Whether returning reason, or suffering from his wounds, or guilty remorse caused him to commit the act or not will never be known, but, seizing a corn-cutter lying in the tobacco-house, he cut his own throat. When found the next morning he was scarcely able to speak, but incoherently nitered "hatch," meaning hatchet, and pointed to the milking-place in the field. He died three hours after being discovered.

The funeral of the victims took place on the death at the Chappel Church reasons.

meaning hatchet, and pointed to the milkingplace in the field. He died three hours after
being discovered.

The funeral of the victims took place on
Monday at the Chapel Church, near the scene
of the tragedy. It was an impressive occasion, and many hundred people from the surrounding country were present to witness
the last scene of all. Bedenbaugh and his
wife and child, Mrs. Stephens and her boy,
lay there, all unconscious of the bloody work
which had impressed and awed their neighbors. The face of Mrs. Bedenbaugh was
broken and marred almost beyond recognition, and that of Frank also was greatly disfigured. The others had met their deaths
by wounds on the head, and their faces
looked more natural. The little child, only
is months old, rested peacefully by the side
of its parents. In life she must have been
on wondrous beauty, and even death could
not mar her features. Her face was fair and
regular, and long, flaxen hair curled down a
neck which rivaled marble in its whiteness.

The funeral was conducted according to
the forms of the Catholic Church. After the
solenn services were concluded the coffins
containing the bodies of the murdered and
murderer were conveyed to the churchyard
in the rear of the little chapel. Here were murderer were conveyed to the churchyard in the rear of the little chapel. Here wen two graves,—one for the murderer, his wife and child, the other for Mrs. Stephens and

LOCAL CRIME.

Burglars, Robbers, and a Variety of Other Law-Breakers. Dr. Frank E. Cook, charged with procuring an abortion upon Stenia Anderson, was held by Justice Walsh yesterday in \$5,000 ball to the 22d. Miss Anderson is getting on slowly, and is not

John M. Texter, a cigarmaker, 21 years of age, was yesterday held in \$5,000 to the Criminal Court upon a charge of outraging the person of a little 7-year-old daughter of Thomas T. Fletcher, of No. 22 Larrabee street, at whose ho use Texter was a boarder. The proof appeared conclusive peared conclusive.

Christopher Flanigan, thief, is at the Twelfth

Street Station charged with robbing S. B. Keiley, of No. 42 Brown street, while he was asleep in T. J. Considine's saloon at No. 233 Blue Island avenue. The complainant awoke to find Flanigan ransacking his pockets, and he subsequently missed \$12.40 cash.

ly missed \$12.40 cash.

Edward Thorne, charred with stealing watch, which was recovered by Detectives McDonald and Duffy in a pawnshop at No. 336 Claristeet, from James Daniels several nights age and John McCarthy, charged with stealing quantity of tools from a new building at the corner of Clark and Polk streets, were locked up at the Armory last night.

walter Derrick, Harry Howeil, and John Flood are at the Cottage Grove Avenue Station charged with the burgiary of about \$50 worth of ciothing from the barn of John Considine, No. 3634 Ellis Park, and the larceny of about \$30 worth of chinaware from Ovington's deliverywagon while standing in front of a residence on Aldiue square. The goods were all recovered at the pawnshop of Harry De Young, No. 416 State street.

A representative of the firm of Julius Bauer & Co., the music dealers swore out a warrant before Justice Meech yesterday for the arrest of their bookkeeper, Oscar W. Lundgren, who is suspected of having stolen money belonding to suspected of having stolen money belonging to the firm, as stated in yesterday's Tribune. The warrant charges him with the larceny of \$1,400, but the amount is believed to be much larger. It was put in the hands of a Constable yesterday afternoon, and it is probable that Lundgren will be turned in this morning.

afternoon, and it is probable that Lundgren will be turned in this morning.

Maggie Hart, a domestic who has been employed in the family of Mr. Richards, a conductor on the Rock Island Road, residing at No. 2220 Cottage Grove avenue, left the house about three days ago, taking with her a \$100 Paisley shawl, a pocketbook, and some small articles. A warrant was taken out for ber arrest, and after a long search Constable Hartunan found her yesterday at the corner of Indiana avenue and Fourteenth street. Justice Brayton put her under bonds of \$500 to appear to-day, after which she said she would give up the shawi if they would let her go, but Mrs. Richards refused, saying that she should make an example of her.

The recently-imported Englishman, Mr. Moorhead, who was arrested on election-day for peddling tickets and was taken before Commissioner Hoyne, is again figuring in the courts. The other day he went before Justice Brayton and brought suit against one Charles Swigert, proprietor of the Albambra beer-hall, on Randolph street, to recover \$100 which he claimed he had leaned Swigert. After hearing the case Justice Brayton rendered judgment for the plaintiff, and now the beer-hall man has caused the arrest of the Johnny Bull for perjury in swearing that he had loaned him \$100. This case was on trial vesterday, and will probably be finished to-day.

William O'Bries, William Sullivan, James Smith, and Mathew Bnery. 16 and 17 years of

swearing that he had loaned him \$100. This case was on trial vesterday, and will probably be finished to-day.

William O'Brica, William Sullivan, James Smith, and Mathew Enery, 16 and 17 years of age or thereabouts, are at the West Chicago Avenue Station, having been caught in the act of robbing a showcase in front of Jacob Goldberg's store, No. 426 Milwaukee avenue. At the station a large bag was found upon Enery, which he acknowledged he carried for the purpose of putting what he stole into it. A billy was found upon young O'Brien, and he boasted that he could use it with effect when necessary. A silver watch valued at \$25, three gold rings worth \$15, and a box full of gloves and other articles recovered from the gang await claimants at the station.

William, alias "Zinnie," Bulger and a companion giving the name of Clark are locked up at the Armory, Detectives Shea and Londergan entertaining a suspicion that they perhaps were the men who murdered Ye Mon last Sunday morning. It has been ascertained that the night preceding the murder there was a dance given in the immediate vicinity of the Chinaman's laundry, which was largely attended by thieves and deaperate characters. Bulger and Clark were present at it, and as it is probable that the murderers were also there, suspicion is aroused against them. Both men wore blue fiannel shirts, and it was thought that the Chinaman, when he said both his assailants wore red fiannel shirts, and it was thought that the Chinaman, when he said both his assailants wore red fiannel shirts, might have been mistaken in naming the color. It is not likely that anything can be proven against the wo prisoners.

Detective Jackson, of Philadelphia, arrived here yesterday and started for home again on the next train, having in charge John McManus, whose arrest by the autorities was mentioned several days ago. McManus applied for aid at Superintendent O'Donnell's office, and in answering questions put to him acknowledged that he was wanted at Philadelphia for the murder of a fireman nam

agives convinced of the necessity of a new library building and gymnasium, and will probably request the Legislature to make appropriations for these purposes. Several new assistants were appointed, necessitated by the increased attendance of students. Secretary Bennett was made Purchasing Agent of the University, and a Board of Auditors, consisting of President, Secretary, and Treasurer, was established.

AMUSEMENTS.

RELEASED. RELEASED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

INDIANAPOLIS. Ind., Nov. 12.—Uncle Dan'l (Barney Macauley) declined bail in the suit of McEfatrick, the Louisville architect, and staid in the private office of the Jailer all night. This morning Messrs. Harrison, Hines & Miller sued out a habeas corpus and the actor was taken before Judge Holman to be questioned as to his financial ability. He said he had no interest whatever in the Louisville theatre called by his financial ability. He said he had no interest whatever in the Louisville theatre called by his name, but had lost over \$100,000 in it. It is now managed by his brother John, against whom he expressed much resentment, declaring that "He was living off his (Barney's) bones." Barney said he had no pecuniary interest in the present combination, but was under salary to Mr. Fletcher at \$100 a week, and had now overdrawn \$300. Mr. Macauley was very debonnaire in his manner, and his evidence was keenly relished by several hundred witnesses. He was discharged.

GEORGE F. KETCHUM DEAD. Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 12.—George F. Ketch first comedian and stage manager of John A. Stevens' dramatic company, died of pneumonia at the Brunswick Hotel at 4 0'clock this afterat the Brunswick Hotel at 4 0 clock this afternoon. His last appearance on the stage was at
St. Thomas, Ont., last Saturday night, in the
drama entitled "Unknown." He was ill when
the company reached here Sunday, and was unable to play during the week. Ketchum was a
Bostonian, 42 years of age, and had been on the
stage for eighteen years. He made his debut at
the Boston Museum, subsequently played at the
Old Bowery Theatre, and was a prominent comedian of the Lydia Thompson troupe cleven years
ago. He had been traveling with the Stevens
company for three years. His wife was summoned from New York, and was with him when
he died. It has been decided to inter the body
at Elmwood Cemetery to-morrow morning.

SPORTING.

COMING FIELD TRIALS. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
VINCENNES, Ind., Nov. 12.—The National American Kennel Club's second annual field trials will take place near this city Nov. 15, 16, and 17, and promise to be of great interest to the sporting world. There will be dogs here from all parts of the United States, dogs here from all parts of the United States, many from Canada, and some from England. Already several fine keanels have arrived and are quartered near the ground of contest. Mr. Whitford, of St. Louis, with thirteen dogs; Mr. Short, of Pittsburg, nine dogs; Mr. F. Southwite, editor of Forest and Stream, New York, with a famous kennel; Dr. N. Rowe, editor of the Chicago Field, with two valuable dogs; and Fred A. Taft, Dedham, Mass., with four dogs, are already here.

THE OAR. LONDON, Nov. 12.-The Laycock-Hawdon rowing-match is off, Hawdon failing to make the final deposit of stake-money.

IRATE IRELAND.

cenes and Incidents of the Great Land Agitation in the Green Island.
The powder wagons from Ballincollig Mills are move scorted into Cork by a strong party of dragoons, instead of the usual police escort.
The Kerry Post has been informed that owing

to the disturbed state of the country several leading families are preparing to spend the ensuing winter in England or on the Continent.

Two weeks ago notices were posted up extensively about Listowel, threatening any person with destruction who would purchase the cattle which were seized belonging to a tenant named Thomas Walsh, on Lord Ormathwaite's property, under a writ for rent. The consequence of this was that the cattle were knocked down to the

was that the cattle were knocked down to the tenant's brother for £1 apiece.

At the "Balla National Sports" political feeling pervades the whole proceedings. In the centre of the field was a large green banner bearing on one side the words "Liberty, equality, and frate rnity," and on the other side, "Thalluv gun kessa," or "land without rent," and even the admission tickets bore the words, "Hold the harvest."

"Hold the harvest."

FORDING DOWN THE RENTS.

The Irish papers are full of items announcing ther efusal of tenânts to pay rent or the surrender of landlords. Mr. Stephen Gibbons, of Westporf, has offered his tenants a reduction of 25 per cent on the last and coming gales, but the tenants refused to accept this unless the reductions were granted permanently. Mr. Robert Keogh attended at his office in Carrick-on-Shannon to receive his rents from his Roscommon tenantry. The majority of the tenantry were in attendance, and tendered him the Government valuation, which he refused. Mr. Keogh was hooted as he left the town. Mr. J. D. Meldon summoned all his tenants on his Turloughmore estate to pay their rent. All attended and demanded that their rent be settled at the Government valuation. The tenants refused to pay higher than the valuation and left, taking with them their rent. It is stated the Marquis of Waterford, having several farms vaccant, is about to reduce all rents to Griffith's valuation. At the Bantry land meeting on the 24th, a farmer named Manning, residing at the land of the summand to the could not accomplish the work, and left the package for Postmaster Enos to dispose of the package for Postmaster Enos attached to the last and coming and there to Waukesha.

At Milwaukee It was decked with mourning the to Waukesha.

At Milwaukee It was decked with mourning the to Waukesha.

At Milwaukee It was decked with mourning the to Waukesha.

At Milwaukee It was decked with mourning the suit had been received); and was sent from there to Waukesha.

But I must explain why it was sent there. A certain shoemaker, named Capt. Schwartz, claims to have been Gen. Hancock's shoemaker, named Capt. Schwartz, claims to have been Gen. Hancock's shoemaker, named Capt. Schwartz, claims to have been Gen. Hancock's shoemaker, named Capt. Schwartz, claims to waukes in the re-duction of the suit that the only pair of shoes which he sent to him with the could make for several years, and says that the General often said that the o the reduction were marked the control of the contro

A voice—"Let them them go to —, where king William went to."
The Rev. Mr. Sheehy—"Landlordism was an incubus that pressed down every faculty of mind and body, and strangied every enterprising Irishman."
A Voice—"Some of the farmers are as bad as the landlorda."

The Herr. Mr. Sheeby—"A voice had said from the crowd that the landlords were better than the farmors. That was a lie. In 1846 the farmors are ducir last crust with the laborers, and last humber the farmers did what they could to more in the farmers did what they could the landlords do?"

A voice. "Nothing."
The Rev. Mr. Sheeby—" They borrowed once a milition of moder from the Government, of which a subsidy to maintain the English garrison in country. But it would not maintain to not subsidy to maintain the English garrison in the country. But it would not maintain to the country. But it would not maintain to not the buckshot nor builets of the police of the country in the subsidy of maintain the country. It had beggared, butchered, and bandshed millions of their race." [Uneers.]

THE LASD COMMISSION'S INQUIRY.
The Limerick correspondent of the Cork Excimient telegraphed to that paper on the 28th of October: "The following Commissioners sat to receive evidence on the various points in connection with the land question. The first witnesses whom the Commissioners had appointed to examine were themsembers of the Limerick Central Land League. The Commission is, of course, being conducted in private, but the Assistant Secretary stated that any of the witnesses who were so desired were at liberty to furnish their evidence for publication. This privilege none of the witnesses examined to-day, either on behalf of the landlord or the tenant, appeared anxious to avail of. One or two land-owners and agents to whom I spoke told me they would have no objection to have their evidence placed before the public, but that they should not relish the consequences likely to follow. I asked what were the consequences which they apprehended.

"Well,' said one gentleman, 'I'am quite certain, if it were known in the club-house the evidence which I gave, I would be kicked out. The fact is, I went in for a radical change in the land, and the tenant should have power to appeal arainst the valuation within six months to one of the superior

A PACKAGE FOR THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY. Oconomowoc, Wis., Nov. 12.—There was received at the Post-Office at Wankesha this vee's a curious package, which bore innumerable postmarks and inscriptions. It consisted of a piece of flooring about a yard ong, to which was attached a pair of badlydliapidated shoes, one of which was labeled "Ohio" and the other "Indiana,"—the whole

package being addressed to the "Democratic Party, U. S. A." The package had evidently originated at The package had evidently originated at New York Post-Office, but bore the post-mark of almost every prominent office between here and that metropolis, no party by that name being known. At Detroit a picture was attached, which was intended for a screamer; over this were the words, "Stand back and let me yell!" At Chicago a tin coffin was added; and at the head was written, "Farewell, old friend; if forever, fare thee well!" At Racine a rubber coffin was attached, supposed to indicate the extension it could perform when the body of the hefty leader was placed therein. At Milwaukee it was decked with mourning (this was the 3d of November, when the result had been received); and was sent from

the package for Posimaster Ends to the off.

Before remailing, Capt. Enos attached to the board a copy of the piece of music entitled "A Difficult Passage," and started it on. The sides of the board were fearly covered with post-marks of different kinds, such as, "Missent," "Unclaimed," "Cannot be found," "Forward," "No such party known," etc., etc.

MINNESOTA.

Garfield's Majority 40,000-13,-000 More Than Hayes Received.

Immense Republican Majorities in the Three Congressional Districts.

Why Political Interest Centres in the First District.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune. Sr. Paul., Minn., Nov. 8.—The election is or on Minnesota. It was over everywhere else in the United States, except in California, a week ago; but it takes time to do these things up here. The inefficiency of the political organization and the crudity of the campaign methods prevailing here make it a weariness, both of flesh and spirit, to

and spirit, to
COLLECT ELECTION-RETURNS.

The party organization is an ornamental shadow, and the State Committees are a ludicrous travesty. They make not the smallest pretense of canvassing the State in advance, and have no machinery to collect the returns after the voting. The members of the Committees hang around the newspaper-offices on the nights of election, to get the news. The newspapers endoavor to discharge the duty thrown wholly upon their shoulders; but the results they attain indicate that it is slow and painful work. If Minnesota is ever a doubtful State, with an important election depending upon its vote, you will have plenty of time to hedge upon your bets while you are waiting for us to count our returns. For two or three days after last Tuesday's election the newspapers published undigested and unintelligible masses of fragmentary township returns, and estimated the majority for Garfield at 25,000. They might as well have said 250, or 250,000, for all the able editors knew about it. Finally the returns COLLECT ELECTION-RETURNS. able editors knew about it. Finally the retabegan to come in from the county-sents;

began to come in from the county-seats and the majority began to grow, until it reached 40,000, which is 10,000 more than the majority for Hayes. We haven't grown used to the big figures yet up here.

THE MAJORITIES IN THE CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS
have also grown day by day, until they are twice the estimates before election and the claims made immediately after. In the Pirst District, where there was a Republican split, and the election of a Democrat was feared, the ingenious Dunnelt has nearly 9,000 plurally. He had only one competitor. Strait, in the Second District, has 6,000 majority,—more than was ever given in that district before. His Democratic competitor had 700 majority in 1878. In the 'Phird' District, which usually gives from 2,000 to 3,000 Republican majority, Washburn has the magnificent result of prer 12,000. It has not yet been intimated that his seat will be contested.

These surprising figures testify to

These surprising figures testify to

TWO AGREEABLE FACTS:
first, that the State is growing in population:
and, second, that it is growing in Republicanism. The great Republican majority is
in part, though not wholly, caused
by the increase of population in the western
counties. There have been great kepublisan
gains in the old counties,—so great that there are
only twelve Democratic counties left in the
State. The Legislature is Republican by the
largest majority ever known,—so on joint ballot.
The House of Representatives is five-sixths Republican. This shows what Minnesota can do
when her full vote is brought out, and settle
the question of the political future of the State.
The two members who will be added to our representation by the new apportionment will be as
certainly Republican as the present delegation.
There will be no more doubtful Congressional
districts in Minnesota.

THE CAUSES OF THE GREAT TRIUMPH
are just about those that have inspired the

THE CAUSES OF THE GREAT TRIUMPH are just about those that have inspired the whole North, and whose recital is growing stale. Minnesota Republicans do not differ from others, except that they are lazier, and don't like to take the trouble to go to the polis unless some great question is at stake. The election disposes of two or three fictions,—one of which is the power of respect and admiration for personal qualities to overcome political principles. Gen. Hancock was very highly respected in Minnesota; and Gen. Sibley, Democratic candidate for Congress in this district, was more admired and regarded than any other man of any party in the State. Yet Minnesota gave 40,000 majority against Hancock; and the Third District gave 12,000 or more against Gen. Sibley.

Sibley.

Now, as before the election, the political interest in the State centres in

where Dunnell beat Ward, the second Republican candidate, and Wells, his Democratic opporent. Mr. Dunnell won a magnificent victory. He had 21.353 votes, to 13,003 for Wells and 7,225 for Ward,—a majority over both, and a tremendous plurality over Wells. His personal supporters plume themselves not a little upon the result. But there are some solemn considerations in connection with this result, and the split has a moral which is as important in other States as this. In spite of his large majority, Dunnell escaped defeat by the skin of his teeth. Nothing saved him, but the fear of a Democratic majority in Congress. The district swallowed him as an unpulatable balm, taken as a preventive against a dreaded disaster. He was not the choice of the people. He was antagonized all through the canvass by the natural leaders of the Republican party throughout the district. Ward is not a very important person, but he represented in this canvass a very important element of just protest and resistance. In any other than a Presidential year Dunnell

WOULD HAVE BEEN DEFEATED,

vass a very important element of just protest and resistance. In any other than a Presidential year Dunnell

WOULD HAYE BEEN DEFEATED,

whether a Republican or a Democrat were elected in his place. Had the Republicans been sure of a majority in the next House, he would have been defeated this year, though the district gave been defeated this year, though the district gave lis,600 majority for Gardield. And yet Mr. Dunnell is an able man, an exceedingly efficient Congressman, and houest enough as politicians go. The trouble with him is, he is the most inveterate machinist in Congress. He does not trust to popular support, but seeks to foreity his position in public life by all the devices ever invented impolitics. He treated his election as an appoint at to the

POLITICAL DICTATORSHIP OF HIS DISTRICT.

He claimed all its Federal patronage as his right; and he managed to get that right recognized by the Heads of Departments to an extent not paralleled anywhere else in the United States. He organized the public service in his district like a despot's court or a military regiment. He made every officeholder, appointed by himself without even the pretense of an executive intermediary, his personal servitor and the minister to his advancement; and the service he required was hard, humiliating, and costly. He demanded an allegiance and service which chains and bayonets have proved powerless to enforce upon men less independent and enlightened than American citizens. The result that has been growing against his protensions for five years past, and which culminated in the split last summer.

WAS INEVITABLE.

It is a notable tribute to his force of character and capacity for organization that he suppressed it for so long. The result would have crushed him had he not been protected by the haunting fear of Democratic control of the agree of Democratic control of the agree of Democratic control of the agree of the service were regided to the last month of the canvass. Then the larger considerations prevailed over, the small

OBITUARY.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 12,—Dr. G. R. Nebinger, the well-known physician, was taken suddenly ill last evening while delivering a lecture at the Wagner Institute, and died a

few minutes after. He said he had previously taken half an ounce of laudanum to relieve a temporary attack of sickness. Oil in NEBRASKA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

Sioux City, Ia., Nov. 12.—Petroleum was found at a depth of 550 feet at Ponca, Neb., twenty-two miles west of this city, while drilling for coal. Nothing is known as to the quality of yield. The well is not flowing. There is much excitement in that vicinity.

Arresting the Wrong Woman.

Paris Correspondence London Globs.

A curious incident in connection with the execution of March decrees occurred hast week at Marseilles. Two or three ladies apparently belonging to the best society, were walking quietly in the direction of the Capuchin Convent, when they were accosted by the police and ordered to move off. One of the ladies drew herself up and

plied the offended dame. Arrived at the lady was questioned. "Your nar residence?" The arrested one answ the result was general stupefaction at station. Humble apologies were off the "prisoner" took her departure in The lady in question was none other t Poucelle, the wife of the Prefect of the du Rhone. At the meeting of the Municipal Council, held on Friday, t promised, at the request of M. Castar tute an inquiry into the affair.

HAVERLY'S THEATRE.

The Great Saturday Matinee, The Big Saturday Night,
AND THE BIG PIECE.
The Largest Piece this Theatre Ever Presentes

KIRALFY BROS.

Around the World in 80 Days TWO GRAND BALLETS,
Mile. DE BOSA and Mons. ARNOLD KIRALST,
And a Corps of Two Hundred.

New Scenery, Brilliant Armors,
Gorgeous Marches, and Grand Pageants.
A full Military Band upon the Stage.
Also, the Wonderful Baby Elep
Grandest of Spectacular Representation GRAND OPERA HOUSE,

Barlow, Wilson, Primrose & West's MINSTRELS. 40 Performers.

in Refined Minstrelay every Evening, and Matines at 2 p. m. to-day (Saturday) Grand Special Performance Sunday Evening, and ast appearance of this Manmoth Company. Next Week-FRANK MAYO.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE. LAST GRAND BANKER'S DAUGHTER MATINEE THIS AFTERNOON AT S.

To-night, Last Night but ONE of Collier's Cele

BANKER'S DAUGHTER.

Grand Extra Performance Sunday Night, and Lard, ppearance of Coller's Company in the HANKEN'S AUGHTER.
Monday, Nov. 15—CLABK and MARBLES Celerated Till CLUB. - M'VICKER'S THEATRE.

MATINEE THIS EVENING at \$0'clock,
TWO LAST PERFORMANCES THE POLK COMEDY COMPANY In the comedy-drama,
A GENTLEMAN FROM NEVADA.
Mr. J. B. POLK in his original character,
CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS GALL,
Monday—The Madison-Square Theatre Company in
HAZEL KIRKE. [27] Seats can now be secured.

HERSHEY HALL. MORTIMER'S MYSTERIES.

FIRST SERIES
Mirthful, Mystical, Musical Melange. Seats for the opening night (Monday next) to be had at Box-Office after 10 a. m. Reserved seats, 75 cts. FAIRBANK HALL.

Becond of the Six Months' Course of

Lectures on Fine Art. By Col. JAMES FAIRMAN, A. M., SATURDAY, at 2 p. m. Season tickets, \$12; single, 72 cent. SPRAGUE'S OLYMPIC THEATRE. Every night during the work and Matinees Wednes-day, Saturday, and Sunday, Snellbaker's Majestic Novelty Combination.

50 - Pirst-Class Artists. - 50
2 and 3 Acts at the Same Time.
Hundreds Turned Away Nightly PROF. CARR'S CLASS IN DANCING. SOUTH SIDE—Avenue Hall, Wednesday, NORTH SIDE—Brand's Hall, Thursday, WEST SIDE—Cor. Wood and Lake-sta, Sa tternoon and evening. Address 678 and 675 West Lake-st.



Pully 25 per cent of the human race are victing a tion will be fully corroborated by every intellipy and the physician. The principal causes pandents this dis are indiscretions or excesses. Some of the company property of the control of the contr leucorrhas (in females), debilitating decams, etc. Leb no faiss modesty prevent the parent from warning the child of this frest evil. Secret habits are the result of ignorance.

The first of ignorance.

The first of ignorance is the property of the result of ignorance.

The first of ignorance is now principle in animal physiological of the property of the nervous existent. If the nerve power in any organ is weakened, then that organ is weak. There is a remedy in the reach of all, one that has atood the test for over half a century. Dr. Ricord's VITAL RESTORATIVE has been scrutinized and informed by the Academy or Medicine in Paris as an infallible specific for the above; contains no phosphoras, cantharides, or other poison; is purely vector. He. producting nos reaction, and is permanent in offect; is a susar-coated pill, and can be had of Levisser & Co., 10 his rue Richelleu, Varia, France, or of Dr. B. Brown Sigesmond, Provinctors, Rose, or of the politic streams of the pills as a susar-coated pill, and can be had of Levisser & Co., 10 his rue Richelleu, Varia, France, or of Br. B. Brown Sigesmond, Provinctors, Rose of the pills as a susar-coated pill, and can be had of Levisser & Co., 10 his rue Richelleu, Varia, France, or of Br. B. Brown Sigesmond on the side of each box. Sold by all wholesale and retail drugsists.

CERTIFICATE.

PARIS, July IR, 1873—19 Rue de la Paix.—A Mr. E. L. Syears ond, had been a widower twenty-five years nervous temperament; had suffered for thirty years with spermatorrhea, and for ten years with nervous temperament; had suffered for thirty years with spermatorrhea, and for ten years with nervous temperament; had suffered for thirty years with spermatorrhea, and for ten years with nervous temperament; had suffered for thirty years with spermatorrhea, and for ten years with nervous temperament; had suffered for thirty years with spermatorrhea, and for ten years with nervous temperament; had suffered for thirty years with spermatorrhea, and for ten years with nervous temperament; had

JAMS AND MARMALADE. Try Moir's Genuine Scotch JAMS AND MARMALADE,

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POSTAGE. t and Twelve Page Paper.

t and Twelve Page Paper. ten Page Paper. TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

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SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1880.

MARK it down that if John Sherman and Charles Foster continue to be candidates for the United States Senate in Ohio, there will ne of the liveliest fights on record in the ature. Also take note of the fact that they are not likely to remain in the field against each other. One or the other will be appeared with a Cabinet appointment, and the one who isn't will be the next Senator. Sickham's paper is already warming over ome of its funeral baked meats, left on hand ince the Chicago Convention, and both the innati papers print communications ing for more Sherman in the Senate.

MR. A. W. CAMPBELL, the editor of the Wheeling (W. Va.) Intelligencer, has been mentioned as a suitable person to represent the South in Gen. Garfield's Cabinet. So far as we have seen, Mr. Campbell's friends have d his claim to such a distinction upon e assumption that the South will be repre-nted in the new Cabinet, and that Mr. bell is the right man to do it. As not a solitary Electoral vote will come from the South, many Republicans can see no partic-ular reason for choosing a man to represent that section in the Cabinet; but, taking a liber-al view of the case, and assuming that a South-ern Republican will be taken, the selection can hardly be made as far north-as Wheeling. ted in a narrow strip of land between the two States of Ohio and Pennsylvania, and which ought properly to belong to one or the other of those States. Wheeling itself is not further south than Peoria, in Illinois. a citizen of Wheeling, therefore, can scarcely claim to represent the South as a section. Mr. Campbell's friends should rather urge any personal qualification he may have for any position in view, than dwell upon the imtance of his residence from a Southern adpoint. His pluck in the Chicago Congained a good deal of admiration for him, and everybody who knows of him would be glad to see him in a place which he would fill with credit to himself; but his residence Theeling certainly cannot be set up as

A CORRESPONDENT asks for information in regard to the strength of the Greenback party in the present and the next Congress. Sixteen votes were cast for the Greenback candidate for Speaker, Hendrick B. Vright, March 18, 1879. Among those who so voted was William D. Kelley of Pennsylvania, who was William D. Kelley of Pennsylvania, who has returned to the Republican party, and never was much of a Greenbacker. The other members voting for Wright were Murch and Ladd of Maine, Stephenson and Forsythe of Illinois, De La Matyr of Indiana, Lowe of Alabama, Weaver and Gillette of lowa, Barlow of Vermont, Yocum and Wright of Pennsylvania, Russell of North Carolina, Jones of Texas, Ford of Missouri, and Smith of New Jersey. Of uri, and Smith of New Jersey. Of these only the two Maine members and Ford and Jones have been reflected. One of the Maine men, Ladd, has definitly joined the Democrats. So the Greenback members returned are reduced to three. Add to these three, or possibly four, new Greenback members elected in Missouri, and the total attempth of that party in the party of the party in the party to the total strength of that party in the next ouse is brought up to six, or seven at the cost. The claim of the Greenback papers out there will be fourteen members of that arty in the next House is absurd. The numbers only made up by including several well-known Republicans and Democrats, cted formerly of being friendly to the Fiatist movement, or being friendly to the Fiatist movement but who would not for a moment think of voting for the candidate of that party for Speaker.

The proposition put forth by the New York Times to raise "A Presidential Pension Fund" by popular subscription is not likely to meet with prompt and universal response. There is a lack of dignity about it. It is offensive to the National pride to the extent that it implies an ungrateful and niggardly spirit in the Government. It is true that the Government does not provide for its ex-Presidents, but the Government ought to do so. It will be much better to move upon Congress to secure some permanent form of o. It will be much better to move upon gress to secure some permanent form of cort for all ex-Presidents than to solicit inteer contributions for the senior exdident. Neither of these gentiemen is ild map, nor is the President-elect. There is deadly three living ex-Presidents, these gentiemen should be cared by the Government in a dignified proper manner, in order that they is be protected from poverty, and ared the temptation to enter upon pursuits a may be out of keeping with their former

the ex-Presidents life Senators is a good one; the objection thereto is that an amendment to the Constitution is necessary. Congress should devise some other scheme to meet the same end. It is in every way fitting that the Government should care for its ex-Presidents, and the American people will cordially inderse any proper expedient for that purpose. But there is something humiliating to the National sentiment, as there would be to the recipients of the bounty, in the idea that the first citizens of the Republic should be supported by popular subscription, and we doubt whether such a proposition will meet with anything like general favor.

Ex-Gov. Joseph E. Brown, of Georgia, i a candidate for election to the United States Senate to fill out the unexpired term of Gen. Gordon, whose place he took last spring by appointment from the Governor. Some of the Georgia papers revive a pleasant remin-iscence connected with Senator Brown's career, and attack or defend him for it, as the case may be. The incident referred to was his public appearance in the Chicago Convention of 1868, when Gen. Grant was nominated for the first time, and his anneuncement that he had become converted to the doctrines of Republicanism. The files of The Tribune show that Gov. Brown made an exceedingly interesting and judi-cious speech on that occasion. He was called on while the Convention was waiting for a committee to report, and spoke for half an hour. While he kept carefully clear of gush, he admitted that the position of the Republican party was historically and log-ically the true one, and that of the Demo-cratic party fundamentally wrong. He said:

when the President of the United States granted me his pardon. It was sworn to support not only the Constitution of the United States but the Union of the States. When I did that I abandoned the doctrine of secession, for I could not support the Union of the States and encourage secession from the Union. The Virginia and Kentucky resolutions advocated that doctrine. If I understand them, it has always been a part of the platform on which they have stood. Hence it is that I feel I am no longer bound by party allegiance to stand by the Democratic party. If I cannot stand by them, where do I naturally fall then? The Hamiltonian and Websterlan doctrine has been established by the Sword. My own opinions and the action of the Democratic party naturally lead me, as I think, into the Republican party.

There was no more radical utterance than this in the speech. The advance of the Southern Democrats in knowledge and po-litical wisdom is shown in the fact that, except for the names of parties, there is nothng in Gov. Brown's speech of 1868 to which the majority of thinking men in Georgia will now take exception.

Mr. E. L. GODKIN, editor of the New

York Nation, has written a very temperate and good-natured article on "Libel and Its Legal Remedy " for the current number of the Atlantic Monthly. He believes that the idea of the function of the press is vastly different in England and America from what it is in the Continential countries. The Anglo-Saxon newspapers are to some extent custodians of public morals. They are charged with the duty of watching public servants, and calling those who are derelict to account. "The only really effidates for office," says Mr. Godkin, "is made by the press, and the most powerful check, though not by any means the only one, on official misconduct is the inquisitiveness and railing of the newspapers." "Thousands if not millions of good men sleep more com-fortably because they think the newspapers are looking after the bad men, or at all events after the men they themselves do not like." Hence, the tendency of juries constantly is to scrutinize more carefully alle gations of libel, the presumption being that the motives of the press are pure and its work good. Mr. Godkin believes the great power lodged in the hands of editors is exercised with more moderation and discretion than might be expected. It would not be safe, he says, to judge of the abuses of it by the number of complaints lodged with the courts, or the suits begun: "A very large number of these suits are brought by persons who have not the least intention of pushing them to trial, and this not because they shrink from publicity, but because they know that judicial inquiry would leave them worse off than ever. The commencement of the suit is intended to produce the impression that there exists a complete answer to the charge, which the indignant plaintiff will lay before the public at the proper time, but

of this statement. THE CHIRESE FORGERY INFAMY. There is no partisan purpose now in keepng up a fire upon the Democratic party. The pattle has been fought and the victory won. The Democratic leadership is in a comatose ondition. It is even doubtful whether life enough can ever be infused into the organization to enable it to make another empaign. Hence mere party prejudice would neither suggest nor justify continued abuse of the cratic methods. But public morals and political decency require that the infamous proceedings in the Morey forgery case should be exposed and denounced in such manner as to arouse the resentment of every honest man in the country. If such villainy shall pass unscathed, then the future of American politics will develop forgers and perjurers instead of patriots and statesmen.

ne really does not believe that the proper

ime will ever arrive." Persons who have

had experience either in bringing or defend-

ing libel suits will bear witness to the truth

It was evident from the first that the Morey etter was a forgery. It was pronounced a forgery by Gen. Garfield at once. That ought to have been sufficient to stamp it as such. Aside from this, however, all the circumstances connected with it excited suspicion. It manated from an obscure newspaper which had been seeking notoriety through cheap sensations, and which was controlled by a disreputable gang of fellows who were canable of any description by who were capable of any deception that would aid their purpose. No traces could be found of the man to whom the letter was addressed. The envelope exposed evidences of fraud. Erasures were discovered and bogus postal stamps. Still the managers of the Democratic campaign clung tenacionsly to the forgery, and circulated it by the thousands of copies wherever it was calculated to injure the Republican candidate. If the Democratic Committee was not a party to the forgery from the beginning, it became so when it persisted in availing itself of the forged letter. All this has been apparent to

the public for some time. But it is now clear from the confession the two men who were hired to swear to he existence of the non-existent Morey that ome person or persons of authority in the Democratic party was deeply involved in the conspiracy to establish the genuineness of the forged letter. Each of the self-convicted perjurers was discovered and conched by a Democratic candidate for Presidential Elect-

or. Both were received at New York at the Democratic headquarters. Both were paid money for their perjury, which the Demcratic managers alone among all the parties applicated were in a position to advance. No individual interest prompted and devise the scheme of perjury to supplement that of of the Democratic party would not have een summoned to do the dirty work of subdocument. The later proceedings in the case would not have been undertaken in the nanner they were undertaken save by the ulvice and consent of the Democratic man-

The public will now look at this case be The public will now look at this case beyond the forged letter, beyond the newspaper office, beyond the man Philp, beyond the two perjurers, and beyond the Democratic Electors who coached the villains. Every man who has been actively engaged in the management of the Democratic campaign at the New York headquarters, and every man at that point who has been persistent in the effort to make the forged letter pass for genuine, will now rest under a taint of suspicion until the real agency in the case shall cion until the real agency in the case shall have been definitly fixed. Mr. Stoughton is right when he says that the people must look for the author of the plot higher in the rell of infamy and higher in the esteem of the Democratic party than those persons who wrote the forged letter or those who have backed it up by false swearing. It may be that these men will never be arraigned in the Criminal Court for their villainy, but they are already arraigned before the country, and they can never escape the punishment of

public contempt.

There is still another phase to this villainous conspiracy. The Democratic party as a whole must bear a large share of the responsibility for the forgery and the perjury. The men who engaged in it were acting as the advisers, attorneys, agents, and managers of the party campaign. The fruits of the conspiracy were accepted by the newspapers and public speakers that passed as exponents of the Democratic party: And to-day, when the evidences of forgery and perjury are overwhelming, there is no sign of repudiation or disapproval from the recognized authorities among the Democrats. None of their public men and none of their leading organs are demanding that the head devils of the conspiracy be exposed and punished; none of them lament that such desperate and unscrupulous efforts should have been made in behalf of Democratic success. There is no evidence anywhere that the Democratic politicians would not again avail themselves of a like villainy for party purpose. All this goes to show that the Democratic party, as a political organization, has no higher mission in life than the possession of spoils, and that its leaders are willing to take up with any fraud, deception, slander, forgery, or perjury which is designed to assist them in this groveling purpose.

ABOUT CABINETS. Forming a Cabinet for President Garfieldthis, for the next four months, will be the pleasing but anxious occupation of politicians. There is not in the whole country, probably, a prominent' Republican who doubts his ability to name a suitable, strong, popular Cabinet for the President-elect. And yet it will be admitted by all of them that there is not one among them better equipped for the duty of selecting a Cabinet by acquaintance with public men and knowledge of public affairs than the man for whom they propose to choose constitutional advisers. Why not let Gen. Garfield alone, then? The adage that "in a multitude of counselors there is wisdom," has no application to the case in hand, because it presupposes them to be actuated by a single devotion to the highest interests of the person advised, whereas each one of the multitude of Cabinet-makers represents the aspirations of a self-seeking individual. It may be admitted that the officious Cabinet-maker might, if disinterested, select an excellent Board of Presidential advisers, but as he seeks only to name one member of the Board and his fellows seek to name other members, the whole batch of intermeddlers are likely to make a mosaic of very inharmonious qualities and colors.

It may be and will be said that it is neces-

represented therein all shades of party opin-

ion, and all factional divisions. There is only

net to have

a grain of truth in this proposition. It is wiser, from a party standpoint, to ignore faction than to foster it. The President is bound to acknowledge his party fealty in the selection of his advisers, because by this course only can he hope to establish as the policy of the Government the policy of his party, to which he is committed and presumed to be devoted. But beyond this he should not be required to go. He should not be required to take into consideration the strifes and bitternesses of factional disputes within the party, because that would be inconsistent with the proper discharge of the duties of his office as President of the whole country. But the President, in this view of the case; is not relieved in any degree from party fealty and party responsibility. President Hayes' aphorism-"He serves his party best the serves his country best"-is no whiteless profound as an axiom of the honorable politician's ethics than lofty as a patriotic sentiment. The paramount excellence of the Republican party as a political organization consists in the fact that its rank and file will not allow their leaders to prostitute it to base uses, but sternly insist that wise government, not place and spoils, is the overshadowing object of every political contest. No President since Washington has a better right to the exercise of an untrammeled judgnent in the selection of his Cabinet than Gen. Garfield. He did not seek the Presidency. The nomination was conferred upon him by a splendid body of representative Republicans, and the wisdom of the act has been grandly acknowledged and ratified by the American people. Whatever of party obligation there is on the part of Gen. Garfield is due to the great masses of Republicans who contributed to his election, and whatever of personal obligation he is under to distinguished leaders, presses, and speakers, can best be discharged by a consideration of the highest interests of the country and of the party which has contributed so powerfully to the advancement of its material interests and the promotion of its dignity among the nations of the world.

It is impossible to overestimate the importance of a wise Cabinet selection to the success of an incoming Administration. It is the official introduction of the President, the first exercise of the great powers he is to wield, the first test of his knowledge of men. The summit of the ambition of the habitué of the theatre is to see a company of star actors,-to see all parts well taken. His pride in the fact is quite equal to his satisfaction with the performance. Similarly the American people take great pride in seeing the Presidential stage occupied by great men,—the greatest in the land. When the President says: "These are my constitutional advisers; I commend them to the country's good opinion," the country renders its verdict in an instant. If they are well and favorably known, known as having been honorably identified with the great events of political history, the selection is approved. But if they require to be introduced by biographical notices published simultaneously with their appointment, there is in the publie mind a feeling of disprointment and disgust which finds prompt expression, and from that moment the Administration is handicapped. In the ranks of the Repub-lican party in 1851 there were many men who doubted Lincoln's ability to cope with the tremendous difficulties of the situation. But when in the list of his Cabinet appointments there appeared some of the greatest names of the time the confidence of the

country was at once secured, not merely in the men selected, but in the man who se-lected them. It is idle to suppose that the men who seek Cabinet positions, or the other men who advocate their claims (?), will be deterred from intriguing and importuning, out of consideration for the highest good of the country, the party or the inepaing Presi-dent. They are selfish, and will necessarily be moved almost solely by selfish considera-tions. But it is very probable that Gen. Gar-field's good sense, calin judgment, and wide experience in political life will induce him to offend many aspirants for Cabinet places that he may the more surely please his party and his country. and his country.

WHAT THE SOUTH MUST DO. The New York Nation, in an article writ-ten on the eve of the election, and before its results were known, counseled the South upon its duties, and by way of reference to the future pointed out what it should have lone during the past ten years. It contends that the problem before the South of dealing with Northern resentment and prejudice, and of obtaining a fair share in the administration of the Government, was a perfectly practical one. In pointing out what might have been done, the Nation says:

have been doile, the Nation says:

It might have sought to profit by the dissensions which as early as 1870 began to show them selves in the Republican party. It ought to have held out to the younger generation of Republicans, who remembered little of the War and were every year taking a more active partirafairs, some inducement to break loose from the party yoke and attempt some new political combination. It ought to have actively furnished those Republicans who were tired of the "bloody shirt" with arguments in support of the position that the Southern men were occupied with better things than cheating negroes out of their votes, and that their cooperation would be valuable in the settlement of the economical and administrative questions which, since 1873, have had so much importance for the whole country. It ought to have held out a hand, in short, to the Republican Civil-Service reformers, tariff reformers, railroad-reformers, and others who were seriously interested in questions affecting the entire Nation rather than any one part of it. In this way it would have promoted the disintegration of the Republican party, and the formation of some new organization in which the South could take part without loss of self-respect, and find some relief from that contemplation of "old unhappy far-off things" into which men whose hopes have been crushed are so apt to fail, but which is sure ruin for any school of politicians.

These generalities are well enough in their way but these generalities are well enough in their

These generalities are well enough in their way, but there are other practical considerations which the South will have to attend to before it can overcome Northern prejudice, or secure any place in the administration of the Government. It must first of all renounce the dogma of State-soverelgnity, with its implied right of secession at pleasure, and acknowledge that this country is a Nation, with National rights and laws that must be obeyed. It must cease demanding legislation that is for the exclusive benefit of the South. It must respect and obey the constitutional amendments, and every citizen in the enjoyment of his constitutional privileges: Free speech, schools, free opinion, and a press must be respected. Free free elections must be guaranteed, and every man must be allowed to go to the polls and deposit his vote without interference and witnout intimidation, and have his vote honestly counted. Bulldozing, ostracism, and terrorism must cease. It must abandon the hopeless belief that its claims will ever be allowed. It must guarantee honest elections. So long as it tolerates such infamous frauds as were per-petrated in Virginia, South Carolina, and Mississippi on Tuesday last, just so long will it find itself confronted by a Solid North, and not only that, but every Representative elected by such corrupt methods will find the door of Congress shut in his

The future of the South rests chiefly with itself. If it retains its present attitude it will never secure any influence in the National politics or any share of the National power. The great North is just as ready as In like manner, one firm has secured the ever to meet the South half-way when the South gives any assurance that she is ready to join with the North in advancing the interests of the whole country and not of her own section alone; that she is ready to guar antee honest elections, and give every one of her citizens his rights under the Constitution; that she will cut loose from the domination of Confederate leaders; that she will abandon State-sovereignty and cease her present methods of force and brutality. When that time comes, she will find the North ready to meet her, even more than half-way, and until that time comes she will find that she is without influence in the dministration of the Government, and that she will have no more say on public questions during the next four years than she has had during the last four,-and not so much, since those of her pretended representatives who have been elected by fraud will never

be allowed to take their seats. PROPOSED SALE OF THE LAKE-FRONT In THE TRIBUNE of yesterday were published the outlines of an agreement by the Illinois Central and two other railroads to pay to the City of Chicago \$800,000 for a quitclaim deed, by metes and bounds, for the land embraced within the three blocks bounded by Randolph and Monroe streets, Michigan avenue and the Illinois Central track. This sum of money is to be paid to the city subject to any reimbursement to the persons interested of the expenditures by them in litigation on this subject. This arrangement is further subject to the approval of the Common Council, and to a confirmation by an act of Congress, so far as the

General Government may have claim of title. We think the arrangement is an eminently esirable one, not only to the city, but also to the property-owners who have so long foolishly resisted any transfer of this land for any purpose other than a public park. Ever since the fire the property on that part of Michigan avenue, has lost all value for residence purposes, and has remained in a most wretched and disapidated condition. It has become an eyesore to the city. Owing to the uncertainty as to the future disposition or occupation of the part of the Lake-Front opposit, the property on the west side of Michigan avenue for many blocks south has remained

animproved and in the unsightly condition in which it was left by the fire. One of the conditions of the sale, of course, requires that there shall be a suitable passenger depot, with accommodations for four of the great railroad lines of this city, and of an architectural design and building materials worthy of the city and of the corporations. The construction of such an exensive and ornamental improvement on the barren site now abandoned to itinerant shows, base-ball games, and other like per formances, will, of course, give a value for business purposes to the property on the west side of the avenue, and will lead to the rapid building on that land of warehouses and stores. The city will be greatly benefited by the removal of what are now unsightly piles of rains the débris of the fire, and by the banishment of the circuses and other like performances which disfigure the lake side of the avenue; and will also be benefited in its revenues by all this property becoming, with its costly improvements, tax-producing THE TRIBUNE has for many years urge these considerations upon the property-hold-ers, the railway companies, and the city an-

borities, as reasons why some such arrange ment as is now proposed should be made.

While thus cordially approving the general bargain made, and arging that no factious opor uncertain agreement should be given. The money consideration to be paid to the city is \$800,000, from which is to be deducted, whether paid by the city or by the railroad corforations, such sum as will cover the costs and expenditures incurred by the property-owners in the previous litigation. This is perhaps just and proper, but the amount of such cost and expenditure is certainly a matter of record, and it should be ascertained and specifically stated in the ordinance by which the city assents to the sale. How much, and to whom? The Hitigation in the matter consisted of filing a bill in the matter consisted of filing a bill in chancery in the name of the United States, to restrain the city from doing what it is now proposed the city shall do. The case was argued, and an injunction issued, and there the litigation has rested ever since. There inay have been some other abortive litigation, the cost of which, with the cost of that in the United States Court, cannot have amounted to any very great sum.
All claim for damages by the propertyowners is abandoned, as their property is
perpetually damaged by maintaining the injunction and will be immensely benefited by dissolving it, and compensation is only claimed for actual outlays. We see it stated that the sum to be paid may reach as high as \$75,000 or \$80,000, and such a claim is evidently absurdly excessive. At all events, the City Council should not agree to pay any undefined sum; nor should it agree to pay any sum whatever except on a bill of items showing the actual fact of cost and expenditure. We think this should be paid, but a just claim should not be made a vehicle for carrying any simulated claim for constructive or imaginary expenditures or costs. If the Council will take the proper means of protecting the fund to be paid the city against unjust depletion or confiscation in the process of payment, it is to be hoped the contract or bargain for the sale of this property will be completed without hesitation or delay.

THE New York Herald has begun a war on the Gas Trust, of Philadelphia. Some very pretty revelations have already been made. The Gas Trust is the closest corporation in America. Though it came into existence through the action of the City Counells, which guaranteed the gas bonds in much the same manner as the General Goverument did the Pacific Railroad bonds, no regular accountings are required of the Trustees. A sinking fund provided for by ord legislation is the source of much of the power and profit of the Trustees. According to the best calculations, a surplus of a million and a quarter remains constantly in this fund. Somebody of course draws interest on the money, but the city does not get a penny of it. The price of coal is another subject of investigation. The principal item in the cost of the manufacture of gas is the outlay for coal. But the Trustees do not say in their annual reports what they pay for coal, or how much of it they buy, or what they do with the products other than gas, The whole account is put in one brief and comprehensive item thus;

For works, mains, services, repairs, coal, salaries, wages, and expenses...\$2,675,555 An inadvertent statement of the Chief-Engineer, in another part of the report, shows that 247,989 tons of coal of 2,000 pounds each were consumed in 1879, and still further on, in quite a different connection, the same officer states that the cost of coal for the year was \$1,312,471. So the average cost per ton was \$5.29. But the market rate, paid in the same year by public charities subject to supervision, was \$3.99. The correspondent does not pretend to say who pocketed the difference of \$1.30 per ton, but it is obvious there must have been some "addition, di-vision, and silence" used in the disposal of the profits on this single transaction. monopoly of the coal-tar and ammonia yielded by the works; and this man has been so successful that he has become the only manufacturer of ammonia in Philadelphia, though he has put machinery worth \$20,000 in the gas-works, and draws off the products by a pipe-line to his refinery. The Gas Trustees and the dealers are as stlent as the grave in regard to the price obtained for coke, and the disposition of the money obtained from its sale. There is plainly a great oppor tunity-for leakage at this point. The Gas Trust will be open to investigation in 1885. and it might be made so now by the pur chase of about \$175,000 of outstanding bonds. The Philadelphia papers take hold of the subject in a gingerly way. But something important may yet come of the present agita tion. Outside of Philadelphia the common opinion freely expressed is that the Gas Trust is rotten all through, and ought to be examined and purified.

"A POLITICAL party should be known by its principles and measures, and not by its name," oracularly remarks Mr. Goudy, of Chicago. Well, the Democratic party, when tried by this test, doesn't shine quite like "the handle of the big front door" as polished by the Admiral of "the British navee." Its distinguish mg "principle" in 1861 was that a State had no right to secode, but that there was no warrant of authority in the Constitution for coercing a coeded State; and its "measure" for carrying ont this "principle" was permission to the Cab-inet to rob the Nation of its army and navy and to plunder its Treasury. During the War of Rebellion the "principle" of the Democratic party was that it was an unboly war on the part of the Union; and the "measure" by which it sought to establish its "principle" was to extend sympathy to the Rebels and declare the war for the Union a failure. Since Appomattox the "principle" of the Democratic party has been nullification of everything accomplished by the War; and the "measures" by which it has sought to defeat the results of the War have been shotgun arguments, tissue-ballot arguments, and votes in Congress to repeal War legislation, to starve the cripple the Administration of the Government, opposition, opposition, opposition! "Anti-Na-donalists" would be a good name to represent "the principles and measures" of the Demo-cratic party. Does Mr. Goudy think this name

will help the Democracy? A CITY contemporary takes advantage of its purchase of a type-setter to advertise itself as the first to do so in this country, and as "standing on the crost of an advancing wave of enterprise." To our foamy friend such a of enterprise." To our foamy friend such a machine may be a novelty, but it is not so to anybody else. Type-setters have been used for years in book work in (New York. They have been tried repeatedly by newspapers, but have never been found perfectly adapted to their work. The New York Times some years ago three away three type-setters it had bought at large expense. The New York Tribuue office has been experimenting with some type-setting machines for some time past. How much economy is found we have not definitly learned. The omy is found we have not definitly learned. The London Times has been using several of Kasten-bein's composing machines for eight or more years with moderate advantage. On plain-work they do pretty well, and effect some econbut thus far the human type-setter holds hown against the automatic machines.

tween the three witches who propose to set the political pot boiling after the fire has gone out —Wade Hampton, Mule Barnum, and William C. -wade Hampton, Mule Barnum, and William C. Goudy. Says Hampton to Barnum: "Why did't you drive Republicans away from the polis and stuff the boxes with tissue-ballots in New York, as I did in South Carolina?" "They wouldn't let us." meekly responds the mulebuyer. Says Hampton to Goudy: "Why didn't your special policemen plurayeries and block your special policemen, plug-ugites, and blood-tubs break down the doors, tear down the build-ings, seize the ballot-boxes in Chicago, and stuff them enough to overcome the 30,060 Repub-lican majority in the rural districts, as you told them to?" "They were frightened away by United

lies Goudy, "What do you want of how to steal a State after the vote has been counted," replies Baroum. "You are an idiot," rejoins the wooden-jegged duelist. "The time to steal a horse is before the stable-door is locked. I'm off for Mentor to see if I can renew with Garfield the agreement I made and broke with Hayes." "What do you want of me?" Inquires Goudy. "I want," replies Barnum, "to admit, confidentially, that I am a defeated rascal, and to tell you, what all the world knows, that you are a tool for coming down here."

THE Czar's new yacht, the Livadia, which is built after a new and improved model, was put to a very severe test in the Bay of Biscay the other day. She had just come out of Brest, on a trial trip, when a most tremendous gale with high seas came up. As the Livadia only draws seven feet of water, it was proposed to turn back into Brest. The Grand Duke Constantine, who was aboard, would not hear to it, believing that the gale would be a good opportunity to test the vessel. Her light draft and her high deck-work made this very dangerous, but the vessel weathered the gale without trouble, and proved the practical value of certain theories which were made prominent in the building of the Livadia. The simplest description of her hull would be to say that it was shaped like a soup-plate. It was claimed that THE Czar's new yacht, the Livadia, which shaped like a soup-plate. It was claimed to this shape would largely reduce the itability the vessel to roll in heavy seas, and this else seems to have been verified. In rolling a pitching the Livadia never exceeded four grees for the single pitch or five degrees for the single roll. During all the storm the dinner-table was laid as usual, and the various movable articles were in no way affected by the move-ment of the vessel. It is believed that the suc-cess of this model vessel will be of value in the

FORNEY was hit very hard, as we have already shown; but nothing quite equals his frenzy about Grant. He adored Gen. Grant—when he thought the latter had the best chance of being President. Then he worshiped Hancock for a season. Now be turns on the former in this

season. Now he turns on the former in this furious, frantic, haif-crasy way:
Garfield only fills the gap for Grant. I write this name with a new feeling—that of profound regret that one I loved so well should sink so low. First the defender of the forgiven South, then its defamer. First eager to honer Hancock for his virtues, then to hound him as an enemy. And this is the man who now wants to play the part of King bereafter. How, in the face of all these loud shouts over the defeat of Hancock, I think of the scene on the biasted heath where Macheth meets the weird sisters:

* First Witch—All hail, Macheth! hall to thee, Thane, Glamis! Thane, Glamis!
Second Witch-All hail, Macbelh! hail to thee,

Thane of Cawdor!
Third Witch-All hail, Macbeth! thou shalt be King bereaften First the General of our armies, then President, and King hereafter. How wonderful the

How long will it be before he reviles Hancock also?

MULEY EL BARNUM'S forgery job is disreputable, as criminal, and as morally rupt as the tissue-ballot frauds of the De crats of South Carolina. It cannot be don that the man who would hire another m swear to a he would, should the opports present itself, rob every Republican voter at the North of his right of suffrage. Had be the power he would organize red-shirt clubs, put muskets in their hands, and direct them to drive the Republicans of New York from the polis. Had be the power he would rifle every ballotbox in every voting-precinct at the North, ab-stract the Republican votes, and supply their places with Democratic tissue-ballots. The Southern Demogracy have no reason to com-plain of Barnum. They have courted intamy and secured it with local victory; he has courted infamy and secured it with National defeat.

SAYS a New York dispatch: "It is understood that Grant is at the head of a big interna-tional railroad scheme, which, as one of his chums told me, he has got on the brain. It is a chums told me, he has got on the brain. It is a railroad to run from the City of Mexico to Colorado, and the Mexican Government is expected to give it large concessions. Gen. Alfred Torbert lost his life going out to Mexico for Grant's Syndicate in this matter. The Drexels are in it. Grant has dismissed the Presidency from his mind, and has gone right to work to make money, and both his boys, Buck and Jesse, are in active service here, and both doing well. There is every prospect that during the next four years Grant's fortunes will materially improve, although the intention of giving him some bonorary military place with a good round salary orary military place with a good round salary even in the present Congress.'

Ir is "too sweet for anything"—the Demo-cratic party. It tried to shoot the Nation to death in 1861-'65, and got whipped. It tried to starve the Nation to death in 1878-'80, and got whipped. It tried to steal the State of Maine in 1873, and got caught and was dragged at the cart's-tail through the country and lashed by the scourge of an indignant public opinion. It boasted that it would earry the country with a Solid South, and got beaten. Now it proposes to steal the Empire State which repudiated it by 22,000. majority on the 2d inst. It is a pity that the Democratic party is not a personal entity sus-ceptible of being thrust into Bridewell and kept in close confinement on bread and water. What a blow it would be to deprive the hideous thing of whisky, but what a blessing to the country!

"Ir both parties could drop the old names and new ones be adopted indicative of the measures advocated, it would be better," re-marks the Hon. William C. Goudy. There is a marks the Hon. William C. Goudy, There is a fable entitled "The Fox with His Tail Cut Off," which we commend to the prayerful consideration of Mr. Goudy. The "cunning old fox" of the fable "dropped" his tail in a trap, whereupon, at a grand council of foxes, he advised them to "dock off their tails in a trice." Observing that the advocate of "no talls on foxes" was aiready bob-tailed, the other foxes decided to retain their tails. Republicans see no reason to retain their with a hypothesis why they should drop their party name merel because the Democratic party name has become stench in the nostrils of the people.

THE St. Louis Republican never jokes. It tried once, and the town went into mourning. Hence the following explanation of the true cause of the railroad war may be taken as in-

cause of the railroad war may be taken as tended in dead earnest:

We are inclined to suspect that there is so thing more than accident in the fact that war of rates between the railroads leading he to Chicago burst out afresh as soon as U Sam started his census-takers around again to enumerate the population of St. Louis. extraordinary temptations to induce people to out of St. Louis this week were doubtless vised in that jealous town up by the la where news had gone of the big census be down here. The thing bears all the ear-mi of Chicago ingenuity.

An important law was passed at the late New Hampshire election by a vote of over two to one, though only a majority was required. to one, though only a majority was required. It provides for minority representation in corporation elections. There are many rich corporations in the State, while Bostonians are the principal stockholders. It has long been felt that the interests of these last were chiefly considered, and often at the expense of their less wealthy New Hampshire associates. The corporations strongly concessed the law, but it had porations strongly opposed the law, but it had the support of the leading men of both political parties, and hence went through with a rush. The result is a heavy blow against Boston

MR. WINTER, the dramatic critic of the New York Tribune, pats the distinguished Bernhardt on the head, telling her that, aithough she lan't so great as Rachel and Seebach, or greater than so rreat as Rachel and Seebach, or greater than Modjeska and Neilson, yet ahe is "a power, a wonder, a charm," who "conquers, as all strangely beautiful creatures in nature have ever conquered, by an inherent power and right of fascination." He says she is as sweet as sweet can be, that she has "the lava-like temperament of a strange, exotic genius," and exerts "the influence that lives in a strain of distant music, or the rustling of the leaves in fragrant summer nights."

JUDGE TERRY killed Senator Broderick a duel a generation ago because the latter de-nounced the institution of human slavery. The event was the sensation of a week in San Fran-cisco; and it seems from the result of the elec-tion that possibly 200 voters have remembered it ever since. What long memories and tender consciences the people have!

A NEW YORK Democratic member-elect of Congress has said: "It might not be bad policy for Northern Democrats, already in the minori-ty, to vote to vacate seats contested in the South where there would manufactured."

then we can speak with some authority, my part I am tired of fighting in my district battles of fellows not elected in Mississippi South Carolina."

THE latest returns of the Virginia elec-

rbon Democrat... Twelve more counties to hear from A many of the Mahoneite votes came from

NEW YORK society hasn't quite made up its mind about Sara. But Mr. Bennett has Ba-fore he sailed he gave her a little dinner, to which except herself only gentlemen were in-vited. Sara doesn't appear to care overmuch what the Knickerbockers think about her. COULD Mahone have been thinking of the

un's editorial on the candidate who welshed 50 pounds when he said: "I weigh only loo ounds, and yet I am told I am to be the balance THE life of Dick Yates, War Governor of

Ilfnois, is to be written by the celeb leavis, of St. Louis.

PERSONALS.

"My pools don't seem to hold anything." stoner Fink. Mr. Barnum will not celebrate Thanksets.

ng-Day this year. A prominent citizen of Chicago has a bootjack which he has named Care, become killed a cat.

A New York sport who purchased a race horse that ran all last summer under the name of Cyclone without winning, has changed the animal's name to St. Louis. Gen. Lew Wallace's latest work is entitled

Ben Hur." The young woman who was afternator Hill last summer calls her latest F

A New York paper remarks that "b is not industry." No, it is not; but it is \$3, which, to the man that earns the money, is the "Vere McCarthy"-It is not known who

wrote the lines beginning: "O give me the hand that will never deceive me," but everybely knows what the hand is. "Inquirer"-Dobler is not the American

Minister. The fact that the papers have more to say about him than about the real Minister, Mr. Lowell, is what led you astray. Three brothers named Sherwood, trip

and all sea Captains, celebrated their 70th birth-day anniversary at Westport, Conn., last week. They resemble one another very closely.
"What can increase the product of the dairy?" was a question for discussion at a recent convention of dair men in New York, which makes it look as if more pumps would have to

The St. Louis papers are giving a great deal of attention to scolety news. One of them recently contained a charming interview with Mike McCool, the ex-prize-fighter, in which that worthy said that he was now trying to become a

The Hartford Courant quotes a delic The Hartford Courant quotes a delicions Democratic paper as remarking that "by the time Garfield has become fairly seated on the Presidential throne the guerdon will begin to pall on his taste." The genius who thus wrots must be a blood relation of the Nevada editor who began a leader on fee Cream with the remark, "This delicious bivalve is now on sale at the new saloon."—Albady Journal. Add to the collection the Pennsylvania daily which praised Janauschek's "petite form."

Janauschek's "petite form." I think the song that's sweetest Is the song that's never sung; That lies at the heart of the singer

Too grand for mortal tongue.
And sometimes in the silence,
Between the day and night,
He fancies that its measures
Bid farewell to the light. A fairy hand from dreamland

Beckons us here and there And as we strive to clasp it, It vanishes into air. And thus our fair ideal Floats away just before, And we with longing spirits Reach for it evermore.

The story of a domestic tragedy which recently occurred in Columbus, O., is peculiarly sad and touching. Not long since a married lady of that city had occasion to use a pot of concentrated lye, and she set it upon a table within reach of her babe. The little one picked within reach of her babe. The little one picked up the jar and drank a swallow of the lye before the mother could prevent. It took but a few hours for the powerful stuff to cut out the life of the baby. When the mother was told her child could not live she covered her face with her hands, and never moved until the baby was dead. Then she jumped out of her chair a raving maniac, and never afterwards recovered her reason. She spent her time in cooing to an imaginary babe, and nothing could diver her attention from it. She sank gradually, without ever rallying, until last Sunday night, when the ever rallying, until last Sunday night, when the

PUBLIC OPINION.

Any Southern Representative who comes to the Forty-seventh Congress on the strength of tissue ballots will have the chance to go home again.—Lowell Daily Courier.

Iowa State Register (Rep.): Give us men in the new Cabinet who are for the party and the ticket at all times and under all circumstances, and who do not await the dictum of a santily and saity dozon in New York before opening their mouths to speak. Kinsella, of Brooklyn: I believe we shall

recover some of these Northern States by a sile during Garfield's Administration; and I have supposed it might come about by the rapacity of Conkling and these New York fellows. They will want everything that Garfield has got. They have beaten Hayes, and think they have got a mortgage on Garfield.

Mahone, of Virginia: I weigh only 100 Manone, of Virginia: I weight only the pounds, and yet I am told that I am to be the balance of power in the Senate. If so there will be a very great change, at least in the weight of the important individual who is to play see-saw before that body, as I am told that the Senator who formerly filled this position, Judge Davis, of Itlinois, weighs over 300 pounds.

Richmond Despatch (Dem.): Parties cannot be invested.

not be improvised. Parties cannot be not be improvised. Parties cannot be manufactured ready for use. There must be a demand for the party before it can amount to much. There is no call for any more parties in the bedeviled South at this time. We shall prove ourselves as unwise, as ungrateful, if we undertake to cut loose from the only party in the Union that can save our persecuted section from a fate worse than that of Ireland.

New York Sun: Under Hayes and Evarts the foreign affairs of the Union States have

New York Sun: Under Hayes and Evarts the foreign affairs of the United States have been conducted with indifference to the rights of American citizens abroad, and apparent contempt for the honor of the Nation. Our flag has been insulted, our ships have been boarded and outraged tipon the high seas again and again. Whatever ability has been displayed in the foreign policy of Mr. Hayes and Mr. Evarts must be sought in the efforts of the Department of State to shirk unplaasant responsibility, and to avoid trouble. New York Tribune (Rep.): The fellows

New York Tribune (Rep.): The fellows who were shouting fraud are only anxious now to sneak off without being noticed, and great fools the Republican managers will be if they permit it. Till conspicuous Democratic leaders wear the striped jackets they deserve for their share in this infamous business, or, Tailing that, till they are decorated with moral striped jackets which will stick till their memories have rotted from amonig men, there should be no passe in the punishment. Meantime we predict that at the next meeting of their Committee, say next Saturday, the fraud yelpers will set down on back sents very hard.

Who beat the Democratic party at the late

who beat the Democratic party at the late election is now the question before the people. The Republican can point out the man. It was no less a personage than Thomas A. Hendricks, of Indiana. He insisted that the State election of Indiana be held in October, and the Supreme Court, in obedience to his demand, so decided. This was done for the purpose of bringing Hendricks prominently before the people as a citizen of a pivotal October State, and thus secure his nomination by the Democrats for the Presidency. The scheme failed, and in its failure the Democratic party was put on the road to another disastrous defent.—Taylorsville (Id.) Republican (Dem.).

Atlanta Constitution: One of the evid that our people will not be depressed by the result is the comparatively small vote cast in Georgia. The campaign in Georgia was with ing to add to the disturb eaused by hurrahs on or

through the negium of the properties seasons, the cred that the success of their prosperity, and they upon this knowledge her will surprise and confuse politicians.

Vicksburg (Miss.)

Vicksburg (Miss.)
have sustained and will a
platform adopted at Cioter. We are truer to itHe flicksred on the tarin
and never will. What a
rear that their influence
it will be. The people of
uphold the party for the
will do in the future.
maie the cover for wronot permit it. They don'
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inz. and they don't want
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Mississippi has a Return
out thing works!"

From the Charlotte

aid that experience looks will learn in no oth

nois will learn in no other years, at each succeeding the Democrats of the Stations with a mongrel series and the Station of t

Boston Herald (Inc

from Presidential cam; Gen. Garfield has bee

caused by hurrahs on on on the other, by starting another term for Gra Grant," is their plaint, half a year more of Hyears of Garfield. We sgive the howlers troub rowing a supply so lou sides, as we have pointed by a most plausible line to biffties, the indications alling as the candidate undisputed leader of the Grant's next likely to heur the oppheld's Administration this campaign. He more field's Administration this campaign. He more the coming man" than named against him. If spoiling for a long-range Conking. He is probable and their belligerency we tainment and give the coron that poor old laid gi

from that poor old laid at Gath's letter: Publi York is that Charley the only man there any claim to first-Frank in his utters yet politic, he is the or strength of his popular a to say about Roscoe Couk fool. Foster in the Sens foil to Conkling. Having in his nature, not resent litical, and business, and sense, which makes him a where. He has not had Ohlo, like Conkling's, to a but gets his strength from and confidence direct. Gain the Senate, and they o ful character from his friends, rejoicing in his friends, his selection in his country who, his cause, was successful, and low Hayes into his decline. d man from India uld be a young-men's Senate. If Gen. G iews, be might as well to dependence by saying

Indianapolis Jou certain number of Elector ber of Senators and Rep

the State is entitled in Co
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was well estiled in 1870,
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or Cincinnati Com

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there is to be a gold, retary of the Tressur Secretary Sherman has the gold and silver q agreeable to the fanat deniands that the Silve But the bond contract it is in the coinage, so the But the bond contract it is in the coinage, so to of legislation. We agr coinage of silver shot not care to assume trestoration of silver, their share. It is our or gold enough for the wore clusive gold standard,—and laboring people can increase in the value ready coined enough si option to the people. increase in the value ready coined enough si option to the people. Irom them. Now as we of sold and also import of trade with us, and than any other people to stand the gold Therefore we should where we are-after subsidiary and trade lars—and await the a Gen. Garfield's position the steps that will just metals—and that is right and must stick to both not a nuissunce or burde venience, and they are demand for real mone try. If we had a chea and an abundance of steps and an abundance of steps and an abundance of steps.

of small notes would and we should fall into money of value, an es paying country. DIPLOMATE DEPARTMENT OF STANOV. 9, 1880.—To the Sacretary of War—Sin: close herewith, for y from the Charge d'Ad York, at this Capital. York, at this Capital, communicating intellicut, on Mexican soil, a lians and the death o aonor to be, air, your of Jones.

ONALS.

em to hold anything." ot celebrate Thanksgiv

zen of Chicago has a

s latest work is entitled woman who was after ner calls her latest He

it is not; but it is \$2 It is not known who ing: "O give me the hand ive me," but everybody

at the papers have more about the real Minister. you astray. ed Sherwood, triplet

ebrated their 70th birthse the product of the n for discussion at a recent men in New York, which fore pumps would have to

sclety news. One of them charming interview with prize-fighter, in which that as now trying to become a

se remarking that "by the ome fairly seated on the guerdon will begin to be guerdon who thus wrote of the Nevada editor bivaive is now on sale at ady Journal. Add to the ivania daily which praised

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from dreamland here and there, ive to clasp it,

nestic tracedy which re-folumbus, O., is peculiarly for long since a married deceasion to use a pot of and she set it upon a table bube. The little one picked a swallow of the lye before revent. It took but a few revent. It took but a few ful stuff to cut out the life the stuff to cut out the life the mother was told her she covered her face with moved until the buby was sped out of her chair a rav-r afterwards recovered her er time in cooing to an im-nothing could divert her he sank gradually, without ast Sunday night, when she

C OPINION.

presentative who comes Congress on the strength Hi have the chance for (Rep.): Give us men who are for the party and nes and under all circum-not awalt the dictum of a zeu in New York before to speak.

oktyn: I believe we shall bese Northern States by a Administration; and I have

me about by the rapacity of New York fellows. They that Garfield has got. They and think they have got a rinia: I weigh only 109

am told that I am to be the the Senate. If so there will se, at least in the weight of lual who is to play see-saw is I am told that the Senator this position, Judge Davis, er see pounds.

tch (Dem.): Parties canarties cannot be mauu-e. There must be a debefore it, can amount to call for thy more parties with at this time. We shall awise, as augrateful, if we are from the only party in twe our persecuted section but that of ireland.

Under Hayes and Evarts of the Nation. Our flag has alps have been boarded and igh seas again and again, been displayed in the fortages and Mr. Evarts must to of the Department of teant responsibility, and to

me (Rep.): The fellows raud are only anxious now t being noticed, and great managers will be if they ofeuous Democratic leaders tets they deserve for their us business, or, fatling that, and with moral striped jack-

nocratic party at the late question before the people. Joint out the man. It was han Thomas A. Hendricks, sted that the State election October, and the Supreme us his demand, so decided, e purpose of bringing Henselove the people as a citiber State, and thus secure e Democrats for the Presificied, and in its failure the man put on the road to an al.—Tayloravide (Iil.) Repub-

ion: One of the evidences not be depressed by the re-tively small vote cast in

Datarri poisons the mucous membrane, poisons blood and vital fluids, poisons the lungs, et, and kidneys. Complete external and inmal treatment for \$1. Ask for Sanford's dical Care, the most economical and effective have the most unbounded confidence

FOREIGN.

t clamor, and if, as we judge 'Hancock's ma-

ty in the State is not more than 40,000, it is conable to suppose that 60,000 Democrats re-ned away from the polls. The truth is, ugh the medium of their own industry, aided

mained away from the provided in through the medium of their own industry, aided by propitions seasons, the people have discovered that the success of no party is essential to ered that the success of no party is essential to ered that the success of no party is essential to ered that the success of no party is essential to evidence the success of the property and they will be used to be used

Vicksburg (Miss.) Herald (Dem.): We

re sustained and will sustain the Democratic storm adopted at Cincinnati to the very let-. We are truer to it than Hancock himself.

He flickered on the tariff plank; we never did, and never will. What alls the Bourbons is the

and never will. What alls the Bourbons is the fear that their influence will be destroyed. And it will be. The people of the State admire and uphold the party for the good it has done and will do in the future. But they don't want it will do in the future. But they don't want bot permit it. They don't want want boys" to handle their shotguns to the extent of buildozing, and they don't want Democrats "dressed in a little brief authority" to proclaim to the world.

Mississippi has a Returning Board; see how the string works!"

From the Charlotte (S. C.) Observer: It is

that experience keeps a dear school, but

will learn in no other. For the past twelve

at each succeeding quadrennial election,

north of Mason and Dixon's line. In

morats, north of Mason and Dixon's line. In great they dictated and builled the party into autes which the more conservative Southern bers adopted only under the sting of the tylesh. They forced an issue with the prestructive, and besides making him a rectable men in his own party, they stiffened backbone of the whole Republican clan. We be dictated to no longer, and the memory of ly will stink in the nostrils of Southern Demais tittle less than does the recollection of eed. As evidenced by the returns from thern States, step by step we have been led a attitude of emnity towards the North, and thern crowds have hung around buillett as and read the news of Republican gains in the same feelings that they did when Hantwas driving Lee before him at Gettysburg, in the very reverse is true.

Boston Herald (Ind.): Do give us a rest

Presidential campaigning—at least until Garfield has been inaugurated! The ir-

inble anti-Casarism, anti-Imperialist

retty-much-everything organs, except and the "great fraud," are already try-

to add to the disturbance in the atmospher

caused by hurrabs on one side and explanations on the other, by starting the old outery over another term for Grant. "After Garfield, Grant," is their plaint. Well, we are to have half a year more of Hayes yet, and then four-years of Garfield. We should think this would give the howlers trouble enough without hor-

Gath's letter: Public opinion in New

trength of his popular support, did not shrink o say about Roscoe Coukling that he is a lordly col. Foster in the Senate would be a useful

foil to Conkling. Having nothing of the toady

in his nature, not resentful, yet bold, he has po

litical, and business, and forensic, and decent sense, which makes him alight on his feet every-

where, He has not had to organize a ring in Ohio, like Conkling's, to acconsplish his purposes, but gets his strength from the popular applause and confidence direct. Garfield may need friends in the Senate, and they ought to be of no doubtful character from his own State, but warm friends, rejoicing in his victory. Foster can make money, and contribute it, too, and all that has is above suspicion. He is the only man in the country who, having espoused Hayes cause, wassuccessful, and who yet did not follow Hayes into his decline. With Joe Hawley, from Connecticut: Edmunds, of Vermont; a Garfield man from Indiana, and Foster, there would be a young-men's backing for Garfield in the Senate. If Gen. Garfield entertains such views, he might as well take the lirst lesson in independence by saying so.

Indianapolis Journal: Each State is direct-

Indianapolis Journal: Each State is direct-

United States does not assume to regulate their

Cincinnati Commercial (Rep.): In connec-

silver question steps to the front. Whether there is to be a gold pinching-bug for Sec-retary of the Treasury is to be determined. Secretary Sherman has had too much sense on

the gold and silver question to be entirely agreeable to the fanatics. There are already lemands that the Silver law shall be repeated. But the bond contract fixes the silver dollar as

d we should fall into the haut of convey of value, an essential thing in a spectrum country.

DIPLOMATIC COURTESY.

correspondence explains itself:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 12.-The follow

tion with the change in the Adm

ore, are State officers, and as such the

in any manner. Consequently, the

tion law does not apply to the ection. The Democrats are great

Dublin Much Excited Over the Ballinrobe Relief Expedition.

The Orangemen Reach the Boycott Farm Without Molestation.

Shots Fired into the Relief Party's Quarters During Thursday Night.

Secret Agents of the Government at the Heels of All Prominent Leaguers.

A Land Agent Shot Dead Yesterday in the County of Limerick.

Sentences of Prominent Nihilists Recently Tried at St. Petersburg.

> TRELAND. BOYCOTT.

Special Cable. DUBLIN, Nov. 12 .- A Ballinrobe correspondent telegraphed at 8 o'clock to-night as follows: After the severe and weary march of last night the men are hardly fit to commence their labors, even if pears of Garfield. We should think this would give the howlers trouble enough without borsowing a supply so long in advance. And besides, as we have pointed out, and established by a most plausible line of reasoning and probabilities, the indications all point to Hoscoe Conking as the candidate in 1884. He is the undisputed leader of the party to-day. He is Gen. Grant's next friend. He is not likely to incur the opposition of Gen. Garfield's Administration after his services in this campaign. He more nearly fills the bill of "the coming man" than anybody who can be named against bim. If this irreconcliables are spoiling for a long-range fight, let them tackle Conking. He is probably too wise to fight back, and their beligerency would afford them enter-tainment and give the country a needed restfrom that poor old laid ghost of Cæsarism.

Gath's letter: Public opinion in New their implements had arrived. But nevertheless expect to bethey gin work in the morning. The correspondent had a brief conversation with Mr. Boycott, but he seemed to be vague and wild in his talk, as if he were dazed by the terrible position. He is about 50 years old, of short stature, and wears a shaggy gray beard. There is a hunted look in his eyes that commands the sympathy of every one except the country people, who appear to hate him bitterly, and will kill him just as sure as he gives them the opportunity. York is that Charley Foster, of Ohio, is the only man there who has established any claim to first-class political ability. Frank in his utterances, without fear, yet politic, he is the only person who, in the From all I have heard Mr. Boycott certainly is

A CLOSE, HARD-FISTED MAN. and has incurred the resentment and ill-will of the tenants and laborers by his harsh rules and general severity. I understand from friend of Mr. Boycott that he will leave Ireland very soon, as the strain is becoming too great, and after the present demonstration he will never be able to live down the intimidation.

The County Mayo organizations are on the alert, watching the camp closely. They hardly dare attack it with the present heavy force opposed to them, but if vigilance were relaxed there are daring spirits enough to carry out an alarming, if not midnight attack. They would gain a greater victory, however, if they abstained, for the truth is that the Government's display of precautions has shown the strength of the League better than it could have been shown in any other way. For plucky and praiseworthy as is the action of Senators and Representatives to which of Capt. Maxwell and his companions, neither they nor any one else are likely to attempt it again.

National Election law does not apply to the Presidential election. The Democrats are great sticklers for State-rights, and after the October election in this State they were exceedingly happy in the reflection that the National Election law would not apply to the November election. They were right; it did not. Such being the law of the case, on what possible grounds can the Democrats claim the right of Congress to investigate the election of Presidential Electors in New York or any other State? It is conceded on all bands that Presidential Electors are State efficers, and that Congress cannot regulate the manner of their election. Can Congress, then, investigate such election after it has been held in accordance with State laws, and the result properly certified by the State authorities? Such a position is utterly inconsistent with itself. If the choice of Presidential Electors is so far a State matter that Congress cannot regulate it, it must be so far a State matter that Congress cannot regulate it, it must be so far a state matter that Congress cannot regulate it, it must be so far a State matter that Congress cannot regulate it, it must be so far a State matter that Congress cannot regulate it, it must be so far a State matter that Congress cannot pobehind the duly certified returns of any State to inquire into the election of Presidential Electors. This principle was well settled in 1876, and nobody but an ass, or a mule like Barnum, would question it. It was noticeable last night and to-day that there was an utter absence of men, young or old, along the route of the march. The reason was that the Land-Leaguers issued an order that

NO MAN SHOULD SHOW HIMSELF. and that the people should allow the expedition to pass unmolested. This command was implicitly obeyed except in the town, where the Leaguers have less control. Certainly the effect of this method was more ominous than any empty demonstration would have been, and any demonstration would have been empty in face of the overwhelming force of military.

THE CROPS TO BE SAVED are two acres of mangels, the produce of twenty acres of corn (grain) to be thrashed. all valued at about £500. The Constabulary, in conveying the luggage of the expedition from Clare-Morris to-day, found it almost impossible to get horses for that purpose, as all persons in the town refused their animals, but they finally suc-

ceeded. A SHOT WAS FIRED over the Ballinrobe barracks last night. The guards heard the whizz over their heads, but no harm was done. Soon after the arrival of Capt. Maxwell at the camp, he received a dispatch from Managhan saying, "Fifty tons champions" (meaning fifty men) "are ready to join you should you require aid. All are anxious for a reply."

"TIRED."

demands that the Silver law shall be repeated. But the bond contract fixes the silver dollar as it is in the coinage, so that it is beyond the reach of legislation. We agree that the compulsory coinage of silver should be stopped. We do not care to assume the whole burden of the restoration of silver. Other nations must do their share. It is our opinion that there is not rold enough for the world if there is to be an exclusive gold standard,—and that the producing the laboring people cannot endure an enormous increase in the value of money. We have already coined enough silver to secure the silver option to the people. That cannot be taken from them. Now as we are the great producers of gold and also import it, and have the balance of trade with us, and are growing rich faster than any other people, we can better afford to stand the gold squeeze than others. Therefore we should stop colning silver where we are—after using up the surplus subsidiary and trade dollars in standard dollars—and await the action of other nations. Gen. Garfield's position is that we should take the steps that will insure us the use of both metals—and that is right. We have both metals, and must stick to both. The silver dollars are not a nuisance or burden, but an immense convenience, and they are now supplying a growing demand for real money throughout the country, if we had a cheap money order system, and an abundance of small gold, the retirement of small notes would not embarrass anybody, and we should fall into the habit of employing money of value, an essential thing in a specie-Special Cable. LONDON, Nev. 13-4 a. m.-Mr. Boycott, the Earl of Erne's Lough Mask agent, whose trials and tribulations have for the moment obscured in the public mind the movements of Mr. Parnell and the Land League, has finally lost heart and become thoroughly alarmed for his personal safety. He announced to-day his resolution to throw up the lease he has held for thirty years and return to England. Mr. Boycott has resided for twenty years at Lough Mask, and, during his occupancy of the estate, he has expended over £5,000 there on various improvements. Fortunately for the Earl of Erne, his Mayo esmr correspondence explains itself:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINOTON, D. C.,

Nov. 2, 1880.—To the Hon. Alexander Hamsoy,
Secretary of War—SIR: I have the honor to enclose herewith, for your information, a note
from the Charge d'Affaires ad interim of New
Jork, at this Capital, dated Oct. 30, officially
communicating intelligence of the complete
four, on Maxican soil, of Victorio's band of Indans and the death of Victorio. I have the
honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

JOHN HAY, Acting Secretary.

[Translation.] tate is but a small part of his property, yielding him but about £1,000 a year. He owns 31,389 acres in Fermanagh, with a rental of £17,000. I am informed to-

night that MR. FORSTER is earnestly urging upon Mr. Gladstone the JOHN HAY, Acting Secretary.

[Translation.]

LEGATION OF MEXICO IN THE UNITED STATE, NEW YORK, Oct. 20, 1880.—Mr. Secretary: I have the honor to inform your Department. by order of my Government, that the Indian Victorio has been defeated in Chihuahua, by the Mexican forces, he and seventy of his followers being left dead on the field. An equal number of prisoners were taken, and all the horses he had stolen were recovered.

Embracing this opportunity to communicate to your Department this noteworthy feat of arms, which will exert so great an influence over the tranquility of both frontiers, I have the honor to renew to you, Mr. Secretary, the assurance of my very high consideration.

JUAN W. NAVABBO. necessity of a winter session of Parliament to consider and act upon the frightful condition of affairs in Ireland.

BOYCOTT'S RELIEF EXPEDITION.

To the Western Associated Press. DUBLIN, Nov. 12 .- All the laborers of the relief expedition are tenant farmers or sons of tenant farmers. Provisions have been sent with them for sixty men for eight days. The Orangemen have expressed their willingness to stay at Ballinrobe after the crops have been cut and work for Boycott.

9 a. m.—The Orangemen composing the Boycott relief expedition were hooted nearly the whole way from Clare Morris to Ballinrobe. They took up quarters in the barracks for the night. The barracks were guarded by most unbounded confidence in the drenovating properties of the Shakers' a.—W. R. Preston, Portamouth, N. H. troops. The expedition starts for Boycott's

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE: SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1880-SIXTEEN PAGES farm at noon to-day, guarded by 150 infantry and a squadron of hussars.

One hundred infantry and a squadron of

VARIOUS. house. Boycott has announced his intention of quitting Ireland. There is considerable lull in the excitement at Ballinrobe to-day.

During the night 200 more troops arrived 12 m.-Before the Orangemen started CABLE BROKEN. crowds of people were in front of the barrack gates groaning and hooting. The uproar in the principal street was tremendous. The steward to Col. Cooper, of Dunboden, near

Millingar, County Westmeath, was shot and wounded in two places by an unknown ARRIVAL OF WAR VESSELS.

QUEENSTOWN, Nov. 12.—The Channel fleet

cavalry encamped last night near Boycott's

has arrived. UNMOLESTED. DUBLIN, Nov. 12.—The Orangemen arrived at Boycott's farm without being molested.

AT WORK. When the Orangemen arrived at Lough Mask, Boycott was seen standing near his house with a rifle in his hands. Within two hours after their arrival a number of men commenced work on the farm. It is estinated that a week or ten days will be required to do the work. If machines are brought from Dublin in reasonable time the Orangemen will thrash the corn and bring it

The Hussars who acted as escort for the Orangemen have returned to Ballinrobe. The other troops remain. The baggage and implements of the Orangemen arrived in the evening. They were not interfered with.

SHOT DEAD. Wheeler, a land agent, has been shot dead

near Oola, County Limerick. CAUSE OF THE POPE'S SILENCE. LONDON, Nov. 12 .- A correspondent of the Times at Rome says: "It is well known in the Vatican circles that the Pope is much embarrassed about Irish affairs. He fully understands it is not a question between Catholics and Protestants, but between friends of order and anarchy. He openly disapproves of agrarian government, and sincerely desires to assist the English Government if possible. He is well aware that he is only hearing one side of the case, and he feels that were he to break silence he might, in seeking to do good, produce a contrary result through his imperfect knowl edge of affairs."

SUBSCRIPTION-LISTS OPENED. CORK, Nov. 12,-A meeting convened by the Mayor of this city has opened subscription-lists for Parnell's defense.

ON THE MARCH. London, Nov. 12.-A dispatch from Ballinrobe states: "Though few men were seen on the line of march, it is said scouts were on every hill, and pains were being taken to identify Orangemen. The expedition is encamped in tents in front of Boycott's house."

The Times says: "Some prominent members of the Land League followed the Orangemen on the car, but left it at Boycott's gate.

SEVERAL SHOTS were fired at the barracks in Ballinrobe, where the Orangemen slept, Thursday night,

resident magistrate will constantly attend.

GREAT BRITAIN. MRS. LANGTRY.

London, Nov. 18.—The lengths to which the English "society" papers are encouraged by the prevailing tone of London society to go were never more strikingly illustrated than by the fact that they this week announce that Mrs. Langtry, so long the reigning beauty of the London drawing-rooms, will be detained at her home in the Island of Jersey this winter by domestic circumstances which have not hitherto been regarded as a becoming theme of public comment and anxiety, excepting in the case of Royal and Imperial personages, involving the possible sucession to a throne.

FRANCE.

LIBERATED. PARIS, Nov. 12.—Baudry d'Asson, forcibly expelled from the Chamber of Deputies yeserday and confined in an adjacent room, was liberated at 10 last night BIG ROBBERY. Bank notes to the value of 600,000 francs

were stolen from a postman to-day in the Rue St. Vinne. PROMISED TO ABSENT HIMSELF.

PARIS, Nov. 12 .- De Baudry d'Asson was released on his promise not to reënter the Chamber for fifteen days.

SPECIE. About \$400,000 specie will be snipped on. Saturday to America.

RUSSIA.

NIHILISTS SENTENCED. St. Petersburg, Nov. 12.—All the Nihilists tried for being implicated in plots against the life of the Czar have been found guilty. Five were sentenced to death, and eleven to hard labor in the mines, the terms ranging from life to fifty years. Three of the women were sentenced to fffteen years' penal servitude. The Court announced that it would intercede for the mitigation of the sentences in the cases of the women, and in the case of

one man condemned to the mines. COMMERCIAL RELATIONS WITH SERVIA. VIENNA, Nov. 12.-The Servian Envoy has given a written declaration admitting Austria's right to be on a footing with the most favored nation in the treaty of commerce negotiation, the obstacle to the commencement

of which is thus removed. PERSIA. THE KURDISH WAR. TEHERAN, Nov. 12.-A former Persian

war in consequence of the dangerous illness and reported death of the Persian Commander-in-Chief. Some of the Kurdish chiefs have submitted, while others have fled. TURKEY.

MORE TIME WANTED.

SUTORMANN, Nov. 12.—Dervisch Pasha has ordered the Albanian chiefs to surrender Dulcigno, threatening to use force if they fail to obey. The Albanian Popular Assem-bly asked Dervisch Pasha to grant a month's time in which to reply.

GERMANY.

THE HARBOR PRIVILEGES OF BREMEN.
BERLIN, Nov. 12.—A meeting of the citizens of Bremen rejected a motion for the formation of a committee of creditors under which they would consent to the incorporation of Bremen in the Zolleverein, and resolved that it was inoportune at present to surrender their free harbor privileges. A correspond-ent says this will not avert the inevitable.

THE BUDGET. LONDON, Nov. 12 .- A correspondent at Berlin says: In the Prussian Parliament sterday, Richter violently attacked the

PERSIAN SUCCESSES.

LONDON, Nov. 12—A dispatch from Teheran says: Sheik Abdullah is surrounded near Urumiah. The Persians have aptured the Town of So Uj Botak, the Kurds losing 200 killed and 180 prisoners.

London, Nov. 12.—The Anglo-American Company's Brest cable is broken 218 miles

WOMAN AT THE POLLS.

Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton Throwing a Politico-Social Fireband into
Palisade Township-Ought Her Vote
to Have Been Rejected 1
New York Herald, Nov. 4
Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Miss Susan
B. Anthony were as busy as bees yesterday

morning at their history of the woman suffrage agitation. They were cutting a mountain of meauscripts down to fit the space to which the publisher has restricted the two volumes into which the work is to be divided. The first volume is to be ready for circulation by Christmas-Day. nas-Day. These two pioneers in the movement for suf

frage for their sex, so busy in their sightly work-shop on the western declivity of the Palisades. were meantime the uppermost topic in Palisades, were meantime the uppermost topic in Palisade Township; and the loungers at Tenafly Station, on the Northern Railroad of New Jersey, were discussing the act of their Inspectors of election in rejecting the ballots that Mrs. Stanton profreceding the bands was are. Stanton prof-fered on election-day.

"It happened this wise," Mrs. Stanton said, tossing her silver ourls as she might have done

tossing her silver ourls as she might have done half a century ago, when they were golden, and turning her merry blue eyes upon her interlocutor, "I was sitting in this cozy library of mine thinking of the deep significance of a National election, and of the blessed freedom of thought and speech our people enjoy, and my reverie was broken by the arrival of the Republican horses and carriages, all decorated with flags and evergreens. One of our leading citizens—Mr. Charles Everett—announced himself as in search of voters. As my six legal representatives were Everett—announced himself as in search of voters. As my six legal representatives were scattered far and near in the Old World and in the New, I offered to do the voting tor them, and to represent myself as well—a fitting thing to do, wasn't it? especially as I have paid my own taxes in person and dwelt for twelve years in Democratic New Jersey, and an supposed to be of sound mind, and have sufficient education to read the Constitution and the tickets offered or citizens' votes.

"Mr. Everett besitated, and then said he would consult the men at the polis. He was not long away, and on his return Miss Anthony donned her Sunday attire and I put on my best, and we were borne in triumph to the polling-piace, a wayside inn, where the aristocracy of Bergen County are woot to seek the clixir that gives them warmth in winter and coolness in sunmer."

gives them warmth in winter and coolness in summer."

"Applejack?"

"Well, yes; I think that's it."

"Were you courteously received?"

"Warons, coaches, zigs.—well, vehicles indescribable,—surrounded the place, and there was a large multitude of American sovereigns with their crowns and sceptres—the ballots—in their own right hands. They politely made way for us, and Susan and I were ushered into the august presence of the inspectors of election and of the imposing ballot-box, with the Holy Bible pressed to its inanimate lips. Mr. Everett said: Mr. Stanton has come to vote a clean Republican ticket, and the inspectors bowed.

"As I was on the spot on which I usually paid my taxes, I felt entirely at home, and, at the prospect of enjoying the highest privilege of citizenship, much lighter hearted than when I had been, compelled to pay its penaltics.

"At the first proposal for a woman to vote one of the inspectors, whom I knew well, dropped into his chair, looking as meek as Moses; another stood with bowed head as though searching for grains of mustard-seed in the cracks of the floor, and the chosen champion for the combat took his position, with dogged determination 'that none but male citizens should vote, as there was no precedent for women voting."

"I told him that, in the opinion of many

citizens should vote, as there was no precedent for women voting."

"I told him that, in the opinion of many learned Judges, lawyers, and statesmen women were enfranchised by the Fourteenth Amendment to the National Constitution, which declares all 'persons' born or naturalized in the United States citizens, and the Fiftreenth, which declares the citizens' right to vote. 'I am here," I said, 'as a United States citizen to vote for United States officers. It is not the duty of a town inspector to decide on but nobody was hurt. The military were ordered to repel any attack at the point of the bayonet. The Land-Leaguers, however, advised the people to be quiet.

As long as the Orangemen remain at Lough Mask, the garrison will be 100 infantry, sixty cavalry, and fifty police. The resident resultant r

"But the inspector whom I addressed was impervious to argument and appeal; he didn't know what the amendments to the Constitution are,—hadn't read them."

"Nor the Constitution of New Jersey?"

"Evidently he had not. I set forth the facts, which are: On the 2d of July, 1776, the Provincial Congress of New Jersey made a constitution, which continued in force until 1844, giving the ballot to all inhabitants of the colony of full age worth 230 and for a twelvemonth resident in the county in which they might offer to vote, and Sec. 7 provided that the Council and Assembly jointly should elect 'some fit person within toe colony' to be Governor. In making this constitution the Congress deliberately changed the terms' male freeholders' to 'all inhabitants.' In 1730 a Committee of the Legislature reported a bill regulating elections, in which the word 'he' or 'she' is applied to voters. In 1737 the Legislature passed an act wherein it is provided that every voter shall openly and in full view deliver 'his or her' ballot, and under these laws wamen voted. The Constitution of 1844 confers the ballot upon every white male citizen 21 years of age who has been for one year a resident of the State and of the county for five months. It excepts paupers, fidiots, insane persons, and criminals. But it does not say that my sex shall not vote; nor does the Constitution of the United States. In closing my argument I said that the Constitution does not disfranchise the women of New Jersey, and that the arbitrary act of the Legislature, which is claimed to disquality women from voting, is unconstitutional.

"At this point Mr. Cornelius S. Cooper, the Democratic State Senator, seeing his brother Democratic State Senator, seei

with you rests the responsibility of refusing to count it."

"We returned in the Republican carriage to our home, leaving the voters of Palisade Township to discuss the merits of the question. Several called on us later in the day for papers, pamphlets, and constitutional arguments, and we have thrown the glove for a series of public discussions in the township.

"Next week," Mrs. Stanton said in conclusion, "I shall have to go down to the wayside-inn to pay my taxes."

The Ex-Empress Eugenie.

Landen World.

It was the Queen who prevailed on the Empress Eugenie to give up her intention of going to Areaenberg, and taking with her the mortal remains of the late Emperor and of the Prince Imperial. One of the chief reasons for leaving Chislehurst, but not the only one, was the impossibility of erecting a mausoleum there to those whom the Empress had loved and lost. The prime difficulty was gotting a site. There is, it is true, to the westward of the little Church of St. Mary a field which would have done; but it is the property of a rich city firm, who, for some reason or another, would not, or could not, listen to any terms of purchase. It was then suggested that the Memorial Chapel might be built on the north side of the church; but here a difficulty of another kind arose; it is a superstition among Roman Catholics of some countries that the sun never shines upon graves placed to the north of a church. The plan had, therefore, to be abandoned; and it was then that the Empress' solieitor bethought himself of Farnborough Hill, the estate of the late Mr. Longman. One of the great attractions of the place for the Empress is naturally its proximity to Windsor, of which it is within an easy drive. It is also close to Bagshot, the seat of the Duke of Connaught. The house itself is modern, having, been built by the late Mr. Longman. The gardens are extensive, with graperies, fernery, greenhouses, and exchidhouses. The ornamental grounds, which cover about eighty acres, have artificial lakes, with small wooded islands. The estate comprises, besides, nine cottages and a farm, which is at present unlet—a hint to those who wish to have an Empress for their landlady. Minister of War has been sent to the seat of

Giants in a Sleeping-Car.

Council Blufs Nonparell.

Capt, Bates and wife, the two giants who have been traveling with Cole's circus for some years, arrived in Council Blufs on Saturday evening last on the delayed Union Paeific train. The tail folks were afraid to risk their precious lives on the water in order to reach Atistralia, where the show has gone to exhibit during the winter. At this point the large people engaged two sections on the Northwestern, opposit each other. The other passengers were curious to know how the giants would manage to sleep in their berths, which are no longer than the average bed, if as long. Their curiosity was not gratified, however, until morning, as the tail people were still sitting up when the last of the small-sized passengers had "crawled in." The next morning the early risers in the car discovered an obstruc-

tion across the aisle about the centre of the car. Upon looking a little closer the obstruction was found to be nothing more than the giant and wife, who imd gone to bed across the car, occupying the two opposit sections of berths as ordinary-sized persons would occupy one berth. The giants were compelled to rise quite early in order to permit the rest of the passengers to go from one end of the car to the other.

A WONDERFUL COUNTRY.

The Development of the Great Natural Resources of the United States. At the first annual meeting of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers in New York, a few days ago, Prof. Thurston deliv-

ered the address.
"Much," he said, "remains to be done by the General Government in the development of the resources of this country. The new organization of the geological survey is such in form and in the character of its administration that we hope to see the work of de-termining the value of our mineral resources done with maximum rapidity and efficiency. In tracing the progress in the various depart-ments of American enterprise he said that ninety-nine years ago Samuel A. Slater started the first successful cotton-spinning mill at Pawtucket, R. I. To-day we raise 1,500,000,000 pounds of cotton to supply mills in nearly every New England State and in nearly every other State in the Union, which manufacture \$500,000,000 worth of goods.

" From the day in 1794 when the first rude woolen-mill was established at Newbury, Mass., our woolen manufactures have grown in extent and in excellence of product, until to-day our 12,000 or 15,000 sets of machine handled by nearly 100,000 of the most skillful duce \$250,000,000 worth of goods, which in point of cheapness and excellence compete with the best work in Europe.

"We have seen the silk manufacture, after struggling with difficulties of every imaginable sort for half a century, finally secure a nable sort for half a century, finally secure a foothold and enter upon a period of prosperity which is as marvelous as it is encouraging. The enterprise of the Cheneys during the past generation, and the steady persistence of the Paterson, N. J., manufacturers, have borne fruit in the erection of 250 mills, with a production of \$50,000,000 worth of silk goods, which in strength and durability excel, and in beauty are fully equal to, the finest products of its French competitors at Lyons.

Lyons.
"In the manufacture of iron and steel the story is the same. We have furnaces which are supplied with every variety of the best ores, and are making 2,000,000 tons of pig

ores, and are making 2,000,000 tons of pig iron per annum.

"By a wise policy of legislative protection we are practically free from that foreign competition which threatened to throttle our manufactures in their infancy. We consume our whole product, and that is nearly 15 per cent of all the iron used in the world. Of our enormous coal yield, about 50,000,000 tons a year, a large fraction is consumed in making and working this iron, 1,000,000 or more tons of which goes to market as wrought.

ing and working this iron, 1,000,000 or more tons of which goes to market as wrought iron in a thousand different shapes.

"The growth of our Bessemer steel production is even more marvelous. Twenty years ago this wonderful illustration of the marvels of chemical science was looked upon as merely an interesting and curious process, of no immediate value and of most uncertain promise. To-day a single establishment is making 100,000 tons a year.

"The United States is looked upon as the home of all ingenious and effective labor-

home of all ingenious and effective labor-saving devices. The Corliss engine has rev-olutionized the steam-engine manufacture of the world. The class of men from whose of the world. The class of men from whose ranks the members of this society are principally drawn direct, and labors of nearly \$,000,000 of working people in a third of a million mills, are responsible for the preservation and profitable utilization of \$2,500,000,000 worth of capital direct; the payment of \$1,000,000,000 worth of raw materials, and the output of \$5,000,000,000 worth of raw materials, and the output of \$5,000,000,000 worth of manufactured articles. Fifty thousand steamengines and more than an equal number of water-wheels turn the machinery of the hundreds of thousands of workshops throughout the country."

Elephants and Tigers in South Africa The district of Ultenhage Times.

The district of Ultenhage is just now rather overrun with wild animals of the larger kind, and an hour's ride from the town would bring the sportsum into haunts of elephants and tigers. On Monday morning, as Mr. Fourie, of Wolvekop, was coming into town, he passed through a large herd of elephants at the Color.

sportsman into haunts of elephants and tigers. On Monday morning, as Mr. Fourie, of Wolvekop, was coming into town, he passed through a large herd of elephants at the Coëza. Gen. Nixon's estate, Baimoral, seven miles from town, is actually overrun with the huge animals; and they have become very troublesome on the General's farm, Doorn Kraal, occupied by Col. Ashburner, tearing down the fences, destroying the crops, and scattering even the prickly pears in all directions. The place is about eight miles from Uitenhage. The farm, Kamachs, which adjoins Uitenhage, and may reached in tweaty minutes, is just now subject to great destruction from porcupines, bush bucks, and tigers.

On Sunday afternoon last Mr. Harry Marshali, of her Majesty's Customs, narrowly escaped an encounter with a tiger. He was spending the day with Mr. Clarke at the farm Kamachs, and in the afternoon went for a quiet stroil, gun in hand, along the kloof to the favorit picnic spot mear the dam, and suddenly came upon a tiger drinking at the beast and pulled the trigger, but the cap missed fire. The animal then, with a snarl, ascended the celebrated wild fig-tree, the bark of which is scored all over with the names of pleasure-seekers who have from time to time visited the spot. Mr. Marshali attempted a second time to fire, with no better result than at first. It then occurred to him that it might possibly be fortunate for him that his gun refused fire, for had he wounded the brute it certainly would have attacked him.

Mr. Clarke's ostrich camps have been greatly disturbed lately by tigers, the spoors of which have been found in the camp, and on one occasion the tiger's hair found on the claw of a bird indicated an encounter, in which the ostrich came off victor. A grand hunt upon the farm will shortly take place, at which some exciting sport may be expected. The danger that Mr. Hayward, of Great Winterhock, received some years ago from a wounded tiger. The brute had been caught in a trap, and sprung at Mr. Hayward, of Great Winterhock, recei

Horsford's Acid Phosphate in Nervous W. A. Hammond, M. D., late Surgeon-General United States Army, said that, under the use of arsenic and Horsford's Acid Phosphate, a young-lady recovered her reason, who had been ren-dered insane by a dream.

The best is always the cheapest, therefore get one of the new No. 8 sewing-machines,—best in the world. Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company, No. 155 State street.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

The greatest blessing ever offered to suffering humanity is Arend's Kumyss. In dyspepsia, gastritis, nausea, general debility, consumption, etc., it acts like a charm. Distress depression, uneasiness vanish. Comfort takes their polace. Appetite and strength return as if by magic. Kumyssis not a medicine; it is a food in form of a pleasant milk wine. It represents all the elements of nutrition in a vitalized and easily digested form, and nothing else so rapidly enriches the blood. Treatise on Kumyss sent free to any address. Beware of imitations. Arend's Kumyss is not soid to the trade. Consumers supplied directly by A. Arend, Chemist, corner Madison street and Fifth avenue.

Celebrated Br. William H. Stokes. Baltimore, writes: "I confidently recommend to the medical profession Colden's Liebig's Liquid Extract of Beef for consumption, depression, weakness, and indigestion."

America again takes the lead. "We could hardly believe our good luck when we ventured to ask for Burnett's Extract of Vanilla in Paris, to have it banded us; it was like meeting an old friend." The Public Will Beware of a Fraudu-lea: imitation of Dobbins' Electric Soap now being forced on the market by misrepresenta-tion. It will ruin any clothes washed with it. Insist upon having Dobbins' Electric.

Repairing of Furs skillfully and reasonably done at the newly-opened fur manufacturing establishment of D. Leiewer, 170 State street (opposite Palmer House)

Travelers, stop at the Astor House. New York. NEW PUBLICATIONS. ONLY AN IRISH GIRL:
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THE FORTUNES OF ELSIE DEAN,
be commenced in No. 684 of THE FIRE
PASSION.

LUOY RANDALL COMPORTS great story, of

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CANFORD'S RADICAL

CANFORD'S RADICAL FOR CATARRH. CURE ANFORD'S RADICAL FOR CATARRH.

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the state of the stat

WALT BITTERS COMPANY, Boston, Mass. POTTEBY WARES.

We continue the Importation of Pottery Wares, Products of all countries, including English decorated Dinner, Tea, and Breakfast Sets combined.

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ingly, and is of great value to ho

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CAUTION

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a malady of which HALE'S HOURS! Or HORATORY TAR is the surest known preventive. Therefore, delay not a mount take this CERTAIN SPECIFIC. CHILDREN derive great bearing in the country of t C. N. CRITTENTON, Sole Prop'r, New York

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The Great National Specific for the Speedy Cure of

West End Dry Goods House MADISON AND PEORIA-STS DEPARTMENT Special Bargains!

SHAWLS.

150 Heavy All-Wool Beaver Shawls, full size, at \$2.50, worth \$4.00.

95 Reversible Beaver Shawls very heavy, at \$4.50; cheap for \$6.00.

300 Rev. Beaver Shawls at \$5.00, \$6.00, \$7.00, \$8.00, \$10.00; worth from \$7.00 to \$14.00..

65 Reversible Camel's Hair Shawls, extra fine quality, at \$7.50; usual price \$10.00.

175 French Cashmere Striped Shawls from \$6.00 to \$20.00; extra value.

Our Stock of India Decca Shawls to be closed out regardless of cost. 500 Double Blanket Shawls at \$5.00, \$5.50, \$6.00,

less than last year's prices. Also an elegant assortment of Paisley Longs and Squares, Black Cashmere Longs and Squares, and India Cashmere Shawls, at very

\$6.50, \$7.00, and \$7.50;

Same Goods at our North St. House, North Clark and Eric-sts. CARSON, PIRIE & CO

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Chas. Gossage &. Co.

Bargains

Oxford and Cambridge Mixed Cotton, full regular, at - 25c pair. All Wool, Solid Colors. - 35c pair. Richly Emb'd Balbriggans, 35e pair. Fleeced Lined Elastic Cotton, Solid Colors, only -Heavy English Fleeced, Solid Colored and Silk Clocked, - 65c pair.

English Derby-Ribbad Cashmare, Solid Colors, - 75c pair. Fancy Cash are, richly embroidered, all colors - \$1.00, worth \$2. Children's Hosiery.

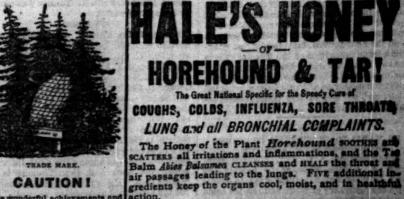
Solid Col'd Ribbed Wool, all sizes, 25c Lot of French and English Samples, in heautiful styles, - 50e pair. Extra Quality Fancy Wool, only - 35e

New Styles of French Cashmere just received.

Also, English Derby Ribbed Cotton in Solid Colors—very scarce goods. French Ribbed Cotton now open. Ribbed and Plain Silk in great variety. Men's Hosiery, Etc. Full Reg. Merino Half Hose, English Super Stout Cotton, British Angola Half Hose, only -Genuine Lamb's Wool, Imported,

Fancy Cotton Half Hose, full regular, only - - - -Finest Hosiery made kept in stock

For Ladies and Gentlemen. Chas. Gossage & Co., State-st. Washington-st.



Howls of Dismay at the Predicament of Barnum's Committee.

cord of One of the Perjurers Who Accepted Democratic Hire.

bon Campaign Mone y Sent to Indiana.

Kassen Ready to Enter the Speakership Race at Short Notice.

Gen. Garfield Laid Up with a Bad Cold-Innumerable Letters.

te List of the Members of the Next Illinois General As-

ron's County the Only One in Pennsylvania That Made No Republican Gains.

DRY BONES RATTLING. GRANDEES LIKELY TO SUFFEE FOR THEIR CRIMES.

FOR THEIR CRIMES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 12.—A letter received here to-day from a gentleman in the District-Attorney's office in New York speaks with great confidence of the prospects of fully unearthing the Morey letter conspiracy. It names three officials of the Democratic National Committee, including the Chairman, and several outside Democrats of prominence, who are pretty certain to be criminally connected with the case. In fact, the evidence is regarded as conclusive against some of them, and all evidence points strongly to the guilty complicity of eive against some of them, and all evidence points strongly to the guilty complicity of the others. Arrests that will fix the attention of the country, according to this letter, may be expected soon. Every branch of the conspiracy will now be followed with all the energy that can be thrown into the case. The Evening Star has the following New York special on the subject: "The Morey Chinese letter is just beginning to make trouble here among the Democratic leaders, who are now rs, who are now

NING THAT THE NATIONAL COMer not been in existence, with its s so imprudent as they have been. The see points to a disgraceful conclusion e long-winded trial. The proofs dy at hand will chop the polit-heads off three or four promi-men, and are liable to open the prison gates to some people who are in great trepidation, but do not yet know that they are caught. The prosecutors of Philp refuse to give out their line of procedure, but it is known that they have clews that will create still greater surprises. This affair is the city talk to-day.

O'BRIEN'S ANTECEDENTS.

HIS CAREER AROUND WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

VASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 12.—The Starthe following in regard to O'Brien, one O'Brien, the District witness in the Morey letter case, is a native of this city, a young man about 21 years of age or over, of fine physique and pleasing address, and was well known in Georgetown, of which place he was a resident for the last two or three years, until about four months ago, since which time he has been mixed up in

pears, until about four months ago, since which time he has been mixed up in a number of rather disreputable affairs, one of which was a prize-fight, about two months ago, with Mick Caton (who has figured recently in the Police Court, where he was charged with attempting to killing his wife), in which Caton is said to have come off second best.

O'BRIEN, THOUGH YOUNG, is well-known in Police Court circles in this city. In May, 1875, he appears in an assault case in which he was fined \$40 or sixty days in jall; in November, 1876, for an affray, for which he was "sent down" for thirty days; in October, "S, for an affray, in which he paid a fit of \$10; in April last for robbing a drove which was not proved, and the case was dismissed; and, in July last, for robbing an old soldier of \$80 at a picnic at Green Springs, above Georgetown, in which he

town, in which he

ESCAPED PUNISHMENT

by the fallure of the old man to fully identify him in court. He attended the city election in Baltimore, and from there went to Cumberland. O'Brien has a sister living in Georgetown, on High street, and he last resided east of Rock Creek, in East Market space. He was known to have been absent from Georgetown on Monday and Tuesday, the 1st and 2d of November, and to have been there on Wednesday, Nov. 4, and to have left on Thursday night. On the Sunday night before the election a party came over to Georgetown looking for O'Brien, and, during his inquiries, gave out that it was a matter of \$20 each if he could get Q'Brien to go to Baltimore with him. During a part of this past season O'Brien was at one of the Virginia springs for some time, but

LAST 4TH OF JULY NIGHT

LAST 4TH OF JULY NIGHT
he and a man named Morgan were arrested
for knocking down an old soldier and robbing him of his pension-money, and was
committed to jail for a hearing. When the committed to jail for a hearing. When the soldler (in about two weeks) was able to appear, he professed to be unable to identity his assailants, and O'Brien was released.

SALTED.

DEMOCRATIC CAMPAIGN MONEY STOLEN.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 12.—There has been a good deal of wrath expended here among well-known Democrats over a report which they have from Indiana, and which was brought by a gentleman as well posted in the inside political affairs of that State as any one in their party. It is to the effect that some of the men whom Barnum selected to disburse the large, sums which he sent on from the East proved false to him and pocketed a large proportion of the funds. There are two things for which these thrifty agents are denounced,—first, because they did not apply the money so as to aid in capturing the State, and, second, of less consequence, because they stole it.

arked that he should be so situated that he old return from Vienna in respectable advices, should circum appear to make it necessary. Mr. Kassor expects to go to New York to morrow night, and will probably return to Washington be-fore he sails for Europe.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. CLEVELAND, O., Nov. 12.—Gen. Garfie arose at the Forest City House this morning with a severe cold, which he had contracted with a severe cold, which he had contracted the evening before while waiting for a carriage, and during the forenoon remained pretty closely confined to his room. Gov. Foster and family also remained at the hotel. Calls were made on the two distinguished men by prominent clizens of Cleveland, and at noon Garfield and Foster represented to dinner together, accompanied ded to dinner together, accompan by their wives and Miss Foster. At 2 o'clock Gen. Garfield met his mother and daughter Mollie, who arrived on the New York, Penn sylvania & Ohio Railway from Warren, and afterward until 4:50 o'clock, when the Lake Shore train left for Mentor, he continued his reception of visitors.

DURING THE AFTERNOON Mr. Amasa Stone, father-in-law of Col. John Hay, Assistant Secretary of War, paid his respects, and Col. W. P. Fogg, a prominent Republican of New Jersey, and an old friend of Garfield, also called. Curious people wit-nessed the departure of the President-elect and his family to Mentor, where the old life of dictating letters, receiving visitors, and superintending farm work will be resumed. Great curiosity has been felt to know if the meeting between Gen. Garfield and Gov. Foster had any significance as regarded the United States Senatorship or the Cabinet. Gov. Foster stated that he supposed every one knew that he was a candidate for Senator, and that he had

NEVER HAD THE SLIGHTEST UNDERSTANDwith Secretary Sherman that he (Foster) should go into the Cabinet and Sherman into the Senate. Foster emphatically said that he was a candidate for Senator all the way through, and meant to strive hard to obtain

"Have you had any conversation to-day or any time with Gen. Garfield concerning his Cabinet ?" "No. Well, none except general pro

visions. Garfield does not know what his Cabinet will be. The public ought to be will ing to give him the benefit of the interven

Although over a week has elapsed since e election, letters of congratulation are still being received by Gen. Garfield, and the corps of secretaries have yet a large pile of com munications of various kinds, but mainly of a congratulatory character, to answer. "We wouldn't feel so badly about it," recently renarked Mr. G. Rose, who, up to four years ago, had been with Gen. Garfield for ten years, "but it's such hard work to get ahead. Now, I answered seventy letters yesterday, and Mr. Brown (another secretary) replied to a great many, but it didn't make much rence, as we received 150 fresh epistles.' Piled away on closet shelves in the General's office are huge packages of letters, neatly arranged, for the President-elect is as syste matic with his extensive correspondence as was Congressman Garfield with his letters. Yesterday morning I observed him signing

HALF A HUNDRED ANSWERS
that the secretaries had prepared from short hand notes dictated by himself or Maj. Swaim. " Be careful. General," said a man who had just dropped in for a few minutes onversation with the next Chief Magistrate 'To see that I dot my 'i'?" inquired Gen. Gar field, with a smile, referring to the forged Morey letter. Mr. O. Judd, the telegrapher was examining and sorting out a lot of dis patches, mostly congratulatory, and I ran my eye through some of them hastily. Many of the congratulatory telegrams that the President-elect received have been published ter are very interesting, there not being, it James S. Wright, R. seemed to me, a single

FOREIGN MINISTER who had not paid his respects by cable to the coming Executive, while from local officeholders rather high up on the rounds of the political ladder there were messages so numerous as almost to defy the counting. The dispatches rarely denoted the official character of the senders, but a little penetration and incompany the senders. tion and inquiry would often reveal that Messrs. So-and-So had axes to grind, and hoped to obtain Gen. Garfield's aid in keeping them sharp. If the motive of a telegram or letter was detected to be improper, it would possibly be consigned to the unanswered pile of communications, or undergo the process known as "being sat down

Among the communications that have come by wire and train since Nov. 2 declared Garfield the President-elect have been some from the South, showing that there were in that solid Democratic section strong feelings in favor of the Republican candidate. A number of persons who, after their names had been signed, added the words, "Ex-Confed-

ans have a majority of 13 in each branch. The gain in the Senate is especially gratify-ing, in view of the redistricting of the Legising, in view of the redistricting of the Legislative and Congressional Districts to be made at the sessions of 1881 and 1883, and of the election of a United States Senator in J. M. Gregg, D. of the election of a United States Senator in 1883, as it insures a Republican majority in the Thirty-third General Assembly. The

WAHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 12.—There has been a good deal of wrath expended here among well-known Democrats over a report which they have from Indiana, and which was brought by a gentleman as well posted in the inside political affairs of that State as any one in their party. It is to the effect that some of the men whom Barnum selected to disburne the large, sums which he sent on from the East proved false to him and pocketed a large proportion of the funds. There are two things for which those thrifty agent of the position, plant of the special busies to the Seaker of the House are denounced,—first, because they did not apply the money so as to aid in capturing the Easte, and, second, of less consequence, because they stole it.

KASSON.

HE WARTS ON R. SPEAKER, OF COURSE Basels of Discrete to Austria, has been in Washington, D. C., Nov. 12.—The Hon. John A. Kasson, Minister to Austria, has been in Washington, D. C., Nov. 12.—The Hon. John A. Kasson, Minister to Austria, has been in Washington several days, to confer with the Secretary of State and receive some special instructions respecting certain treaty points of the United States. Minister Kasson was with Secretary Evarts this evening on the business mentoned. In the course of a conversation with The Tenrusk correspondent this evening, Mr. Kasson, who is prominently mentioned as a Republican can didate for Speaker of the House of Representation in the State Administration.

THE HORISTANDIAN THOMAS PROPERS AND THOMAS PR

GARFIELD. DOINGS OF A MAN WHOM THE PEOPLE ARE SOMEWHAT INTERESTED IN.

CONGRATULATIONS.

retary of State. The only change in the political complexion of the Legislature, as already published in THE TRIBUNE, is to increase the Republican majority in the House.

As shown by the summary, the Republic-

W. T. Johnson, R.

W. A. Phelps, R. Charles E. Scharlau. E T. McKone, D. SEVENTH DISTRICT. L. C. Collins, R. G. C. Struckma B. F. Weber, D. RIGHTH DISTRICT.

George Kirk, R. O. C. Diggins, R. James Pollock, R. James Thompson, O. H. Wright, R. E. B. Sumner, R. Lawrence McDon C. R. Fuller, R. D. H. Sunderland, R. William Cox. H Joseph Moore, I E. L. Cronkbite ELEVENTH DISTRICT.

O. S. Cook, R. Randall H. White, R. J. R. Cook, D.

G. W. Kroll, R. J. Gorman, D. P. Cloonan, D.

E. Stover, R. W. H. Allen, R. H. Bitner, D. TWELFTH DISTRICT. THIRTHENTH DISTRICT.

Hiram Loucks, R Henry Wood, R. John Clark, D. FOURTEENTH DISTRICT. O. P. Chisholm, R. J. G. Wright, R. James Herrington, H. H. Evans, R. FIFTHENTH DISTRICT. M. Collins, R. H. Stratton, R. E. B. Shumway, D.

Ed Rumley, R.
Thomas Chattiel
G. B. Winter, D. SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT. Isaac Ames, R. Francis M. Robins Alex. Vaughey, D.

rrence, R. A. G. Goodspeed, John H. Collier, H. L. L. Green, D. NI PETERNTH DISTRICT. L. D. Whiting, R. TWENTIETH DISTRICT. J. D. Thornton, R. Calvin Stowell, R. Euclid Martin, D. TWENTY-FIRST DISTRICT. M. M. Ford, R. A. R. Mock, R. J. W. Simonson, R. Patrick O'Mara, D.

rggren, R. A. H. Petrie, R. H. P. Wood, R. M. A. Boyd, D. A. W. Berggren, R. TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT. D. D. Parry, R. S. B. Davis, R. W. C. McLeod, D. TWENTY-FOURTH DISTRICT. H. M. Whitmen, R. J. Peterson, R. R. A. McKinley, D. John Fletcher, R.

TWENTY-FIFTH DISTRICT. J. L. McCune, R. Inmon Blackaby, D. William C. Renno, D. M. Walker, D. WENTY-BIXTH DISTRICT. David Heryer, R. J. Gallup, D. J. M. Newhaus, D. A. J. Bell, D. TWENTY-SEVENTH DISTRICT A. Mayfield, D.

Allen Lucas, D. W. B. Harvey, R. John C. Crandall, D. TWENTY-EIGHTH DISTRICT. Thomas F. Mitchell, R. G. B. Okeson, R. William Hill, D. J. W. Fifer, R. TWENTY-NINTH DISTRICT. Lewis Ludington, R. Jason Rogers, R. B. K. Durfee, D. W. T. Moffett, R.

A. H. Bailey, R. H. D. Peters, R. C. F. Tenney, D. George Hunt, R. J. G. Holden, R. B. Butterfield, R. Joseph B. Mann, D. THIRTY-SECOND DISTRICT.

k, R. Thomas E. Bundy, R.
E. B. Buck, D.
John W. R. Morgan, D. H. S. Clark, R.

THIRTY-THIRD DISTRICT.

George D. Chaffee, R.
F. M. Richardson, D.
A. C. Campbell, D. THIRTY-FOURTH DISTRICT. W. T. Vandeveer, D. Robert McWilliams, R. G. W. Paisley, D. George R. Sharp, D. THIRTY-FIFTH DISTRICT.

W. B. Shutt, D.

James M. Garland, R.
A. N. J. Crook, D.
De Witt Smith, D. THIRTY-SIXTH DISTRICT.

Ed Lanning, D.

Linus C. Chandler, R.

Wittiam Duff, D.

J. H. Shaw, D. TRIRTY-SEVENTH DISTRICT.

THIRTY-RIGHTH DISTRICT. J. L. Underwood, R. William Mortland, D. Starkey R. Poweli, D. W. R. Archer, D. THIRTY-NINTH DISTRICT. Ornan Pierson, R. Oliver Coultas, D. J. S. Carr, D. Balfour Cowan, R. A. N. Yancey, D. J. N. English, D. FORTY-PIRST DISTRICT.

C. A. Walker, D. Balfour Co A. J. Parkinson, R. J. M. Parson, Thomas B. Needies, R. J. L. Nichols, R. E. H. Simmons, Fred Becker, D. FORTY-THIRD DISTRICT. T. E. Merritt, D.

Iverson M. Little, R. M. A. Harris, D. Tilman Raser, D. FORTY-POURTH DISTRICT. John R. Tanner, R. Nathan Crews, R. E. B. Keen, R. James S. Keen, D. William C. Wilson, D. Jacob C. Olwin, R. J. C. Bryan, D. W. H. H. Mieure, D. FORTY-SIXTH DISTRICT.

John C. Edwards, D. Charles T. Strattan, R. R. A. D. Willbanks, D. S. H. Martin, D. Louis Ihorn, R. I. M. Kelly, R. Austin James,

Board of Canvassers cannot meet before next week, as returns are lacking for seven counties on President and thirteen on State officers. Among the delinquents is Cook County, which is usually the last one heard from. The constitutional amendment is unquestionably adopted, and County Clerks and County Treasurers may breathe easier, being continued in office thereby a year longer. Official returns of the vote on the amendment have been received from all but Cook, Carroll, and Lee Counties, and show a total of 292,530 votes in its favor. The total vote of the State will not exceed 622,000 at a liberal estimate, so that the amendment is adopted if it receives over \$11,000 votes. As Cook County alone cast

more than the 20,000 votes in favor of the amendment needed, there can be no uncertainty about its adoption, no matter what the vote of Carroll and Lee may be. PENNSYLVANIA. THE OFFICIAL FIGURES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. HARRISBURG, Pa., Nov. 12.—The officia vote of this State gives Garfield a pluralit of 37,276 and a majority of 14,625. The total vote is 874,783, against 758,908 in 1876. Following is the vote for President: Garfield, 44,704; Hancock, 407,428; Weaver, 20,668; Dow, 1,939; Phelps, 44. John A. Lemon Republican candidate for Auditor-General has 36,599 plurality, and Henry Greene, Republican, for Judge of the Supreme Court, 38,030. Dauphin, the home of Senator Cameron, is the only Republican county that gives a decreased Republican majority.

MINNESOTA. ALL BUT FOUR COUNTIES.
St. Paul. Minn., Nov. 12.—Returns from all but Jackson, Lincoln, Renville, and Isanti Counties give the following majorities: Garfield's majority, 39,941; Dunnell's plurality, 8,551; Strait's majority, 5,785; Washburn's majority, 13,224. These are all likely to be increased by the official canvass of the unreturned counties, and even for some of those already reported. In the First District, the combined vote of Dunnell and Ward is 29,808 and Garfield 29,430, showing that Ward had a few Democratic votes, bu not many. No votes were lost in the dis trict the combined vote of Dunnell, Wells, and Ward just equaling that of Garfield and

Hancock. In the Second District Strait received about 4,000 votes less than Garfield, and in the Third Washburn received nearly 3,000 less than Garfield. The total vote for Garfield is 91,259; for Hancock, 51,318.

MICHIGAN.

A GREAT CHANGE. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Nov. 12.—This (the Fifth Michigan) Congressional district may truly be called the banner district of this State. Official returns from Allegan, Kent Ionia, and Ottawa Counties, and semi-official and accurate from Muskegon County, give Webber, Republican, 21,983 votes; Randell, Democrat, 10,690, and Blanchard, Greenbacker, 9,290, giving Webber 11,243 plurality and 1,953 majority. Two years ago the Republicans had but 15,983 votes, the Demopublicans had but 15,283 votes, the Demo-crats 3,468, and the Greenbackers 15,278 votes, giving the Republicans but 705 plu-rality, and in the minority against the com-bined opposition 2,763 votes. This change is the fruit of hard work, and, since the plu-rality is the largest in the State, naturally is thought to be a matter for pride and con-gratulation.

ALABAMA.

OFFICIAL VOTE. MONTGOMERY, Ala., Nov. 10.-The official vote of Alabama, with four counties to hear from, is: Hancock, 88,309; Garfield, 55,794; Weaver, 4,551. The counties to hear from will and about 2,000 to Hancock's majority. The vote of the State was very light, more than one-third not voting. A proposition is pending in the present Legislature to change the time of holding the election to the same date as the Congressional and Presidential

IOWA.

DES MOINES, Ia., Nov. 12.—The Iowa State Register has now the official returns from following result: For Garfield, 183,954; for Hancock, 105,928; for Weaver, 33,590; scattering, 470. The total vote cast was 323,832, an increase of 50,953 over the vote of 1876. Iowa gives Garfield 78,126 majority over Hancock, which is the largest majority it has over given any men ever given any man.

MARYLAND.

THE PRESIDENTIAL VOTE. Annapolis, Md., Nov. 12.—Official vote of the State for Presidential Electors: Hancock, 93,706; Garfield, 78,515.

THE "FRAUD" HOWL.

SOUTHERN POLITICIANS INDIGNANT AT THE PROPOSITION TO "COUNT OUT" GARFIELD.

By telegraph to the New York Headd.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 10.—Considerable indignation exists here over the report telegraphed from Washington to the effect that the pressure to open the contest for the comes principally from the Southern States, and mainly from Kentucky and the City of Richmond. The story is denounced as an absurd canard and a most unqualified false-

Hancock's defeat is charged to John Kelly, Hancock's defeat is charged to John Kelly, who turned the State over to the Republicans two years ago, giving them then the patronage and election machinery, which, added to his outrageous course the present year, enabled them to secure the Presidency. Nothing is further from the minds of the Southern people than an attempt to revive any such electoral complications as unfortunately existed four years ago. Garfield's election is quietly acquiesced in, and his administration, if patriotic, non-sectional, and conservative, will receive a cordial support. On the subject of opening up the New York electoral case, the press here is unanimous in its condemnation of this scheme.

The Whig (Democratic), Mahone's organ, says: "We take no stock in the proposed movement to deprive Garfield and Arthur of the vote of New York by any action of Congress. We have had one act of this kind, and it is one too many. Let us have no more in that line. If the States and the people are not to be trusted to elect President and Vice-President let the whole business be turned over to Congress. Perhaps a direct vote of the people would be better."

THE SOUTH REPUDIATES THE SCHEME.

The Evening State newspaper (Democratic) regards the report as a "silly sensation" and says: "The Northern press is doing its best to get up a silly and wicked excitement over the election to gratify fools and perhaps unsettle business during the interregnum that is between now and the declaration of the Electoral vote in February by Congress. The worst and most outrageous part of this miserable business is the attempt to saddle the South with the responsibility for it by representing the proposition to throw out the vote of New York and declare Hancock elected in Congress or to elect him by the vote of that body as coming from Richmond; while the other still more revolutionary project, that of entering into a conspiracy THE SOUTH REPUDIATES THE SCHEME.

by the vote of that body as coming from Richmond; while the other still more revolutionary project, that of entering into a conspiracy with the stalwart Republicans of the North to cast the Hancock vote of the South for Grant, is reported as emanating from Kentucky. As to the share Richmond is supposed to have in the first, we can only say that there is not a word of truth in it. We are all satisfied in this section with the verdict, and have no desire to move either for a new trial or take an appeal. As to the other proposition—that is, to eater into a combination with the Grant stalwarts to make the third-termer President,—it is too absurd even to be ridiculous, and therefore we dismiss it as unworthy of a second thought. But let an end be put to all this nonsense at once, and let the people settle down to peace and contentment for the next four years at least."

The Dispatch (Democratic) in a brief editorial to-morrow will agree with the State, and say that "if it could be proved that Garfield was elected by fraud, force, and corruption, he could not be kept out of his seat. The force of a majority vote in this country is so powerful that it cannot be obstructed. The people have been educated up to the point of accepting all its consequences, and public opinion will utterly overwhelm any set of men that shall try to put obstructions before the wheels of government."

EMERY A. STORRS.

The Battle, and How It Was Won.

Effect of the Chinese Letter-Hancock or Tilden-John Kelly.

The Policy of the Administration-Gen Garfield's Cabinet.

Emery A. Storrs, Stalwart of the Stalwarts, returned from his prolonged campaigning tou lown East last evening, and when seen by TRIBUNE representative an hour or so after had shaken the dust from his garments, an once more sat under his own cheerful library drop-light, was as cheery and as smiling as ever, and as submissive as ever to the request for an interview. The preliminary jubilations over, the brilliant orator referred with evident gratification as well as gratitude to the generous re-ceptions he had met with in his journeyings to and fro in the East, dwelling upon his pleasant experiences with the far-downers in a way which indicated that they would live in his memory long after the campaign or 1880 had been

enerally forgotten.
"Take it altogether," said he, "I have never had so satisfactory a campaign tour in my life. I never have seen so much zeal, so much camestness, or such unanimity of sentiment, unless it was in the campaign of 1864. The old Liberals and Independents who believed it was prudent to trade with the South, and thought that if the troops were withdrawn they would deal fairly with the negro and the carpet-bagger, frankly confessed themselves mistaken as to a matter of fact, and I found them all back in the ranks, more stalwart that I am, if that's possible. They discovered that the mistake which the South has continually been making—and when I say the South I mean the Southern Brigadiers—is that on every occasion when we have been magnani-mous, they have mistaken it and supposed tha we were pusillanimous. Having been fooled twice, they had no sort of idea of being fooled again."

"Contemplating the results, Mr. Storrs, what in your opinion. BROUGHT THOSE RESULTS ABOUT?"

"The result cannot be attributed to any one cause. While that, in my judgment, is entirely true, it is idle to say that what is popularly known as the 'bloody shirt' cut no figure in the campaign. Understanding the 'bloody shirt' to mean a free ballot and a fair count of the ballot as cast, the enforcement of the con-stitutional amendments which guarantee both of these, and the putting down of all fraud, and terrorism, and violence at the polls, I can say that it formed the staple of the campaign, and the foundation upon which, on the Republican side, it was conducted."

"The tariff question, of course, cut consider-able feure?"

"The tariff question, of course, cut considerable figure?"

"As deeply as in the manufacturing districts of the country the people were interested in the tariff, and as profoundly as all the business interests were concerned at the possibility of a change, yet the feeling that the ballot must be free, and that terrorism and violence must cease, was deeper than either or all of these, and it was perfectly clear to any one who took part in the canvass that, in the judgment of the great mass of the people, the time for conciliating the offenders of the law had passed, and the time for the enforcement of the law had arrived. It was believed and is believed that Gen. Garfield was in tull sympathy with all those who held these opinions. In the political discussions during the campaign pathy with all those who held these opinions. In the political discussions during the campaign just closed, the claim to the right to a free ballot held the same relation that the doxology does to church services. You migat retain or you might omit other parts of the service, but that couldn't be omitted. Then the party was solidly united everywhere, and the actual presence of Gen. Grant in the compaign contributed immensely to solidlying it. From the time he appeared at Warren, where he made his famous seven-minute speech, to the very close of the campaign, the rank and file had no idea of sulking, but were solid in their zeal and in their enthusiasm."

"What were your impressions as to THE CONDUCT OF THE CAMPAIGN THE CONDUCT OF THE CAMPAIGN
in the East—especially in New York?"
"In New York the campaign was admirably
conducted. The wisdom of Gen, Arthur's nomination was made very clear both as the campaign progressed and in the final results. His
fidelity to the Republican cause and the Republican party was beyond question, and as an
organizer he has no superior in the country. It
was owing to this perfect organization that the was owing to this perfect organization that the Democratic majority in the Cities of New York and Brooklyn were kept within bounds. It was the first real fair, honest election held in those cities in fitteen years, and the very fairness of the election there was so unprecedented and so unusual that the average Tamdented and so unusual that the average Tammanyite, for that reason, regarded it as irregular, and the cry of fraud by many of them is honestly urged, because, having been prevented from exercising their iong-time privilege of voting twice, they are fain to believe that they have been deprived of a constitutional right. The contest in New Jersey was well organized and conducted with great spirit, and the percentage of Republican gains in that State over 1876 is as large as, if not larger than, in New York. New Jersey would surely have been carried by the Republicans but for two reasons."

"What were they?"

"The sudden turning of the railroad influence against us and

THE CHINESE LETTER." "Do you think the forgery had any effect

"Do you think the forgery had any effect there?"

"I think the Chinese letter had great effect, and I entirely agree with Gen. Garfield in the opinion which he is reported to have expressed, that, but for that letter, we should have had a Solid North. The tide of accessions from the laboring classes to the Republican ranks was setting in strong and steady. This letter stopped it. It cost us anywhere from 10,000 to 20,000 votes in New York, and without a particle of doubt lost us New Jersey and California. The denial did not come soon enough, and when it was first made public it professed to be by the autnority of Gen. Garfield, and was not over his own signature. Of course that denial could not be made by proxy. While this was a mistake, it should be stated that, immediately upon being informed of the publication of the letter, Gen. Garfield instantly denied its gonuineness."

"What do you think of the figure which Barnum and Hewitt cut in this delectable piece of business?"

"Mr. Barnum is in the condition of a man who

what do you think of the figure which harmun and Hewitt cut in this defectable piece of butters. The second of the publication of a man who has been found utterture forged paper. The burden of proof now rests upon him to show that task this will be any once can understand who has kept track of this fingrant piece of political schemator. The second of the second will be any once can understand who has kept track of this fingrant piece of political schemator. The second will be any once can understand who has kept track of this fingrant piece of political schemator. The second will be approved to the second of the second will be approved to the second of the second of

ne as he may have in the investigation of the

HANCOCK OR TILDEN.

"Do you think, Mr. Storrs, that Han
a strong a candidate as Tilden would be "Stronger. John Kelly at the head of an is norant mob of 40,000 men would have gone in the total Tilden, and he would have gone in the total Tilden, and he would have been beater worse than Hancock is. And I believe Kelly was more sincere in his support of Hancock, it spite of all the contrary talk on the subject, that Tilden was. The fact is that no combination with the Hepublican campaign managed as it was in New York could have made the Democratic majority in New York City much greater than it was because of the very widespread alarm among the business-men and the manufacturing interests at the prospect of a change."

"As an observant mover among pol Mr. Storrs, what do you think will be

"First, I think it will be stalwart. I think Gen. Garfield's treatment of the South will be for the best interests of the South. That is to say, it will be just. I think he is satisfied that the Brigadiers cannot be traded with nor bargained with and that, to secure that genuine prosperity which the South seems to wish without working for. Geo. Garfield will see to it, so far as he can, that all guarantees of political equality in the South shall be enforced, and that the right of free speech and a free ballout, the protection of the voter and the protection of his property and of his opinions, shall be by the strong arm of the Government protected and ascerted. I think there will be no more efforts under his Administration at conclination. His views on finance are too well known to justify restatement. All the business, and commercial, and industrial interests will, I am sure, so far as he can secure it, suffer no violent changes, and his policy will be not only to maintain our present unparalieled prosperity, but, by still further strengthening the Natsonal credit, to enlarge and continue it. This, I think, will be his policy beyond a doubt, I have no question but that he has abundant courage to enforce it. He was the Republican candidate. He is a Republican in every fibre of his nature. He is not wiser than his party, and has never professed to be, and his policy will, I are confident, be such as the National Convention which nominated him has declared to be the law of the party."

"Can you allay any of the public curiosity by "Can you allay any of the public curiosity by "Can you allay any of the party." THE POLICY OF THE INCOMING ADMINISTR.

Convention which nominated him has declared to be the law of the party."

"Can you allay any of the public curiosity by contributing something on the subject of Cabinet-building!"

met-building?"

"I haven' the slightest idea on the subject of Cabinet-building," replied the gentleman, with a smile which indicated a knowledge, on his part of what the questioner was driving at. "I can only say that I believe steady, faithful, reliable Republicans will constitute his Cabinet, and not incidental and occasional ones. I have never known Gen. Garfield, so far as I have studied his history, to be independent of the Republican party. I don't think he will begin now."

"But your own name, Mr. Storrs, has been popularly associated with the Attorney-Generalship, and—"

aiship, and—"
"That is a matter to which I have given no thought, and which I have discussed with no one, and I am very certain it has not been discussed by any one else with Gen. Garfield or with any one else with any knowledge of mine. In short, I don't believe any one outside of Gen. Garfield knows Gen. Garfield's mind on this or any other question involved in the seletion of his Cabinet."

any other question involved in the seletion of his Cabinet."

"Except, possibly, Charley Foster."

"But he wants to go to the Senate, I thought."

"Where will that leave John Sherman?"

"With so many Ohio men in sight, that is something of a puzzler."

"Do you think there are likely to be any immediate changes in the composition of the Supreme Court?"

"I don't believe Mr. Hayes will have any opportunity during his term of office to appoint any additional Judges for the Supreme Court of the United States, unless Justices Hunt or Clifford should die in the meantime. I don't think that either Hunt or 'Clifford will resign before Gen. Garfield's inauguration, and it seems doubtful whether a vacancy created by the resignation of Hunt would be filled from Ohio, inasmuch as Ohio already has the Chief Justice. I should suppose that some good lawyer might be found in New York to fit the place."

"Any objection to naming him, if you have him in your mind's eye?"

"Well, never mind that now. But what I have said is nearer what is likely to happen than you could guess."

And with this enigmatical proposition the interview terminated.

CONGREGATIONALISTS.

The National Triennial Council at St.

St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 12.—At the morning session of the National Triennial Council of Congregationalists Prof. Hiram Mead, of Oberlin College, delivered a very long address on "The Expediency of Formulating a New Symbol of Faith for Congregational Churches." He was two hours in delivering his address, and treated the subject in the most exhaustive manner. He reached the conclusion that one of the following alternatives must e adopted: Either that the old str belief should be modified and made to conform to the light of the present age, or that an entire new statement should be formulated, or that all statements should be abolished. He made a strong defense of the right of the Council to deal with the question by itself or through a committee, and closed with a powerful demand that this Council take time enough and manifest determination enough to give the churches such an expression of the general belief of its order as should be a guide to the ministers, the church, and the individual member. The Professor was listened to with marked attention throughout, and, on concluding, his address and several memorials on the same question were referred to a committee of seven.

At the afternoon session a majority and minority report on the parish system was discussed at length, and at times with considerable feeling.

The majority report favored the retention of the parish system, while the minority report opposed it.

The discussion was finally brought to a close by the reference of the whole subject to a committee. The East favored and the West opposed the system.

The Rev. Dr. Hanney, delegate from England, was received, and met a warm reception. He made a brief address, in which he extended an invitation to the Council to visit England, and gave an account of the reextended an invitation to the Council to visit England, and gave an account of the religious condition of England.

At the evening session a resolution in the form of majority and minority reports on ministerial responsibility and standing were submitted. The majority report expressed the belief that ordained ministers are amenable to an Ecclesiastical Council, and that some definit provisions should exist in every district by which such person when charged with immorality or heresy may be brought to trial before such a body, and recommended that adequate provision be-made for the maintenance of a due responsibility on the part of all Congregational ministers within their borders to the communion churches. The minority report declares the pastor of a church is as such responsible solely to the church of which he is pastor.

Discussion on these two points continued

GASOLINE.

Examination of the Parties Arrested for Selling It.

Expert Testimony as to the Dangerous Nature of the Fluid.

What the Law Says on the Subject-Fires Cared by Explosive Illuminators.

Mention was made yesterday of the fact that Capt. Ben Bullwinkle had sworn out warrants for a number of business-men because they had sold gasoline for illuminating purposes contrary to law. Two of the cases came up yesterday before Justice Summerfield, being the against Henry Schoellkopf, the Randolph-stree groceryman, and Tascott & Pearson, dealers paints, oils, etc. Mr. A. S. Trude and Ass City-Attorney Knight appeared for the in both cases, and Mr. Meek represents

Schoelikopf.

The principal testimony in the first case was that of a man of the name of William Quirk, a member of the Fire-Patrol, who swore that he memor or the Fire-Patrol, who swore that had bought gasoline from Mr. Schoellkopf with the distinct understanding that it was for illuminating purposes. Mr. Schoellkopf and his cleriboth swore that they had not sold it for any such purpose, and inasmuch as the prosecution, is order to make out their case, had to prove that the oil had been sold for illuminating purpose, the Justice held that the preponderance of test mony was on the side of the defense, and there

fore dismissed the case.

The Court then took up the Tascott case, the defendant stating that he had never had a barrel of gasoline in his paint store. The bill made out by him for the sale of a gallon of gasoline at 25 cents was put in evidence by the prosecu-tion. The defendant admitted that he had made out the bill and given it to Quirk. made out the bill and given it to Quirk.

Will D. Quirk, a member of the Fire-Patrol, testified that he had gone into Tascott & Pearson's store, on Randolph street, and asked Mr. Tascott for a gallon of gasoline for illuminating purposes. Tascott had it drawn for him, and said it was 63 degrees gravity, and was good to burn in lamps, but not in stoves. Tascott made out the bill. It was about 11 a. m. when he was in the store.

Mr. Baird insisted that the prosecution should show that the fluid contained in the bottle produced by Capt. Bullwinkle, and which was aleged to have come from the canful obtained by Quirk, was below standard.

The Court said that a test had been made for all the samples obtained by Bullwinkle, and that testimouy was enough.

Units, was below standard.

The Court said that a test had been made for all the samples obtained by Bullwinkle, and that testimony was enough.

On his cross-examination, Quirk said that Tascott had informed him that the gasoline sold him was 63 degrees gravity, and not as good to burn in stoves as 14 degrees. He also told the witness he sold a barrel of gasoline a day.

Capt. Bullwinkle testified that he put the find in the bottle, and it had tested 74 degrees.

Mr. Baird said again that there had been no test to show that the fluid in question was below standard, and, when the Court held to the contrary, he said there was no venue in the casa and therefore asked for a dismissal.

Tascott was placed on the stand, and swen that he did not keep or sell gasoline, at his store but sold benzine of 53 degrees gravity to Quirk He told Quirk he did not keep gasoline, and when that witness asked him if the fluid he had were the contract we would be the contract when the contract we had been a decrease of the stand of the casa and therefore asked him if the fluid he had were the contract we would be the casa and th He toid Quirk he did not keep gasoline, and when that witness asked him if the fluid he had gaven him would burn in a lamp he told him is would stink him out. It was nearly dark when Quirk came in his store, and he could scarce by see to make out the bill. He made out the bill for gasoline, as Quirk had desired him to. The fluid snown in the bottle was gasoline, but he never bought but one barrel of gasoline, and that was not for sale. He was not allowed to keep more than one barrel of benzine.

Mr. Trude remarked that the witness had written straight on the lines of the bill, notwith standing the darkness.

Francis Pearson, father of one of the members of the accused firm, testified that Quirk came in the store about dusk, and they did not keep gasoline for sale.

The Court concluded to continue the hearing of the case until this afternoon at 1 o'clock.

oline for sale.

The Court concluded to continue the lof the case until this afternoon at lo'cle Appropos of these violations of the la erning the sale of gasoline, it may be give Sec. 7 of Chap. 104, Revised Statutes

zine, or other mineral oil or fluid, the prod of petroleum, in any city, village, or tow which such inspector is appointed, who a neglect to give to such inspector of such oil or fluid in his possession already inspected by some author inspector of this State, within days after the same is made or refined by his received into his possession, or shall offer such oil or fluid for sale before the same been so inspected, or shall sell or attempt to such oil or fluid for sale before the same has been so inspected, or shall sell or attempt to sell to any perfon, for illuminating purposes, any such oil which is below the approved standard,—that is, having igniting point less than 150 degrees Fahrenheit, as indicated and determined in manner herein provided, or shall use any package, cask, barrel or other thing having the inspection brand thereon, the oil or fluid therein not having been inspected, or shall counterfeis any brund, shall be fined not exceeding \$200, and be liable to the party injured for all damages occasioned thereby, and all casks, barrels, or packages so falsely used, and their contents, shall be torfelted, and may be seized and sold."

Two eminent scientific gentlemen have expressed themselves as follows:

CHICAGO, Nov. 6, 1850.—Capt. B. B. Bullwinds, Superintendent of the Fire-Insurance Patrol—DEAR SIR: In response to your inquiries of the 5th inst., I would say that naphtha, bensine (often known also as benzole), gasoline, and other kindred substances are all products of retroleum, and, chemically considered, must be regarded as mineral oils or fluids, and, therefore, unquestionably fall within the limits of the revised statutes upon the inspection of such substances.

All the fluids above-mentioned are volatile.

regarded as mineral oils or fluids, and, therefore, unquestionably fall within the limits of the revised statutes upon the inspection of such substances.

All the fluids above-mentioned are volatile hydro-carbons of an extremely inflammable nature, and when their vapors become mixed with air form explosive compounds of a very dangerous character. Their use as burning fluids is always attended with much danger, for, whenever the lamp in which they are burned becomes partially emptied, air is very liable to enter through any slight crack or other imperfection, and, mixing with the inflammable vanora arising from the volatile fluid, produces a compound almost as dangerously explosive as gunpowder.

Good kerosene, well rectified, is so little volatile at ordinary temperatures that with the exercise of common care it may be used with perfect safety as a burning fluid, but naphtha, benzine or benzole, and gasoline are always dangerous, either used alone or mised with kerosene, as is sometimes done to chespen the price of the latter. The many sad accidents to life and limb, and the unfortunate destruction of property, which have resulted from the use of these volatile and dangerous mineral oils, ought long since to have taught the public the folly of the "penny-wise, pound-foolish" spirit which permits them to use or allows the sale even of these substances for the purposes of house illumination.

A rigid enforcement of the excellent law regulating the sale of these highly inflammable fluids is certainly demanded for the protection of both the life and the property of the public.

Professor of Chemistry in Rush Medical College.

I concur in the opinions expressed in the foregoing.

N. GRAY BARTLETT, Professor of Chemistry in Rush Medical College.

I concur in the opinions expressed in the foregoing.

N. GRAY BARTLETT, Professor of Chemistry in Rush Medical College.

Oct. 21, 1879, at No. 80 West Water street; Oct. 31, No. 108 South Clark street; September, Exposition Building; Nov. 4, No. 32 South Statestion Building;

COAL TRADE OF CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 12.—From information gathered for the forthcoming report of the Chamber of Commerce, it appears that the coal business of Cincinnati for the year ending Sept. 1, 1880, has been the heaviest on reord. The receipts have exceeded those of the previous year nearly 14,000,000 bushels, and those of 1875 and 1876, which hitherto were the largest by more than 8,000,000 bushels. The entire receipts of all kinds of coal during the year were 48,108,246 bushels. The average quotation for Pittsburg delivered was 13 22-100 cents per bushel.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Nov. 12.—J. H. Rowen, exTreasurer of Wright County, had his trial for embezziement and was acquitted. His bondsmen have promised to settle every doilar of his indebtedness.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Nov. 12.—Gov. Miller to-day issued a proclamation designating Thursday, the 25th inst., as a day of thanks giving. CRIMINA

fan and Wi mered to D

ing Their Cap

el Potter, a Mu port, Tenn.

SYBACUSE, N. Y. of the city, the nntil 4 o'clock ed in mystery. In rter of a n Mr. O'Brie yer, and has been e for the last fifteen sts of his wife, ren. Last evening their time in social clock, retired. A early as can be a pened his eyes and i fering severe pains in his hand on the top is hair wet. He ion, and did no tion. As soon as h e arose and lit a L looking-glass, and behold his face overed with bla aw his wife with rightful wound ov O'Brien was surve O'Brien opened her he soon recovered O'Brien was weak fro summoned sufficient om occupied by his raken him. The boy sidence of a neigh

the central part of the geons. Mr. O'Brien's head and slightly to line with the ear, splintered, and the splintered, and the tused. The bone just Mrs. O'Brien was breame manner. The decommitted by two yo Hahn, aged 23, and The intention of rob Mr. O'Brien outside while Hahn an entrance through the splintered an entrance through the splintered are entranced to the splintered ed an entrance thr learing a noise, he waited until quiet was tering a second time ter's hammer in the ba house and passed interior beautiful to the pied by him and his withe pockets of a pair the pockets of a pair partially rose and Hall side and delivered a nead with the hamp D'Brien, and he rece ment. The victims, dered insensible by the was neared by Barlo robbers hurried to the and, after drinking a boarded a train at 4 o'c. They were arrest train was leaving suspicion. Barlow, police had fastene them, at once confesse plete surprise to the off examined this forenoor their case was turned o Both are rough charace in Syracuse, and Barlo Hahn often staid with and he repaid their kin nearly murdering their kin nearly murdering their kin nearly murdering their kin seem possible that Mrs atthough her husband at death's door. Mr. O man of strong constit the contrary, is quite the contrary and the contrary that the contrary is quite the contrary that the contrary is quite the contrary that the contrary is quite the contrary that the co

Special Dispatch to NewPort, Tenn., Nwas executed here to-William MacMahon. William MacMahon,
The hanging occurred river from this place, of Stephen Griffey explinder two years ago. All l'otter was brough taken to the scene of horse wagon, accomp Father Welsh, of Thomas, editor of the a 12-year-old son of the to the fatal spot was all the scene of the state of the scene of the spectators. At eight of the execution wa journey from the jall of the doomed man of the doomed man priest, who gave him although the prison silence. Part of the bolsterous, but no tro upon beins asked if rose and told the spec innocent man. He ba and all stepped asid driven from under the dangled in the air at pronounced extinct, the corpse was cut pathy was manifested.

KNAPP'S CHEEK, ANAPP'S CREEK, Halfray occurred her Scott, alias Scotty, Wiam Osgood, alias R the bar-room of Johnson, felling Secarose, and drawing a erty through the head almost instantly. ate resistance guarded by a d sitement w hreats of lynchin

e Parties Ar-

INE.

the Tascott case, the had never had a bar-t store. The bill made a gallon of gasoline idence by the proscepence by the prosecu-litted that he had it to Quirk. of the Fire-Patrol

in, Quirk said that Tas-that the gasoline sold ity, and not as good to sees. He also told the gasoline a day.
d that he put the fluid
ested 74 degrees.
t there had been no

approved standard, pint less than 150 de-ted and determined ed, or, shall use any her thing baving the as oil-or fluid therein or shall counterfeit to receding \$200, and

pt. B. B. Bullwinkle,
-Insurance Patrol—
your inquirles of the
at naphths, benzine

inspection of such submentioned are volatile
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Their use as burning
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immable vapors arising
produces a compound alplosive as gunpowder.
ectified, is so little volsatures that with the exit may be used with perfluid, but naphtha, bensoline are always daneor mxied with kerosene,
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t of the excellent laws these highly inflammable inded for the protection property of the public, a parently ignorant of the use for ordinary illuminars respectfully.

TER S. HAINES, M. D., y in Rush Medical College.

N. GRAY BARTLETT, in Chicago College of Pharmacher in the fore-

in Chicago College of Phare
by the spontaneous ignig, and explosion of gasoIn many instances lose
rsons have resulted:
West Water street; Oct.
ktreet; September, Expo4, No. 312 South State
South Halsted street; Nov.
I, No. 374 West Harrison
I, SE East Madison street;
Sighteenth street; March
street; March 28, No. 183
II, No. 339 West Madison
West Van Burgn street;
and street; June 16, corner
ress. streets; July 26, No.
cet; Aug 4, No. 182 East
g, 16, No. 21 North Peorla
IN Carlon Street; Oct. 20,
street; Oct. 21, Nos.
Syvenue; Nov. 5, Brevoort

OF CINCINNATI. 12.-From information theoming report of the ce, it appears that the cinnati for the year endbeen the heaviest on rec-have exceeded those of early 14,000,000 bushels, nd 1876, which hitherto by more than 8,000,000 by receipts of all kinds of receipts of all kinds of were 48,108,246 bushels-ion for Pittsburg deligation ints per bushel.

PHIC NOTES. to The Chicago Tribuna.

ov. 12.—J. H. Rowen, exht County, had his trial
and was acquitted. His
romised to settle every romised to settle every dness. dness. Nov. 12.—Gov. Miller proclamation designating inst, as a day of thanks

A Man and Wife Nearly Hammered to Death in Their

Beds. Syracuse the Scene of the Frightful Crime-Two Roughs the Per-

petrators. The Fortunate Circumstances Attending Their Capture and Con-

fessions.

Daniel Potter, a Murderer, Hanged at New-

a young lady of 20 years. Immediately upon opening the door the demon outside dashed a quantity of oil of vitriol into the face of the unport, Tenn., Yesterday. AN ATROCIOUS CRIME. Syracuse, N. Y., Nov. 12.—A terrible deed committed last night in the eastern suburbs of the city, the circumstances of which were, until 4 o'clock this morning, enshroudsuspecting girl, and then ran away. The poor girl, mad with pain, rushed through the house uttering the most heartrending eries, when uttering the most heartrending cries, when members of the family and neighbors secured her and summoned a physician. A correspondent visiged the house immediately after the affair happened, and found the young lady in great agony from the effects of the deadly acid, which was visible in several terrible burns all over her forehead, right cheek, and right hand. The right eye was entirely closed, and it is feared both organs are permanently injured, if not destroyed. Portions of her clothing upon which the oil fell were burned to ashes. The sufferer presented a pitiful sight when the correspondent called, but freely imparted her knowledge of the affair. The stranger, she states, was disguised beyond recognition, and when asked if she could give an idea of who he was she replied she suspected no one. The victim is a very pretty and prepossessing brunet, a general favorit, and her fate is lamented by every one. in mystery. In a neat, white two-story quarter of a mile beyond the Syracuse dving Park, resides the family of Thomas Brien. Mr. O'Brien is a well-to-do produce-O'Brien. Ar. O'Brien is a well-to-do produce-buyer, and has been engaged in this business for the last fifteen years. The family con-sists of his wife, Ellen, and two chil-dren. Last evening the family, after spendhelr time in social intercourse till about lock, retired. At about midnight, as early as can be ascertained, Mr. O'Brien sened his eyes and realized that he was sufg severe pains in his head. He placed hand on the top of his head, where the ns were located, and was surprised to find his hair wet. He was in a partially dazed A PLYMOUTH, MASS., SCANDAL. ion, and did not fully realize his situa-Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. Boston, Nov. 12.—A scandal which has excited Plymouth for a long time was disposed of to-day in the Superior Court. A posed of to-day in the Superior Court. A member of the Legislature named Loud, married and having children, formed the acquaintance of a Miss Chamberiain, and under an assumed name proposed marriage. Her father, learning the facts of the case, ordered Loud to discontinue his visits, whereupon the latter, with two friends, went to Chamberiain's house and severely beat him. Loud was sent to prison for six months. His associates were fined \$100 each.

condition, and did not fully realize his steas-tion. As soon as he could recover his senses, he arose and lit a lamp. He glanced in a looking-glass, and was horrined to behold his face and night-clothes covered with blood. Turning, he saw his wife with blood flowing from a chtful wound over her right eye. The tiothing was also stained. White Mr. rien was surveying the scene, Mrs. O'Brien opened her eyes and began to moan. She soon recovered sufficiently to speak. Mr. O'Brien was weak from loss of blood, but he nummoned sufficient strength to walk to the coom occupied by his little son Johnnie and awaken him. The boy was dispatched to the residence of a neighbor, Joseph Gill, who hastened to the scene, and, as soon as he could nd the state of affairs, hurried to central part of the city in search of sur-ons. Mr. O'Brien's skull, at the top of the nead and slightly to the right, in a direct line with the ear, was crushed and splintered, and the scalp was badly coned. The bone just over the right eye of Mrs. O'Brien was broken and split in the same manner. The deed, it is proved, was committed by two young men named Ben Hahn, aged 23, and Alex Barlow, aged 19. intention of the two was to Mr. O'Brien. Barlow remained

ed an entrance through the cellar, but, hearing a noise, he retraced his steps and waited until quiet was restored. Before entering a second time he secured a carpenter's hammer in the barn. He went into the house and passed into the bed-room occupied by him and his wife. While feeling in the pockets of a pair of pants, the woman partially rose and Hahn stepped to the bed-side and delivered a terrible blow on her head with the hammer. This awoke Mr. O'Brien, and he received the same treatment. The victims, of course, were rendered insensible by the blows. After making sure that he would not be disturbed, the burglar removed a wallet from the bed and abstracted \$12 in silver coin. Nothing else was found disturbed, and it seems likely that the men who did the deed, after securing the money, departed. When Mrs. O'Brien was struck she screamed "Oh, my God!" which was heard by Barlow outside. The two robbers nurried to the centre of the city, and, after drinking and playing billiards, boarded a train at 4 o'clock to go to Buffalo. tering a second time he secured a carpen-

by Lewis Steward, one for \$400 and the other for \$300. The trunk was found this morning in a pasture adjoining town, relieved of its valuable contents. Some weeks ago the trunk contained a deposit of \$335.

Special Disputch to The Chitago Tribuna.

McGregor, I.a., Nov. 12.—Burglars last night blew open a safe in the store of Ole Brastburg, at North McGregor, capturing \$1,500; \$900 was Brastburg's and \$600 was Joseph Nissen's, a butcher. Every effort is being made to capture the thieves.

POLICE COURT SENSATION.

CLEVELAND, O., Nov. 12.-The trouble

that have been brewing in the Cleveland Po-lice Court culminated this afternoon in the

arrest of the Prosecuting Atorney, Fred

arrest of the Prosecuting Atorney, Fred Lewis, for contempt of Court, at the instance of Judge P. F. Young. Lewis' offense was the using of the words "infernal cur," in an undertone, toward an objectionable attorney. Lewis was timed \$10 and costs, and committed until paid. He voluntarily went to jall, but to-night paid the amount, and states that he will immediately bring suit against the Police Judge and all the officers that were concerned in his arrest. The affair causes a sensation.

SHOOTING IN COURT. Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribuna.

DAVENPORT, Ia., Nov. 12.—In the Justice's

Court to-day James Leonard, a son of the

County Sheriff, was placed under \$1,000 bor

for assault to commit murder. A friend of Leonard's, named Briggs, had been fined for

larceny by Magistrate Kaufman, and Leonard

was remonstrating with the Court for the amount of the fine. The discussion waxed warm, and Leonard drew a revolver from his pocket and knocked Kaufman down. The two separated, and as they did so Leonard shot at Kaufman, the ball failing to take effect.

SLAIN IN A CORNFIELD. VALPARAISO, Ind., Nov. 12.—John Dutton was killed yesterday morning on his farm,

twelve miles south of this place, by a neighboring farmer, Brainard Taft. They had disagreed about a division of corn in a field which Taft had rented of Dutton, and Taft found Dutton in the field gathering corn. After ordering him out and being refused

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

War on Passenger Rates Between the Western Roads Still A DASTARDLY DEED. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
WELLSVILLE, O., Nov. 12.—The most cow

ardly and dastardly outrage ever comi here was perpetrated to-night. About half-past 6 a strange man called at the resi-dence of Mr. John Apple, in the lower part of the town, and knocked at the front door, which summons was answered by the daughter, Miss Ursula, The Proposed Sale of the Lake-Front to the Illinois Central.

The Claims of the Property-Owners-The Mayor and Aldermen.

THE BAILBOADS

to Take Effect in Ten

Days.

Raging.

ADVANCE IN GRAIN RATES. ADVANCE IN GRAIN RATES.

As usual THE TRIBUNE was correct in its prediction that the Eastern lines would advance grain rates on the 22d of this month. The General Managers and the General Freight Agents of the roads in the Eastern combination received the following dispatch from Commissioner Fink yesterday:

"In accordance with the affirmative vote of the Joint Executive Committee the following rates will take effect Nov. 23 on the basis of

Chicago to New York: Seventh class, 40 cents; eighth class, 35 cents—per 100 pounds." The seventh class contains provisions and

the eighth class grain. The provision rates were advanced to 40 cents Nov. 1. The ship pers of provisions were greatly exasperated because the grain rates were not advanced at the same time, as the difference between ents. Now that an advance in grain rates of five cents has also been ordered, to take effect Nov. 22, the provision shippers will have no longer any cause of complaint on account of the difference between the rates of the two classes. At the time the advance in provisions rates was made the grain business was such that an advance at that time would have greatly injured the roads running east from this city. Navigation was then still in full blast and lake rates low, and, consequently, most of the grain took this route. Since then business has greatly improved and navigation is rapidly drawing to a close, and consequently the railroads can better afford to make the advance. Still an advance would probably not have been made until Dec. I but for the reason that, owing to the increase in business during the last week, the roads running East from Chleago ran short of cars. Not that the capacity of these roads is insufficient for taking care of all the business that offers. Their capacity is sufficient to carry more than twice that much, and during some weeks last winter they carried three times the amount. But during the dull times of the past summer they loaned a considerable portion of their rolling-stock to the New York trunk lines, to enable them to handle the large amount of business at the Eastern lake ports brought there by vessels from Chleago and other Western lake ports. Now that, owing to the nearness of the close of navigation, the business of the roads running west from this city has commenced to improve they find themselves short of cars, and for a week past have been clamoring for a return of the cars loaned to the New York trunk lines during the dull times. But the New York lines are not yet ready to return them. They still need them to take away the great amounts of business still arriving at Eastern lake ports, and they are not willing to give them up until they have cleared away this business. Therefore, in order to roduce shipments by rail from Western points, and to stop the clamor for a return of cars, they have decided upon an advance in grain rates earlier than they would have done otherwise. During the next ten days there will no doubt be a rush of business, as shippers will be anxious to take advantage of the present rates, but after the new rates have gone into effect shipments by rail from this point will fall off until navigation has come to an end, and the New York lines no longer get the bulk of their business at the Eastern lake ports, they will be read sequently, most of the grain took this route. Since then business has greatly improved

From Chicago to Provisions, Grain, Provisions, Grain, Provisions, Buffalo and Suspen'n Brid'e. 22/4 20 Albany, Troy, Schenec'y, etc. 35 32 New York. 40 35 Boston. 45

the sale, and, since the Hinois Central folks have agreed to relinquish their riparian rights in the property, which has been the only thing in the way of the trade for a year, he thinks that the shalle objector can be won, and that the deal will be speedly consummated. So far as the bargaining has gone, he says, the Company proposes to pay \$750,000 for the property, and to assume the cost of all litigation that has been had or that may follow, and alse all expenses or promises made in the matter of overcoming the opposition of the objectors to the sale. He will lay the matter before the Council Monday evening, perhaps, and when that body has agreed upon a price to be paid, which is all it can do, he will go to Washington and get the necessary legislation through looking to perfecting the transfer. He has no doubt but that Congress will do the right thing, and if the lone objector to the scheme here can be overcome there will be nothing in the way of the Illinois Central taking hold of the property as soon as the Council acts, and going ahead with the improvement.

The Aldermen were found to have very little to say upon the subject knowing nothing about the negotiations which had been going on until their attention was called to what was printed yesterday.

Ald. Biorey was in favor of the sale, but would not consent to the Mayor being given the power to perfect it. He wanted the Railroad Company to lay whatever proposition it might have before the Connell, and until this was done no progress could be made.

Ald. Dixon was heartly in favor of disposenday of the property if it could be done, but was not overpleased at the way the negotiations had been carried on. He had known of the movement for some months, and some persons aware of it, he understood, had been making Investments in the locality of the proposed depot, calculating upon a great advance in the value of continuous property.

Ald. Ballard thought that all the city could sell the proporty he wanted it to get the best price possible, and was opposed to Another Advance in Grain Rates

new-made land at the Lake-Front.

THE PROPERTY-OWNERS.

In speaking yesterday of the negotiations going on between the Illinois Central and other interested rairoads and the city authorities relative to the transfer of the three blocks on the Lake-Front, it was stated that the sum which the city was to receive if the arrangement was consummated was to be \$800,000, minus a certain amount to be paid to the property-owners to cover the expenses incurred by them. Whether this amount should be paid by the officers of the city after it had received the money from the railroads, or should be paid by the railroads first and the belance turned over to the city, was stated to be one of the unsettled questions. Statements have been made to the effect that the amount claimed by the property-owners, and which would, therefore, be diverted from the city, was quite large, reaching about \$80,000. Inquiries made yesterday do not confirm the correctness of this assertion, the probabilities being that the figures named are too large.

RATES RESTORED. Sr. Louis, Nov. 12.—The Vandalia, Ohio & Mississippi. Indiana & St. Louis, and Wabash Raiironds, restored passenger rates to-day to the original basis, \$24.25 to New York.

DENVER & BIO GRANDE.

DENVER & BIO GRANDE.

Special Correspondence of The Chicage Tribuna.

LEADVILLE, Colo., Nov. 1.—Since the severe storm which, a fortnight or more ago, swept for a week over the mountains, covering their heavy sides with a snowy mantle, the October days have been penerally delightful. The sun has shone bright and warm, and, in this clear and smokeless air, distant objects are brought singularly close. To one unnecustomed to measure distances in these clevated regions, it would seem as if a short morning walk would take him to the summit of grand old Mount Massive, just opposit across the Arkansas, whose serrated lines and rocky peaks stand out clear and distinct against the azure hackground; but an attempt to do so would furnish a long and terribly severe day's work to the hardlest mountaineer whose feet are hardened and knees toughened by years of mountain-climbing.

The snow has mestly disappeared about the town, and only remains upon the upper hills and the perthern slopes shaded from the direct sunrays. The nights are cool, and the fires must be lighted as soon as the sun begins to disappear behind the range. The favored East does not alone enjoy the delights of Indian summer; for, though our dark pines and spruces do not glorify the autumn-woods with a weath of amber and crimson, like the maples and sumens of the valley, yet the pure, sun-warmed air exhilarates like a draught of old wine, and the lights and shadows of tree, and rock, and pinnacled dome give to our grand mountain-scenery a compensation for the pensive beauty of an Rastern autumn.

One of the most delightful excursions it was ever my fortune to enjoy was one given a short time ago by the passenger department of the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad to the press of Colorado,—the object being to celebrate the extension of one line of their extensive railroad system into the heart of the San Juan mountain region, and through the press to make known to the country the importance and beauties of this new line. The train was special, consisting of a fin

sioner at Denver, and wile; and representative, tives of most of the leading papers of Denver, Leadville, Pueblo, etc., many having their wives with them.—together with corespondents of the London Telegraph, Lippincott's Magazine, New York World, and the writer from The Transurse, with his wife.

The train left Denver late in the evening, passing Colorado Springs, Pueblo, etc., while we were quietly enjoying the comforts of the Pullman car; and, just in the gray of the morning, we passed the twin Spanish Peaks, which stand like hoary landmarks on the edge of the plains, and halted at the celebrated Mule-Shoe Curve of Veta Pass, while the morning sun glorified the summit of Dump Mountain. Here the party soon gathered about the train in a picturesque location, while Mr. W. H. Jackson, the photographer of Denver (whose splendid work while accompanying the Hayden exploring expedition has made him famous in his profession), made the sun his assistant in securing a fine picture of this splendid scenery.

Nearly two delightful bours were spent at different points in this wonderful pass, which crosses the Sangre de Christo Range at an elevation of over 9,000 feet; and then the little train spurred down the other slope to the breakfast-station, where business and pleasure were beautifully combined for haif an hour. Then, gliding smoothly down, we entered the broad San Luis Valley, passing en route the ruins of old Fort Garland, while the snowy range and lofty peaks of Sierra Blanca looked down upon us, and made it seem as if we were "coasting" on a grand scale.

Soon we reach the sluggish and low-banked Rio Grande River, and unke a short halt at Alamosa, the commercial Metropolis of the San Juan country. I shall never forget the pleasant visit I had at this place last year, or the comical rulings of a certain wild Justice of the Peace there whose court I attended for diversion while detained by a storm. I remember of relating some of the stories about him in a letter I wrote at that time to Tar Tribuna. In one case I re

The state of the control of the cont

its contest with the fearful gorge. On either side of the stream were grebn grass-covered bottoms, from whose edges climbed tong slopes covered with pine and yellow aspen, while rugged cliffs and great rocky minarces looked out at intervals between; and far up the side could be traced for miles the railroad-track, winding like a serpent's trail around the mountain-side. We all stood silently and awefully looking upon this scene of combined beauty and sublimity, when an irreverent scribe, whose thoughts wandered ruefully forward to the story of the triphe must write up by-and-by, said, with discouraged secents. "Who will ever be able to describe a seene like this?"

Most of the day was spent at this gorge and tunnel, which we solemnly and with poured libations dedicated foruser as the Toltee Gorge and Toltee Tunnel, in the mory of the ancient race which had once occupied this region. And, by a coincidence, the Pullman car which we used was named the Toltee. A high point above the tunnel, over 500 feet, was climbed by some adventurous journalists and equality adventurous ladies, and was christened by them as Sanctum Tower. Some of the party, by winding among the rocks, descended to the water; and, when they came, back, fagged out and exhausted, they declared that the "revocare gradum" took all their breath away. Some sat far out upon the rocks, sunning themselves and watching some of the railroad menroll immense rocks down the abyse, which pounded them selves into myriads of lying fragments as they swiftly struck the rocky projections of the gorge. One artist was busily engaged meanwhile in taking views from different points above and below, upon the rocks, which he climbed like a mountain-goat.

About 3p. m. the homeward way was taken, and we retraced our course in safety, while the panorama of kalejdoscopic changes continued to our view until "Gray-pinioned Time flew past the gates of night." In the evening, while the panorama of kalejdoscopic changes continued to our view until "Gray-pinioned Time flew past th

R. Buckman, who represented Lippineott's Magasine.

This San Juan line of the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad must prove a most popular excursion-trip for tourists during the next season, and I would recommend those who contemplate visiting the Switzerland of America to make a place surely for this upon their program. I have seen much grand and beautiful scenery in different lands, but my memory recalls no counterpart of of a tour like this.

But railroads are not built especially for tourists, nor did the Denver & Rio Grande select this route for its seemed the most feasible route to reach the rich and mountain-guarded mining districts of San Juan. It has long beer known that these mountains are knitted and veined with the richest fissure-veins of precious metals; but they were so difficult of access as to make transportation of machinery for mining, and reduction, and handing of ores aimest impossible. The company expect to cross the summit before the present year closes, and to reach their new town, Durango, early in the coming year. This site was selected on account of its convenience to cost-mines, its plentiful supply of water, and general convenience to mining bentres. When it is completed, there will be

DR. CLARK JOHNSON'S

Biliousness, Nervous De The Best REMEDY KNOWN to Man 9.000.000 Bottles The Syrup possesses Varied Pr It stimulates the Prysilne in the Si which converts the Sarch and Surger food late given. A deficiency in Pricardess Wind and Souring of the fibed it comes. If the medicine is taken in ately after eating the formentation of a prevented.

CAUTION TO DRUGGISTS. ware of Counterfeit Medicine. I employ a aling agents or runners to solicit trade from dra

TESTIMONIALS. ILLINOIS.

Belvidere, Boone Co., ili., Pat. & M.
DEAR SIR: I have been using your INDIAN BLI
SYRUP To some time, and an yer testly sanisted
the results. It Purnes the Blood, Restores Louis
patite, Strengthens the Nerves, Reguistes the St
ach and Bowels, and Helieves Sheumaniam.

Midney Disease.
Fisher, Champelen Co.
DEAR SIR: This is to certify that your IN
BLOOD SYRUP has done me more good for &
Complaint and Heart Disease than any other
cine I ever used. It also cured one of my chile
Chills and Serotus.
Aliga Ref Chil

Third-Day Chills. DEAR SIE: This is to certify that your INDI-LOOD SYRUP has cured me of the Third-D hills after all other medicines had (alled.

DEAR STR: I find your INDIAN BLOOD SYM speedily curse Chilia and can recommend it as best medicine in the country for libeumatism in Neuragia. All that It Is Recom

DEAR SIR: I have found, by giving LOOD SYRUP a fair trial, that it is a sended to be, and advise any one who used in to give it a trial.

aince i have had your medicine in my house. I would not be without it, and recommend his use to easier humanity.

HOSSANNAII LAWRENAE.

Pain in the Back.

Waterman Station, De Kalb Co., Il

Drag Sin: This is to certify that your INDIBLOOD SYRUP has sured me of I'm in the He
it is a valuable medicine. MRS. WOUL Dyspepsia and Indigention.

Sindwich, De Kalb Co., Ill.

Dran Sir. This is to certify that your Indian
BLOOD SYMLP, which I procured from your again,
has completely cured me of Dyspopsia. It is the best
medicine I ever used.

Teuropolis, Kringham Co., Ill.

Dran Sir. Your great INDIAN Bastod SYMLP is
the best medicine I ever used for Heart Disease.

Experiment it to all similarly afficied.

EEN STALLINGS.

All that it is Recommended to Be.

Kanas, Edgar Co. III.

Page Sir: I have used your excellent INDIAN

BLOOD SYRUP in my family for the past five years,
and have always found it, just as recommended. It is
the best family medicine ever used it my family.

MES. M. A. BURES.

Diseases of the Lings,

Diseases of the Lings,

Benton Frankin Co. III.

Dran Sin: This is to continue Indiana Indiana

For Neuralgi.

Dank Siz: I was troubled with Neuralgia for some of your Millan BLOOD and am hange to say it has quiltely cored by Mrs. GEO. HVIN. Dyspepsia Cured.

Dyspepsia Cured.

Plymouth, Harcock Co., In.

DEAR STR: I have been troubled w. 's Billoumes
and Dyspepsia, and indigestion, and have used you
INDIAN BLOOD SYRUF, and lound is to be a rose
valuable medicine.

THOMAS TRIMBLE.

valuable medicine.

Never Falls to Cure.

Milford, Iroquois Ce, Ilk.

Dana Sir: I have used your Indian RLOUD

By RUF for Crams in my stomach and size for any
children, who were troubled with spassms, and in both
cases it effected a complete cure.

ELIZABETH METER.

An Agent's Testimony.

Woodland, Inques Co., I Dana Sin: I can say that your Indian Sid. He sche, Pain in the lowies, and Chins, and I can as secommend its use to safering humanity.

Becommends It to All.

Draw Star: I have used to need your INDIAN
BLOOD NYHIP with bonefinit results and I tising it
a good medicine to build up the system generally
would recommend it to all suffering from Debility.
Would recommend it to all suffering from Debility.

Buckingham, Kankakes Co., ili, May M. 222.

Daab Sik: I cheerfully tentify that your patity ease brased INDIAN BLOUD SY ittly gives universal fabraction, and is highly esteemed by all who have used it. I have used your medicine with the most actificary results, and can therefore recommend its use to all troubled with Liver Compisint and Sick-fendachs. SARAH PERGE.

Buckingham, Kankukee Co., III. May M. FR.
Daak Si.K. I was a great sufferer from Resemblish
and found no relief until I commenced using your
most valuable Indian BL/ROD SYRUP; now I am
much relieved and benefited. I recumment your meeleine to all.

ANNA VIESSENBERG. A Good Blood Purifier.

Wanconda, Lake Oc. III.

DRAR STR. I have used your great inDIAN BLOO

BY HUP and have found it unequaled as a Blood Par

Ber, and take pressure in recommending the seed.

Suppression of Menstruation.

Suppression of Menstruation.

Dran Sin; My daughter was a seferce from Suppression of Menstruation, and after laboring under the second of Menstruation, and after laboring under the second second

Penale Waskness.

Penale Waskness.

Pontage Francisco Pontiac, Livingston County, I penalty benefited by using your greats NIMA SIX Penalty benefited by using your greats. And have be greatly troughted with Waskness. Your medical penalty to be a young girl. Lear recommendation of free penalty to penalty to be a young girl. RHODA RABBET as a valuable remedy. LISTOF WHOLESALE DEALERS Dr. Clark Johnson's Indian Blood Syru

CHICAGO, ILL.

VAN SCHAACE, STEVENSON & CO. E and B

Loke 4.

MORRISON, PLUMMER & CO., S and B Lobert

FULLER & FULLER B.

TOLLER B.

TO

W. WARNE, of Lawrence, Kas., is at the HE AND MRS. W. H. YALE, of Winona,

GEORGE L. ANDREWS, United States as at the Gardner. CHARLES NORL HOURE, R. N., London,

CAPT. CHARLES NOEL HOUSE, R. N., London, bugiand, is at the Tremont.

BENATOR John A. Logan left the Palmer House esterday for Washington.

THE Earl of Airlie and Lady Maud Ogilvie, cotland, are registered at the Pacific.

RUSSELL WHITE, Chief of the San Francisco Pro-Insurance Patrol. is at the Palmer.

C. BURCHARD, Liverpool; W. R. Brown, A. J. Brown, and M. H. Lowe, London, are at the Tre-

MEES, of Hartford, President of the ut Mutual Life-Insurance Company, aimer.

ED SOMEPPLEY, William Hoyle, W. F. Gray,
A. Horlich, England, and G. H. Kerr, Ireare registered at the Palmer.

IN F. RUSSELL has made to James F. Asay
untary assignment for the benefit of his
tors. The habilities are about \$1,800, but

perature yesterday, as observed by optician, 88 Madison street, TRIBUNE was: 8 a. m., 29 deg.; 10 s. m., 32; 12 m., 39; 8 p. m., 35. Barometer, 8 p.

A Note, President, and J. J. Hill, General 1, of the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manifrond; H. S. Henning, General Manager, Dabl, General Freight Agent, of the polis, Bloomington & Western Railroad; elley, President of the Green Bay & MinRailroad; and J. Hornby, Land Commist the Marquette, Houghton & Ontonagon I, are at the Pacific.

ate Microscopical Society held a regular last evening at its rooms in the Acades ience. Dr. Curtis read a paper on mi-cal measurements, holding that the

sue and Hooper street, from which the Rev-Edward Eggleston resigned a year ago. Mr. ta is about 30 years old, and was graduated cesleyan University, Middlettown, Conn., in He then studied theology in Boston, and red the Methodist ministry in the New and Conference. After serving the pastoral t of three years in churches at Haverhill and Bedford, Mass., he went to Chicago to suc-iturppe, and then determined to leave the nodist denomination on account of objec-to the litherant system, and become a Con-actionalist.

has L. Miller and Thomas F. Clark, of the H. Ill.; J. H. Potts & Son, of Jacksonville; B. Sherman, of the Stock-Yards; Weed-of Farmer City; Amos F. Moore, of Polo: ry Cobb, of Kankakee; J. H. Groves, of lesburg, Ky.; Mr. Burley, of Mechanics-fa.; Will Sowdowsky, of Catlin, Vermilion ty, Ill.; and R. G. Dunne, of Ohlo. The p department is already nearly full, but the bit of hogs is not yet complete. Among the borned cattle are Mr. Dunne's monster sr, "Grand Chunk," which will be the big-cow in the show; John Sherman's steer, see Morris," which weighs 3,125 pounds; dman's steer, "Farmer City," which weighs pounds; and the bull "Frederick William."

weighs 2,850 pounds.

A MIDDLA-AGED man named Robinson, who has for many years been employed as a cutter in various clothing-houses, and recently by the wholesale firm of A. Louis & Co., Nos. III and IIS Wabash avenue, was fatally injured at noon yesterday by his own carelesness in handling a water-power elevator in use in the building. He was in the habit of ascending in the building. He was in the habit of ascending in that he had been frequently instructed how to use the ropes, and at the same time advised to ascend by the stairway and not risk his life. The warnings were not heeded, and as he was going up in the machine yesterday after returning from dinner, he made a foolish attempt to get aff at the outting floor without stopping the

tandard to embody the fact on a m

randum.

The Board then adjourned.

The Board then adjourned.

The assessment-rolls are nearly completed, and will be filed in court in about a week.

ARCHBISHOP FERHAN.

Great preparations are being made for the celebration to-morrow week with due solemnity of the consecration of the first Roman Catholic Archbishop of Chicago in the Cathedral of the Holy Name, on the corner of State and Superior streets. Arrangements are being perfected by which the Cathedral choir will be largely augmented for the occasion, and many other important details are being attended to in order to insure that the ceremonial shall be conducted with the pomp and circumstance due to its importance. The services will consist of a Pontifical High Mass, in the course of which the ceremony of investing the Archbishop with the pallium and the pectoral cross, or crozier, which differs from that of a Bishop in having two single crosses in place of a double cross, will be performed. There will be present in the Cathedral the 200 priests of this diocese, the Catholic societies of Chicago, the two Suffragan Bishops of the new See, Baltes, of Alton, and Spalding, of Peoria,—who will assist in the ceremonies; Bishop Ryan, of St. Louis, who is expected to preach the sermon; Bishop Hogan, of St. Joseph; Bishop Demagner, of Fort Wayne; Bishop O'Conner, of Omaha; Bishop Ireland, of St. Paul; and Bishop Bonding, of Fort Wayne; Bishop O'Conner, of Omaha; Bishop Ireland, of St. Paul; and Bishop Bonding, of the the details of the pallium and crozier. The pallium is a consecrated garment which the Pope sends to those clevated to the Archberiscopal rank, and, though its receipt is not essential to the ceremony of investiture, its formal presentation is a dignified feature of the service. A special messenger is always intrusted with the care of its delivery, and it is hoped that in the present case the sacred robe may arrive in time for the installation. Its form is that of a scarf composed of white wool and embroidered with crosses, and it is sent by the Pop

THE CITY-HALL.

THE Committee on Streets and Alleys, West lled for Monday.

OFFICER TWOHEY, who was discharged from OFFICER TWOHEY, who was discharged from the force a few weeks ago, charged with being drunk, etc., had a hearing before Superintend-ent O'Donnell yesterday. Any amount of evi-dence was heard, but no conclusion was reached ALD. McGrath will commence the taking of testimony in the Stauber M. Grath case to-da at 1 o'clock. C. E. Scharlau will have charge of the proceedings, and the place for taking evi-dence will be his residence, which is on Califor-nia avenue, near North avenue.

An "expert" is at work going over the accounts of the South Side Police Court Bailiff, and it is predicted that a rather disagreeable state of affairs will be discovered. At least, it is not believed that the Mayor will have the showing photographed to be used in the spring election.

THE legality of the ash ordinance is to be tested. Dr. De Wolf was yesterday given notice to this effect. The objector centends that the ordinance, applying only to a certain section of the city, is a species of special legislation forbidden by the Constitution of the State, and he proposes to light it out to the bitter end on this ground.

THE Controller is again in receipt of proposi-tions for the purchase of the old Hospital prop-erty, and also a strip of land along the Rock Isi-and tracks between Thiety-third and Thirty-fifth streets. He is favorable to the saie, but the price offered does not seem to satisfy him. He will lay the question before the Council, how-ever, at an early dry.

Among the building permits issued yesterday was one to G. H. Gibson to creet a two-story dwelling, Nos. 69 and 71 Randall place, to cost \$3,500; one to Mr. Deiano, to creet two two-story dwellings corner of Centre avenue and Monroe street, to cost \$8,000; one to F. C. Vierning, to creet a two-story tenement, No. 2836 Dearborn street, to cost \$2,000.

The examination of the accounts of John Blom, inte Clerk of the West-Side Police Court, has been completed, and his sbortage, as near as can be gotten at, is \$1,046. His bondsmen have agreed to make the deliciency good, and he will not be prosecuted, it is understood, because he threatens, in such an event, to show up certain other individuals who don't want to be overhauled just now.

The school-teachers will be paid in scrip to-day. The Controller explains that they are paid as they are because the Board of Education is and has been using the cash to erect additional school-bouses, etc., and in some instances where they are not needed. He says that the Board has \$182,000 in cash to its credit now, and it is their fault that the teachers are forced month after month to hawk city scrip around the the streets and stand the discount.

The Committee on Streets and Alleys, South, was in session yesterday. Among the business disposed of was the granting of petitions from the Western-Indiana Railroad to pave Fifth avenue and Dearborn street with stone in front of their property and to lay telegraph-wires under ground from the city limits along their tracks to their northern termini. Both privileges were to their northern termini.

of-way, etc.

ALD. Lawler called to see the Mayor yesterday to assure him that if he (Harrison) intended to be a candidate for reflection he would not be in his way, which his Honor condsidered as so much "taffy." As against any one else, Mr. Lawler says he will be a candidate, one, since the Mayor says that he will not be a candidate, the gentleman from the Eighth may be put down as the coming man,—that is, if he is allowed to have anything to say about it. Some will smile at the announcement, but Lawler means business, and has already some so far in the matter as to reck-on upon the weakness of his opponent, who he thinks will be ex-Ald. Rawlettch, and whom he thinks he can clean out without half trying.

A TOWN CLOCK.

Just before the fire the Chicago Observatory arranged to furnish the city with correct time, and was to receive \$1,000 per year for it. The Observatory placed a clock in the old Court-House, which was destroyed, of course, and for which it never received anything. The officers

Observatory placed a clock in the old Court-House, which was destroyed, of course, and for which it never received anything. The officers of the Observatory called upon the Mayor yesterday to renew the arrangement, and his Honor referred them to the Council. He is willing for the city to pay \$1,000 a year for furnishing the correct time, but the Observatory people appear to want the city to furnish the clock, to which he demurs. He proposes to furnish the clock, however, the cost of which is to be deducted from the first year's pay, and, if an understanding is reached, the timeplece will decorate the walls of the new City-Hall at an early day.

decorate the walls of the new City-Hall at an early day.

REDISTRICTING THE WARDS.

The Mayor was announced some day ago as being in favor of increasing the number of wards of the city to twenty-four, and he now gives as a reason for his position that his party might possibly gain some advantages in the redistricting. He does not believe, however, that the change will be made, and assigns as a reason for his faith that to make it would wipe out ail of the holdover Aldermen, who are supposed to be averse to being extinguished, and who, he believes, will do what they can toward postponting action on the question, and toward naving the whole matter go by default. A move is on foot looking to a meeting of the memberselect of the Legislature of the city and county the coming week to discuss the whole subject, to which the Aldermes will be invited, and when it is expected that some expression will be had.

pay, and put the rates back where they were previous to 1877, when the Board cut down the pay of all county employés. He believed that the working force of the Treasurer's office should be composed of none but first-class accountants. Their positions were responsible ones, and he had taken particular pains to put no man at work whose record was not a good one. Living expenses had largely increased, and he thought the salaries should be put back where they were. Mr. Johnson presented a communication from the employés of the office, and asked that their request for an increase of pay be granted.

A like application was received from the employés of the County Cierk's office.

Unon motion of Commissioner Ayars, it was ordered that the pay of all cierk's in the Treasurer's office who have been receiving \$3.50 per day should hereafter receive \$4 per day, the same change to apply to employes of the County Clerk's office engaged upon similar work.

The salary of the County Physician was placed at \$2.500, the physician to pay all expenses of his office.

The redemption cierks in the County Clerk's office were raised trom \$1,500 to \$1,800 per annum.

In the County Collector's office the salary of

office were raised from \$1,500 to \$1,800 per annum.

In the County Collector's office the salary of the chief clerk was raised from \$1,800 to \$2,000, and the receiving tellers from \$1,500 to \$2,000, and the receiving tellers from \$1,500 per month to \$153.33 per month.

In the Treasurer's office the cashler's salary was increased from \$1,600 to \$1,800, and the bookkeeper's from \$1,800 to \$2,000.

The Committee recommended, after a discussion of the subject, that the price paid the Sheriff for dieting the prisoners be reduced from 25 to 20 cents per diem. It was stated by Commissioner Coburn that the cost of the Bridewell was only a trille more than eight cents per head per diem, and he saw no reason why it should cost more at the County Jail. The beef furnished the prisoners cost but three cents a pound, and the bread three and a half. For 10 cents a head the prisoners could be supplied with good wholesome food, and the change from 25 to 20 cents was in the direction of economy.

THE CUSTOM-HOUSE.

THE Pension-Agent paid out \$18,000. THE coin business at the Sub-Treasury was: Gold, \$15,000 out; sliver. \$12,000 in and \$2,000 out. THE internal-revenue receipts were \$44,318, spirits yielding \$38,329, tobacco and cigars \$3,181, and beer \$2,497.

The Washington clerks who have been engaged for a week past in examining the cash and accounts of the Sub-Treasury will complete their work to-day.

their work to-day.

Mr. Rogers, Acting Commissioner of Internal Revenue, has decided that a person who sells a warehouse recept for whisky in bond incurs the special tax of a wholesale liquor dealer.

The Hon. O. L. Spaulding, of Detroit, formerly Special Agent of the Treasury Department, but now a member of Congress-elect, called at the Collector's office to see Deputy-Collector Hitt and other friends.

JOHN SOKUP was arrested yesterday for swearing, at the recent election, to the identity of D. Hennessey, who, it is claimed, was not a voter. Commissioner Hoyne held him in \$500 bail for a hearing Tuesday.

The following is the list of dutiable goods received at the Custom-House yesterday; Burley & Tyrrel, five packages earthenware; Col. W. H. Thompson, one case manufacturing woolens; A. H. Abbott & Co., five cases colors; J. Cohn & Co., sixteen bales leaf tobacco; Grommes & Uhlrich, 100 cases gin.

MERCHANTS have been complaining recently about the delay in getting their letters. A Triburne reporter looked into the matter yesterday and satisfied himself that the fault was not with the Post-Office officials, but with the trains, which are behind time from ten minutes to three or four hours, probably on account of the heavy freight business.

that he kept no proper records of the Busheshe transacted with the members of the Exchange. He took memorandums, but kept neither cash-book, day-book, nor ledger.

Counsel for the prosecution asked the witness whether he had not run away from Indiahapolis to avoid a writ for his arrest, but the question was objected to. He denied ever having been convicted of forgery; also that he had over toid the ladies that he had made big losses and would not be able to pay them. He simply told them that the market had gone against him, and that he could not settle just then. The ½ per cent alluded to was not a margin put up with him as a broker; it was a sum of money paid him for his trouble and for the expenses of running the room. This was his own private speculations. He had a perfect right to do what he liked with it.

A number of contracts with Mr. Webster were produced, some of which were for buying and others for seiling wheat. These were signed for Mr. Webster by the defendant, who stated that she had given him authority to do so.

Mrs. Webster was placed on the stand, and denied that she had authorized the defendant to sign her name to orders. In the cross-examination this old lady showed a lamentable lack of knowledge in the business she had been recently engaged in, and when defendant's lawyer deluged her with a particularly-heavy flood of Hoard of Trade vernacular, her bewilderment was painful in the extreme, Still, she remembered that when she went to Mr. Bugbee and asked him to close up the deals on which she had argued the case, and after counsel had argued the case the Court rendered a decision adverse to the defendant, whom he held to answer in bonds of \$200. The bond was signed by Mr. Wade Abbott.

This closed the case, and after counsel had argued the case the Court rendered a decision adverse to the defendant, whom he held to answer in bonds of \$200. The bond was signed by Mr. Wade Abbott.

THE BURSTED COOKER.

THE CORONER'S INVESTIGATION into the causes of the explosion of the cooker in the Garden City Distillery on the 14th of Octo-ber last was concluded vesterday afternoon at 206 Canalport avenue. But two witnesses were examined. There were present several police-men to protect Henry Zum Felde, against whom violence had been threatened by the friends of the victims of the disaster.

postponting section on the question, and toward having the whole matter go by defrault. A move is on foot looking to a meeting of the members elect of the Legislature of the city and county to which the Aldermeg will be invited, and when it is expected that some expression will be had it is expected that some expression will be had it is expected that some expression will be had it is expected that some expression will be had form many the county clerk.

THE COUNTY-BUILDING.

THERTY-TWO marriage licenses were issued yesterday by the County Clerk.

FARMER HAMES bill for extras on account of his pile-deriving contract came up again yestereday between the Judiciary Committee, who again postponed action upon the claim until next Wednesday.

THE HON. Leonard Swett appeared before the Joint Committee on Buildings and Public Service yesterday afternoon, and made his final argument in support of the Sexton bill. A mass of a subtifiles was presented for the edification of the county of the Sexton bill. A mass of the County Board or their limidity in the county could not passably defeat its collection, extras and all. He took the broad ground that the extras areas of the County Board or their limidity in the county of the County Board or their limidity of the County Board or Zum Felde was sworn. He is the man who conducted the process of cooking the grain, and is the yeast-maker of the Garden City Distillery.

cooker that was put in the night before. His instructions were never to put on more than thirty-five pounds of steam, as a higher pressure would spoil the grain. He was on the roof when the explosion took place, and went up, how far he didn't know, but came down with the debris under the roof, and was scalded. His theory of the explosion was that corn contained 3 per cent of oily matter which generated a combustible gas when heated to a certain degree, and this gas caused the explosion. No other pressure could have caused the explosion. No other pressure could have caused the explosion. None of the cookers in use ever before exploded. In Terre Haute there was a cooker, but it never exploded. Eight of them had been need in cooking whole grain by Goff in Cincinnati. Another was in use in Virginia, O. All of them were used in cooking whole grain. He thought that neither a safety-valve or escape-olpe could have prevented a bursting, perhaps, but it could not prevent an explosion such as this was. This was clearly no burst, but an actual genuine explosion. Witness was an engineer by trade and had a certificate. The cooker was built of good iron, but it was not C. H. No. 1. There was no better iron necessary in a cooker under which no fire was used. He had used these cookers for a number of years successfully in Germany, but this was the first one be had ever put up. The engineer, he believed, was a sober man. Witness' improvements were objected to by the employes because they looked upon him as driving out labor. The head of the cooker was blowed off, as well as that it was torn from the bottom. John A. Krey, whose place of business is at the corner of Archer and Stewart avenues, testified that his firm attached the steam fittings to the cooker. Witness was a practical machinist. The best material to be obtained in the market was used in the steam fittings. A safety-valve in his opinion, if there was a ras generated, would not have prevented the explosion. He did not think an overpressure of steam caused the explosi

ROLLER-SKATING.

Much discussion having arisen of late over the respective merits of ice and roller skates, and the technical differences in scientific locomotion upon them, a reporter visited the rink last evening and noted the following movements, now popular among amateurs of this city:

The Start.—The simplicity and grace of this movement has won for it a high place in the esteem of new beginners, both lady and groutleesteem of new beginners, both lady and gentle-man. It is best executed in one time and three motions, as follows: 1. Having toddled to the Steem of new beginners, both lady and gonthemotions, as follows: I. Having toddled to the
gate opening on the floor, grasp the rail contributure reporter looked into the matter yesterday and satisfied himself that the fault was
not with the Posi-Office officials, but with the
trains, which are behind time from ten minutes
to three or four hours, probably on account of
the heavy freight business.

TEARFUL MR. BUGBEE.

IRE IS HELD TO ANSWER.

The case of J. W. Bugbee, late manager of
the recently defunct Ladies 'Produce Exchange,
from whose patrons he is charged with embezziling sundry sums of mondry, came up for a
further hearing yesterday afternoen before
Justice Prindiville, where the defendant was
placed upon the stand in his own behalf.

He stated that he was proprietor of the Ladies'
Exchange, which was an office in which he conducted the business of dealer in grain for himself and such others as chose to pay him
a commission of X per cent, or \$1.25 per \$1,000.
He denied ever having acted as a broker for Mrs.
Webster (the principal prosecuting witness) or
my other of the ladies who attended the Exchange. He bad had several deals with Mrs.
Webster which were not closed. There were
long contracts which she had closed when she
had a profit, and there were some short contracts
titll standing against her which showed a loss.
He was in the habit of dealing outside for his
being with the were some short contracts
when his customers bought long from
him he sold short outside, and vice versa, so that
when his customers bought long from
him he sold short outside, and vice versa, so that
when his customers bought long from
him he sold short outside, and vice versa, so that
when his customers bought long from
him he sold short outside, and vice versa, so that
when his customers bought long from
him he sold short outside, so their margins.
He never dealt outside for his
between two individuals each engaged in the
same business.

In cross examination the witness acknowledged
that he kept no proper records o

an expression of great anxiety. It consists of two motions, regularly alternated, now and then varied by either the Plain or Fancy Fall, or by the Double Extra Full, afterwards to be explained, thus: 1. Strike out alternately with the right and left foot, as though stumbling over cobblestones in the dark; incline the body well forward, as though afflicted with violent cramp, and gesticulate wildly with each motion. 2. Acquiring sufficient momentum, bring both feet together, and silide along eight or ten feet in an erect position, mop the face diligently, and smile all around.

The Fisp.—I. While explaining to some friend in the middle of the floor how simple skating is silde both legs out rapidly thus—Abend the body first in this manner I, and then thus A, and throw a complete somerset, landing both skates as nearly in the pit of his stomach as possible. 2. Let him lurch endways and fall across you, forming a complete X. When gracefully done, this is sure to at tract attention.

The Double Extra Fall.—When under full sall, this popular movement is very effective. If a sentleman is with a lady he assists her in making it; otherwise he improvises a partner from among those within reach. I. Lurch violently to left and kick out the right leg, throwing one arm to the front and the other to the rear, retaining the hand of the partner up, and suddenly lie down again.

The movements current among those further advanced, embracing simple and compound gilderflukes, flabdabs, and periwinkles, are too complicated for description in this article, but the first principles, as set forth above, are the main features to be observed.

The movements current among those further advanced, embracing simple and compound gilderflukes, flabdabs, and periwinkles, are too complicated for description in this article, but the first principles, as set forth above, are the main features to be observed.

The movement of the partner up, and suddenly lie down again.

The movement of exceedingly simple construction, consisting merely of a split

LOCAL POLITICS.

WARD CLUB MEETINGS.

The Eighth Ward Republican Club met last night at the corner of Halsted and Harrison streets, and elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, George W. Spofford; Vice-Presidents, Kelly Le Beau, J. J. Badenoch, Mayer Klein, Edward Jones, and R. M. Wardiaw; Secretary, T. W. Sinnott; Treasurer, Herman Benze. Mr. Spofford thanked the Club in a neat little speech for the honor conferred upon him, after which a committee was appointed to secure permanent quarters. There being no further siness the Club adjourned to the first Monday

In December.

The First Ward Straight Republican Club met at the Grand Pacific last night, President Coburn in the chair. After some routine business was transacted, consisting of the admission of members, etc., on motion, a committee of three-consisting of Messrs. Bacon, Tobey, and Jordan—was appointed by the Chair to report a list of officers for the Club for the ensuing six months. The Committee reported the following list, and they were unanimously elected: President, J. M. Thatcher; Vice-Presidents, Lewis F. Jacobs, J. D. Adair, J. F. Bontield, Fred Gaylord; C. C. Abell; Secretary, J. R. Gardiner; Treasurer, Joseph S. Lane; Executive Committee, Charles L. Eaton, William Baker, Samuel Engel, William G. Ogle, James P. McElroy; at large, James J. Healey; Finapee Committee, John Wentworth, John M. Walte, Horatio N. May. A committee of three was appointed to wait on Mr. Thatcher and acquaint him of his election. The Committee returned in few moments with Mr. Thatcher, who was introduced to the Club by the retiring President, Mr. Coburn, in a flattering speech. Mr. Thatcher returned thanks to the Club for the honor conferred on him, and pledged his word that he would do his utmost to promote the interests of the Straight Republisan Club of the First Ward. He would much rather the chole had devolved on some one else, but he stood rendy to obey their wishes. Speeches were made by several of the officerselect, when the Club adjourned to the second Friday in December.

A meeting of the Citizens' Improvement Cub of the Fourteenth Ward was held last evening at No. 1176 Milwaukee avenue, the Hon. John Buchler in the chair. The Improvement Company had agreed to run cars at intervals of

three and one-half minutes morning and evening, one extra night car leaving the barn at 10:30 a. m. and down town at 1 a. m. It was decided, after some discussion, to ask the Council to complete the sewers and put in catch-basins along North avenue. There was some talk about the proposednew school-house in the ward, and the condition of the matter before the Council was explained, but no action was taken. Messrs. Currey, Stanley, and Neidert were appointed a Committee to revise the constitution so as to render balloting for new members unnecessary. A petition to Mayor Harrison to reinstate Policeman George Pickie, who was discharged from the force just before the election for political reasons, was circulated in the meeting and received a number of signatures. The Club then adjourned, and the next meeting will be held in new quarters.

SUBURBAN.

HYDE PARK.

The Trustees met last evening in regular session. There were present Messrs. Ford, Foss, Johnstone, and President Hobart.

Petitions were received for water-pipes on Chauncey avenue, at Grand Crossing. From Fred Quickenstein, to erect a frame building at Forty-first street and Indiana avenue. From Charles Unger, to have license-fee and water-Charles Unger, to have license-fee and water-rent refunded him from the date of the revoca-tion of his license. From James Petrie, for per-mission to keep Kaiser's Hall open until 2 a. m. Sunday for a dance. From D. Sullivan, for a sa-lconsidense.

mission to keep Kaiser's Hail open until 2 a. m. Sunday for a dance. From D, Sullivan, for a saloon-leense.

The bond of Sergt. Peter Steinbergen was approved. Oil lamp swere ordered for Greenwood avenue on the petition of C. W. Brown. The petition for the appointment of Edward Cross as special policeman was denied.

The ordinance granting additional right of way to the South Chicago & Western Indiana Railroad to reach Brown's Mills was ordered to be engrossed.

The Trensurer reported as follows: Cash in interest fund, \$8,888.61; cash in water-pipe fund, \$27,707.75; cash in water-works expense fund, \$1,878.72; cash in other special funds, \$21,302.43; on hand, \$59,867.51.

The Health Officer reported that there were twenty-two births and thirty-two deaths in October; that diphtheria is very prevalent at Roseland, and that there are some cases of the discase at South Chicago.

The Controller reported collections for October as follows: From water rents, etc., \$1,151.05; from police fines, etc., \$187; from street repair account, \$61.69; from Waldron defalcation fund, \$201.57; total, \$1,651.12.

Also that he has collected from April to October: Water rents, \$10,380.53; water permits, \$382; special permits, \$19.85; total, \$10,78.38; Water-Works expenses same time, \$5,331.92; balance, \$6,450.46. The Controller also reported that the expenditures for repairs of streets from April 1 to Nov. 1 amounted to \$12,283.07. For culverts and drainage \$3,22.31 was paid out during the same time.

Ordinances were adopted for widening Forty-seventh street from Cottage Grove avenue to Langley avenue, and one for the construction of various sidewalks.

The Board then adjourned.

A fire was discovered early yesterday morning in the brick store of A. Sayre, on the corner of One Hundred and Sixth street and Torrence avenue, which was put out without much damage.

STATE BUSINESS.

Payment of Bonds-Blennial Report of the State Treasurer-Pardon of Convict.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 12.-Gov. Cullom to-day issued his proclamation calling in for payment Jan. 1, 1881, the balance of the State debt outstanding, amounting to \$257,459.11. The money to pay these bonds is already on hand, so that Illinois is now virtually one of the few States of the Union that is free from

hand, so that Illinois is now virtually one of the few States of the Union that is free from debt. It is not probable that all the bonds will be surrendered for a year yet, as some are held abroad, but interest will cease on Jan. 1.

The biennial report of Gen. J. C. Smith, State Treasurer, covering the two years ending Nov. 1, has been presented to the Governor. It shows that the receipts of the Treasury from all sources during that period were \$8,475,149.09, making, with the amount on hand Oct. 1, 1878, \$11,044,542.58. The disbursements were \$8,555,935.69, leaving a balance Oct. 1 last of \$2,408,606,59, of which \$1,433,611.74 belong to the General Revenue Fund, \$316,902.22 to the State School Fund, \$888,001.61 to the Illinois Central Railroad Fund, and \$494,319.38 to the Local Bond Funds. The Treasurer estimates that, after paying the outstanding bonds called in by the Governor's proclamation, there will remain nearly \$100,000 in the Illinois Central Railroad Fund, which, under the Constitution, will be applicable to the payment of the ordinary expenses of the State Government. The report contains a statement of the gross earnings of the Illinois Central from March 24, 1855, to April 30, 1890, showing that that Company has paid \$8,404,656.19 into the State Treasury during 88,404,656,19 into the State Treasury during

ss, 404,656.19 into the State Treasury during the period named.

The Governor has pardoned William Hays who was convicted of robbery and assault in February, 1877, by the St. Clair County Circuit Court, and sentenced to the Penitentiary for fourteen years. The Judge who presided at the trial recommended the pardon on the ground that the sentence was excessive, and many prominent citizens united in asking the pardon.

LAMP-CHIMNEY MONOPOLY. PITTSBURG, Pa., Nov. 12.—The National Lamp-Chimney Association, in session here, has unanimously resolved that all the fac-tories in the United States should stop Dec.

DO NOT OVERLOOK THIS ITEM. The "Fort Pierre & Deadwood Line" of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway is finished to Pierre, on the east bank of the Missouri River, 780 miles northwest of Chicago, and about 170 miles east of Deadwood. This opens an all-rail miles east of Deadwood. This opens an all-rail route to Pierre, over which daily trains will run from and after Monday. Nov. 15, 1880, to and from Chicago. A daily line of Concord coaches, under the control of the Northwestern Express, stage & Transportation Company, will from the above date run between Pierre and Deadwood. This is by all odds the shortest and best route to the Pieck Hills. For fuller particulars call at the Black Hills. For fuller particulars call at the ticket-office of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway, No. 62 Clark street, in the Sherman House. Carefully read the advertisement about this route that is to-day printed in the adver-tising columns of this paper.

ANOTHER CURE OF RUPTURE.

Mr. A. H. Wheeler, of South Bend, Indiana,
writes Drs. Logan & Cady, of 202 State street: It is now three months since you treated me for rupture by your new method of cure, and now I am as sound as before ruptured. Will assure you I am very glad to add my name to your list of testimonials, and will answer inquiries. A. H. Wheeler, P.-O. Box 369, South Bend, Indiana."

DIAMONDS,—S. HYMAN & CO.
Will hereafter display the handsomest case of diamonds, in all styles of mountings, to be seen in the West. They have rearranged their entire Diamond Department and will for the next few days offer special inducements to those who may wish to escape the holiday rush. State and Madison streets.

Democratic Administrator's Sale.

[We have received a hand-bill with a three mule cut at the top, which reads as follows, which we insert without charge for the benefit of the creditors of the estate.]

Will be sold at anction, on Monday evening, Nov. 8, 1880, at North Manchester, Ind., the stock in trade of the late Democratic party, deceased, consisting of one "Tariff for revenue only," one platform. Cineinnati make, new, twenty-five old speeches of Tom Hendricks, "138 sold Electoral votes," Dixle, one lot 329 stencil-plates for using on sidewalks, etc., tenhickory poles, used in the past for flag-staffs, one ton chalk, fifty mules, the property of W. H. Barnum, 500 lithographs of the forged Chinese letter, 500,000 campaign fles, assorted; 1,000 copies of the life of W. H. English (P. M. F.); twenty-five barrels, basted; one extra letter "for local tariff only," from W. S. Hancock, the superb; together with a lot of banners, transparencies, torches, and other articles.

For any person desiring to start a Democratic party, the above articles will be found very desirable, and a most excellent stock for the trade.

Also, at the same time and place, on account Democratic Administrator's Sale.

Also, at the same time and place, on according to the Wabash County (ind.) Democratic C tral Committee, a lot of heavy black borde funeral notices, printed at the Courier office fore the election to announce the funeral sequies of James A. Garfield.

Sale to commence at 8 p. m. and continued in the courier of the commence at 8 p. m. and continued in the continu squies of James A. Garfield.
Sale. to commence at 8 p. m. and continue ntil all are sold.

PUBLIC OPINION,
Administrator.
FRANK VANCANP,
ANOS WALLACE,

"Hough on Rats."
Ask druggists for Rough on Rats. It clears of ats, mice, roaches, bed-burs, etc. 15c. boxes.

Buy the Improved Howe Scales. elleck & Co., Agents, 77 Lake street.

CANADA.

A Case of Contempt at Toronto-An Eskimo Murder-Lottery News.

Letting a Murderer Starve to Death-Epizooty-A Suffering Family-Other Ottawa Items.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TORONTO, Nov. 12.—In chambers Judge Mackenzie gave judgment in the case of the tug W. T. Robb, in which the right of the Maritime Court to deal with the case of contempt charged against Capt. Hall for ejecting a bailiff from his boat was questioned. His Honor decided that the Maritime Court had jurisdiction. The case will be carried to the Supreme Court. Meantime the case of contempt will stand till the main question has been finally extitled.

of contempt will stand till the main question has been finally settled.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

QUEBEC, Nov. 12.—Mr. Hudon, of the Banque Nationale, has been advised by telegraph that he was the holder of the lucky ticket entitling him to the capital prize of \$30,000 in the Louisiana State Lottery.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

MONTERAL, Nov. 12.—By the arrival of the steamer Hercules at St. John, N. F., information is received of an unfortunate affray which recently occurred at Nain, near Hopedale, one of the Moravian colonies. Two Eskimos were out deer-shooting, and both simultaneously fired at the same deer. A quarrel arose as to the ownership of the dead animal. Harsh words were exchanged, when one of the tawny sportsmen leveled his gun at the other and shot him dead. The inhabitants of Nain were so enraged that on the at the other and shot him dead. The inhabitants of Nain were so enraged that on the first impulse they resolved to place the murderer on an island lying off at sea, and so let him starve. The Moravian missionaries, having heard of the decision at which the people had arrived, rescued the murderer from them, and placed him in charge of Capt. Bartlett, of the steamer Panther, which was at that time lying at Scrammy Bay. All the official depositions were taken to Hopedaie by the Moravian missionaries, who forwarded them by the steamer Hercules to St. Johns. The murderer has been brought as far as Tournavack by the missionaries.

Special Dispatch to The Cateage Tribune.

KINGSTON, Nov. 12.—During the last week

KINGSTON, Nov. 12.—During the last week there were 150 barrels of coal-oil condemned at this port. A number of barrels were taken away before being tested, which are said to have been of the same quality as those condemned.

demned.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

St. CATHARINES, Nov. 12.—The epizoötic is very prevalent among horses in this city and vicinity.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. OTTAWA, Nov. 12.—The last signature necessary to the Pacific Railway agreement

-namely: that of M. Thors-has been ob Mr. Dewdrey's administration of Indian affairs in the Northwest Territories is said to

affairs in the Northwest Territories is said to have been a costly failure; and a shuffle of positions in the Territories, to mend matters, is not considered improbable.

A sad case of distress is reported in one of the city suburbs. A few weeks ago a man named Jouvert went away in the woods, lumbering, and is now beyond the reach of communication. He left a wife and six children behind; and now a son of about 11, a daughter of 7, and another girl of 3, are all dead from diphtheria. A baby about a year old, a boy of 13, and a girl of 5 are dying of the disease. The wretched mother performed the task of placing the little ones in their coffins with her own hands, as the neighbors were afraid to go near the house; and, were it not for the fearless charity of a stranger, their little bodies would even yet be unburled. The mother and those living are literally starving. are literally starving.

A SPOOK-SNAP.

A Haunted House on a Lonely Road. Half-Concealed in a Wooded Glade-Copyright, 1880. tch to The Chicago Tribune

CLEVELAND, O., Nov. 12,-In the Village of Glenville, on a lonely road in the suburbs of Cleveland, is a story-and-a-half frame house, which is exciting consi among the neighbors, and has, through the singular manifestations that occur therein, dis-gusted the family dwelling there so that they are about to leave. Frequently, at all hours, during the day time as well as after dark, the most peculiar sounds can be distinguished most peculiar sounds can be distinguished from different rooms in the residence, knocks being given so loudly at times as to frighten people living in a brick mansion many rods away. Frequently persons have watched to see if some one was not practicing a fraud, but their investigations have invariably caused them to decide that the house is "haunted." An old miser who formerly lived there, and who bore a bad reputation in other ways besides the hoarding of money, is said to be walking and pounding about the premises continually, hoping to bring to light a large sum of gold which disappeared mysteriously at the time of his death.

THE ALPENA.

Finding of a Bottle with Two Life-Insurance Policies Which May Be Genuine-Circumstances of a Singular

Case.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Nov. 12 — Another Muskegon, Mich., Nov. 12.-Another bottle story has come to light here to-day, and from statements made by all parties connected with it there is no doubt but that it is a true one. Mr. Jarvis, living near the beach at this port, found, Sunday, Oct. 31, a bottle which contained two life-insurance policies in favor of Oskar L. Stromguest, of Muskegon, taken out by Charles Olson and Olef L. Sunguest. out by Charles Olson and Olef L. Sunguest. Mr. Jarvis kept the matter quiet until he could find out particulars. Mr. Stromguest is employed in Dubois' meat market, and states that his friends, Olson and Sunguest, who came with him to this country, took passage Oct. 16 on the Alpena. He himself holds a policy in favor of his friend Olson. The policies found are for \$4,000 each in the Michigan Aid Association of Kalamazoo, and are now in the hands of Lieut.-Gov. Holt, one of our prominent attorneys. torneys.

THE COTTON CROP NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 12.—The National Cotton Exchange report, issued to-day, shows that so far there have come into sight of this year's crop at ports and overland points of crossing 1,507,945 bales, an increase over last year of 167,781 bales.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribuna.

CHICAGO, Nov. 12.—On my arrival this morning from New Mexico I read a leading article referring to H. R. H the Prince of Wales, which appears in your issue of this date. The views therein expressed are, I unhesitatingly believe, directly in opposition to those beld by the immense majority of my countrymen; and I rely upon your being equally willing and desirous to give publicity to both sides of the question.

Feelings of the highest respect and loyal affection toward the Prince of Wales are universal throughout my country, and are given hearty and ispontaneous effect to upon every possible occasion.

There is far too high a sense of honor and independence amongst Englishmen, as well as Americans, to permit of the existence and continual growth of such feelings, unless they are fully and honorably earned and deserved.

That the public demands on the time and resources of his Royal Highness are onerous in the extreme is a matter of public knowledge. The other views upon which your remarks are framed are based on the most extraordinary misapprehension, and, i venture to assert, would meet with the most emphatic and indignant contradiction of my countrymen. I remain, your obedient servant.

CHARLES NOEL-HOARE.

A GRUWL.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribuna.

CHICAGO, Nov. 12.—Wanted, a few experienced packers on the Cottage Grove avenue cars. Those gho can pack the most, men, women, and children into a given space, regardless of comfort, decency, or morality, will be given the preference, and as liberal wages as a Company that is not able to divide but 10 per cent on stock watered a few hundred per cent from the earnings of the Company can allord.

AVERY-LESTER-Wednesday, Nov. 10, at B. Mark's Church, Evenetion, Ill., by the Rev. Dr. Brown of Trinity Church. Cleveland, O., assisted by the Rector, Dr. Jewell, Lone, daughter of the late & Lester, of Cleveland, O., and the Rev. Frederick Lester, of Cleveland, O., and the Rev. Fr

Lester, of Cleveland, O., and the Rev. Frederick Avery, Rector of St. Paul's Churcht, Canton, O., If Cleveland and Canton (O.) papers please copy, St. Rev. Canton, O. Cathedral of the Holy Name, in Chicago, Mis Ans. E. Horton, of Evanston, Ill., and Mr. James Sherlock, of Winnetta, Ill., the Rt.-tier. Dr. McMuller officiating. No cards.

EF Cincinnati and St. Louis papers please copy, BURLEY-BLODGETT-Thursday, Nov. Il, at the residence of the Hon. Henry W. Blodgett, the faith of the bride, Wankegan, Ill., by the Rev. R. K. What of the Unidea. Manual Manual

BEECHER-On Thursday, Nov. 11, of membraness eroup, Joseph Jerome, only son of Frederick B. and Lixie Beecher, aged J years and 6 months.
Funeral from his father's residence, No. 22 North Ashland-av. Saturday, Nov. 18, at 1 o'clock p. 2. Carriages to Rosehill.

ROSSEV BLT—At Norwood Park, on the 12th inst.
Nelson Rossevelt, aged 79.
OHLS—Mrs. Augusta Garnsey Ohls, vite of John Ohls, at her house in Hunsdale on the 12th inst.
Funeral services at residence Sunday afternoon.
TURNER—Nov. 11, 1891, Mrs. Ellen Turner, mother of Joseph and James Turner, and a native of the late of Wight. Surface and the services of the following the services at residence of her son, James Turner, No. 480 west followed the first of the family are instead to attend.
First Agent of the family are instead to attend.
First Marshall, Tex. and Birmingham, England, papers please copy.
MOORE—Dan Moore, at his late residence.

pers please copy.

MOORE—Dan Moore, at his late residence,
Thursday, at 2 p. m., axed 35 years.

Funeral will take place on Sunday, at 1 p. m., from
his late residence, near Calvary, by carriages to
South Evanston Catholic Church, thence to Calvary
Cometery. Friends of the deceased are invited.

HUNTER—At residence III Hastings—st. Kennety
Hunter, youngest son of John and Alice Hunter
suddenly.

Hunter, John Sunday.
Funeral at I p. m. Sunday.
CASEY-Nov. II, 1890, Kittle, youngest daughter of Case Y-Nov. II, 1890, Kittle, youngest daughter of Case. Cornelius and Mary Casey, of diphtheria.
Funeral from residence, No. 201 Shurtleff-av. at 10:20 a. m. Sunday, Nov. 14, by carriages to Calvary Cemetery. Frieods of family are invited. Cemetery. Friends of family are invited.

TIMONEY—At his late residence, 3f West Polt-Friday evening, Nov. 12, John Timoney, aced years.

Funeral from the above number on Sunday morning at 8 o'clock to St. Patrick's Church, from themse by carriages to Calvary Cemetery.

ROBERTSON—At 126 Throop-at, on Friday, the 12th inst. at 9:15 p. m., William James, beloved son of John and Christina Robertson, aged 3 years 2 months and 20 days.

MSKINNER—B. H. Skinner, at the Tremont House Friday, Nov. 12, 11:30 p. m., after a brief lilines, aged 5 years. 6 years.
Notice of funeral in Sunday papers.

AN EYENING OF SONG (TO-NIGHT ONLY)—
Philip Phillips and his son at Ade-at H. a.
Church this Saturday night, 8 p. m.
A TENTION! COMPANY "A" SIXTENTE
A Ward Club will meet at the headquarters to astend to business, corner Biackhawk and Monayz-us. THE REV. A. E. KITTREDGE, PASTOR OF THE Third Presbyterian Church, will conduct the Sas-day-school Teachers' meeting at noon to-day in Low-er Farweil Hall. THE REV. Dit. R. A. HOLLAND WILL LEOT.

The Reventa at club-room on pacior floor of the Falmer
House. Subject: "Atomism."

THE REGULAR MONTHLY MRETING OF THE

Seventh Ward Union Veteran Club will be held
this evening at Frank Eibes, No. 28 Bine Island-sr,
at 3 o'clock. Gen. Martin Beem will address the Club.
All old soldiers and sailors of the late War and all
good Republicans are invited to be present.

THE ETHEL MEDICAL MISSION WILL B.

Opened Monday at 10! Wasson-st, under the Directorabip of Geo. C. Needham, pastor of the Chicago
Avenue Church. Fatients who are poor and sick will
roccus free medical tradment. Dr. M. H. Hobar, a
perintendent. The other members of the The Chicago
Christian abarly, has constituted with other works of
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Christian abarly, has constituted with other works of
open daily at 10 clock, except Saturday and Benday.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE CHICAGO

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NOVEMBER 30. These drawings occur monthly under provisions of an act of the General Assembly of Kentucky, incorporating the Newport Printing and Newspaper Co., approved April 9, 1878.

187 This is a special act, and has never been repealed.

The United States Circuit Court on March 21 resident the following decision: dered the following decision:
Lat—That the Commonwealth Distribution
Company is legal.
2d—Its drawings are fair.
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Remit money or Bank Draft in Letter, or send by Express. DON'T SEND BY REGISTERED LETTER OR POST-OFFICE ORDER. Orders of 5 and upward, by Express, can be sent at our expense. For further information address R. M. BOARDMAT. (Contier-Journal Building) Louisville, Ky., Or No.32 and 32 Broadway, New York, Or to J. A. PARKA. 162 Washington-St., Room 14, Chicago. AUCTION SALES. By ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO., General Auctioneers, Nos. 84 and 85 Randolph-

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We shall remove to 167 Madison-st. Monday, Nov.18.
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This volume, the first in or in course of preparation of D. Lothrop 2. Co., will a lay from the fractinating in the author was for severa the author was for severa that the first author and literature. It is possible to be possible to the Gratics of the people.

nday, at 1 p. m., from ity, by carriages to thence to Calvary and are invited.

and Alice Hun

TO-NIGHT ONLY) "A" SIXTEENTH te headquarters to ab-hawk and Mohawk-sta

eteran Club will be held No. 283 Blue Island-av., m will address the Club of the late War and all to be present. ION WILL BI

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Club Essays

JANSEN, McCLURG & CO.,

117 & 119 State-st., Chicago. HISTORY OF INDIA.

By PANNY ROPER PEUDGE.

s volume, the first in the new series of histories as course of preparation by the publishing house Leating & Course of preparation by the publishing house Leating & Course of the subject, on the pleasing manner in which it is written, the pleasing manner in which it is written, which was for several years a resident of India, and peculiarly good opportunities for studying into y and disentire of the country, as well as some of the government and the character of the country is well as some of the government and the character of

A Singular Book.

A very singular book has just been published a Germany. It purports to be written by a day to whom King Leopoid I. of Belgium was narried secretly about 1837 on the condition that be were called to the throne the marriage said be considered null and void. To this the day consented; but she now not only discloses fact, but gives a detailed account of the married iffe with Leony the section and of her married iffe with Leony was elected King of the Belgians in and shortly after married a daughter of the Philippe, King of the French.

at Fork Player May May

CITERATURE---ART---SCIENCE.

Charles James Fox, the English Statesman-The Reign of George the Third.

Our Own Times—Holland as Seen by an Italian—Roy and Viola— Chinese Buddhism.

Notes on New Books-Magazines-Books Received-Literary, Art, and Scientific Notes.

LITERATURE.

CHARLES JAMES FOX. The subject of Mr. Trevelyan's handsome volume is the Englishman that Mackintosh called "the most Demosthenean speaker since Demosthenes." He was the chosen friend of Burke, a colaborer with Wilberforce, and even Johnson was proud to have him join his selected set of intimate companions. Charles James Fox was born in 1749, and died in 1806, at the age of 57. Mr. Trevelyan, in 500 pages has covered only 1749, and died in 1806, at the age of 57. Mr. Trevelyan, in 500 pages, has covered only the first twenty-three years of his life,—a period of time in the lives of most men which the biographer is able to pass over in very few chapters. Nor was there anything in Fox's early life alone to call for such extended notice. Remarkable as it was in many respects, it could have been fully and fairly treated in much less spake. It is evident, therefore, that Mr. Trevelyan intended something more than to narrate the details dent, therefore, that Mr. Trevelyan intended something more than to narrate the details of Fox's personal history from his birth to the attainment of his majority. And in the vivid, realistic pictures he has painted, with the skill of a master, of social and political life in the Kingdom of Great Britain during the latter part of the eighteenth century his real object is apparent. For this task no one could have been better equipped than the biographer of Lord Macaulay. And in his work we have one of the most fascinating and comprehensive biographies it has been our privilege to read, not for what he says of Charles James Fox,—although in that he is accurate, painstaking, and detailed,—but for his graphic accounts of the actual condition of English society, depicted without fear or attempted palliation, and for his truthful presentation of the facts in regard to British politics and politicians during the reign of George the Third. Americans, who are wont to regard our political system as deare wont to regard our political system as debased and corrupt beyond measure, would do well to carefully read Mr. Trevelyan's un-biased account of the state of things in England less than half a century ago. Immoral, corrupt, venal place-hunters were the Ministers responsible for the conduct of public affairs, and corruption, bribery open and undisguised, peculation on a magnificent scale, sincoures created at the expense of the overtaxed people, these were the accompani-ments of government and the means employed to perpetuate and retain power. Fox was a brilliant and elequent orator, and in politics a Liberal. But his many gifts

Fox was a brilliant and eloquent orator, and in politics a Liberal. But his many gifts were counterbalanced by great faults and vices, which seem to have found their origin in his early training, the influences of his birth and surroundings, and the age he lived in. His father, Henry Fox, afterwards Lord Holland, had amassed a large fortune as Paymaster of the forces, besides holding several other offices. He had, moreover, acquired considerable notoriety by a runaway match with Lady Caroline Lennox, a daughter of the second Duke of Richmond and a greatgranddaughter of Charles H. Henry Fox's father, Sir Stephen Fox, had also been Paymaster-General of the forces and had held other offices, all enormously lucrative, so that he rolled in wealth, all, says Evelyn, "honestly got and unenvied, which is next to a miracle." Sir Stephen's second wife survived him three years, and just before her death called her children together and gave them this quaint but practical advice: "Don't be a fop; don't be a rake." She said to her eldest son: "Mind on your name—Stephen Fox; that, I hope, will keep you from being wicked. You, Harry, having a less fortune, won't be subject to so many temptations; but withstand those you have when you grow up. Then you'll learn to swear to rake about to game and et last be

when you grow up. Then you'll learn to swear, to rake about, to game, and at last be ruined by those you unhapply think your friends. Love your brother. Stephen; I charge you all, love one another. You way enemies enotigh; make not one another so." Heavy Fox's marriage was one of perfect almes, the old Duke forgave the disobedient pair. Fox senior must have transmitted many of his characteristics to his son. He was "unattractive in person and with defective elocution," but "surpassed all the orators of his time in the force, the abundance, and the justness of the proofs and illustrations with which he supported and explained his views." It was well said that Fox always spoke to the question and Pitt to the passion. Mr. Trevelyan characterized courage, an the passion of "perverted ability, impudence, cynicism, hisdirected courage, as the possessor of "perverted ability, impudence, cynicism, hisdirected courage, as the possessor of "perverted ability, impudence, cynicism, hisdirected courage, as the possessor of a few had a kindly feeling towards him, and ilked him the better for his disclaiming any pretense to a virtue of which, after all, he was not more devoid than some of his seemlier competitors."

Passing now to the son, at 5 years of age his father spoke of him as "Very well, very pert, and very argumentative." He was Born a disputant, a sophist bred: His nurse he silenced, and his tutor led. His education was peculiar and irregular in some respects. He studied at Wandsworth and at Eton, and in 17th went to Oxford. When only 14 his father took him from his books and conveyed him to the gaming, table with a pocketful of gold, and the parent took not a little pains to contrive that the boy should leave France a finished rake. At Oxford he gamed, studied, and spent profusely the laying his proposed to a presentation of the camed, studied, and bear his his history. In 1708 he returned to England, where he had been elected to Parliament, while he alone he returned to England, where he had been elected to Parlia

never believe it. "

And then, of the comparative importance and value of officeholding. The utmost that a modern statesman can do for a son or a nephew is to nominate him to the privilege of competing with a dozen other lack in history and modern languages, with the prospect that, in case of success, he will obtain an income which would not have paid the wine-bill of a placeman in the days of Weymouth and Sandwich. But it was worth a man's while to hold office during the Georgian era. "One nobleman had eight thousand a year in sinecures and the Coloneleles of three regiments. Another, as Auditor of the Exchequer, inside which he never looked, had eight thousand pounds in years of peace and twenty thousand in years of war. A third, with nothing to recommend him except his outward graces, bowed and whispered himself into four great employments, from which thirteen or fourteen hundre d British guineas flowed month by month into the lap of his Parisian mistress. And the lucrative places which a statesman held in his own name formed but a part, and often the least part, of the advantages that he derived from his position. All the claims on his purse were settled, and all services rendered to him, honorable and dishonorable alike, were recompensed by fresh, and ever fresh, inroads upon the Exchequer. The patron of his borough, if he was a commoner; his mouthplece in the Lower House, if he was a Peer: the Gentleman of the Bedchamber, who stood his friend at Court; the broker who, when the last loan was brought out, had got to know more than was pleasant about the allotment of the scrip; his racing-triend, who had nothing left to lose; his French cook, his children's tutor, his led Captain, his hired poet, and his inspired bamplieteer, were all pald with nominations, or pacified with reversions." Cowper did not exaggerate when he wrote:

The levee swarms, as if in golden pomp Were charactered on every statesman's door, "Battered and bankrupt fortunes mended

and twenty thousand in years of war, Accept his oftward graces, bowed and white the profession of the partial mistrees. And the literative places which is attachman held in the least part, of the advantages that he claims on his pures were established and dishonards alike, were recompensed by fresh, and wer tresh, invested upon the Lower House, if he was a commore; his mutilipees in the Lower House, if he was a commore that mutilipees in the Lower House, if he was a commore that mutilipees in the Lower House, if he was a commore; his mutilipees in the Lower House, if he was a commore; his mutilipees in the Lower House, if he was a commore; his mutilipees in the Lower House, if he was a commore; his mutilipees in the Lower House, if he was a commore; his mutilipees in the Lower House, if he was a commore; his mutilipees in the Lower House, if he was a commore; his mutilipees in the Lower House, if he was a commore; his mutilipees in the Lower House, if he was a commore; his mutilipees in the Lower House, if he was a commore; his mutilipees in the Lower House, if he was a commore; his mutilipees in the Lower House, if he was a commore; his mutilipees in the Lower House, if he was a commore; his mutilipees in the Lower House, if he was a commore; his mutilipees in the Lower House, if he was a commore; his mutilipees in the Lower House, if he was a commore; his mutilipees in the Lower House, if he was a commore; his mutilipees in the Lower House, his heart for his put he had not have been attended the mutilipees and he had not a was acceptable of the heart had not have been attended the mutilipees and heart had not have been attended the heart had not have been attended the mutilipees and heart had not have been attended the mutilipees and heart had not have been attended the heart had not have been attended the heart had not had not have been attended the mutilipees and heart had not had not have been attended the heart had not had not have been attended the mutilipees and heart had not had not have been attended

of conviction; a few personnialliances, which he had formed for himself; and not a few personnial dislikes, which he had for the most part mherited from his father." He won the attention of all, however, by a fluency and fire which promised better things. In private life his extravagance was almost unparalleled. For over three years he cost his father a thousand guineas a week, and was largely in debt besides. He was an inveterate gamester, and almost always a loser. During his first Parliament his highest ambition seemed to be to ascertain how unuch unsound argument and pert dogmatism would be permitted and listened to from an easy and agreeable Speaker; how often he could assume or lay down the cares of office without any adequate reason for leaving or justification for resuming them. Nor did he change at all until he "had exhausted his sauciness and his sophistry in declaiming against all the principles with which his name was thereafter to be identified." Of the Minister under whom he took office (Lord North) it is said that "Submission in the closet and corruption in the Commons were watchwords of his diasstrous and inglorious Administration."

Macaulay said of Fox: "He was, indeed, a great orator; but then he was the great debater." And he was declared by Grattan to be the best speaker that he ever heard. "His variety of manner was quite as remarkable as the richness of his matter." The Duchess of Devonshire was a shrewd observer, and she thought Fox's great merit was his amazing quickness in selling any subject. "He seems to have the particular taient of knowing more about what he is saying, and with less pains, than anybody else. ... The more you know of Mr. Fox's character, the more you know of Mr. Fox's character

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE: SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1880-SIXTEEN PAGES

France he was chiefly concerned about Francis Villon. He was an entimisatic admirer of the paintings of the late tent Regnault. Probably he spoke of Francia as 'our France.' He was angry with the termans for having vexed our France. He have a new thin the philosophy of Schope hauer and the music of Wagner, and he was greatly touched by Chopin. He gade himself out as familiar with the Greek poets and was wild in his admiration of Sappho. He made for himself a sort of religion out of wall-paper, old tea-pots, and fans. He thought to order, and yet above all things piqued himself on his originality. He became quite a distinct figure in the literary history of our time, and he positively called into existence a whole school of satirists in fiction, verse, and drawing to make fun of his follies, whimsicalities, and affectations." Who can the author have had in mind as he penned these sentences?

Published by Harper & Bros., New York.

HOLLAND.

The Dutch provinces are not in themselves so wonderful but that description of their peculiarities of costumes, location, and surroundings may become tediqus. The plains of Holland—that "sort of transition between land and sea"—which produce unutterable

The Dutch provinces are not in themselves so wonderful but that description of their peculiarities of costumes, location, and surroundings may become tediqus. The plains of Holland—that "sort of transition between land and sea"—which produce unutterable ennul even to the traveler, are equally wearisome to the one who can only read land and sea"—which produce unutterable ennui even to the traveler, are equally wearisome to the one who can only read what the traveler writes. But for the historian, the biographer, and the art lover, the Netherlands overflow with rich material. Motley is but one of many for whom the history of this stolld, persevering, undaunted, liberty-loving people possessed the strongest of attractions. Geddes, in his life of John De Witt, and the author of Barneveld's life found strong characters for biographical writing, and the names of Dutch artists are familiar to every reader of an art catalog. Strangely enough, the best descriptions of the country and its inhabitants have been given by two Italian travelers writing at an interval of nearly 200 years from each other. Guicelardini writing in the Sixteenth Century, and De Amicis in the Nineteenth,—a copy of whose work, translated from the Italian by Caroline Tilton, has just been published. Its author might almost be called a professional traveler. His "Constantinople," "Studies of Paris," and "Morocco" were the works of an acute observer and of a student of the countries and places which he visited. And

with this quotation we leave this fascinate as the line with this quotation we leave this fascinate ing volume. Carlyle has said that "a true deflication of the smallest man is capable of interesting the greatest man." The converse of interesting the greatest man." The converse of this is self-evident. Mr. Trevelyan has adopted Longfellow's maxim, that "A life that is worth writing at all, is worth writing minutely," and his "Early History of Charles of blographical works, and as a most interesting and valuable contribution to current literature.

Published by Harper Bros., New York.

A HISTORY OF OUR OWN TIMES.

Mr. McCarthy has finished the work he undertook some time ago, and has brought down his "History of Our Own Times" to the general election of 1890. The edition published by Harpers is in two volumes, seek volume containing two of the English volumes, so that this second volume containing two of the English volumes, so that this second volume containing two of the English volumes, so that this second volume containing two of the English volumes, so that this second volume containing two of the English volumes, so that this second volume containing two of the English volumes, so that this second volume containing two of the English volumes, so that this second volume containing two of the English volumes, so that this second volume containing two of the English volumes, so that this second volume containing two of the English volumes, so that this second volume containing two of the English volumes, so that this second volume containing two of the English volumes, so that this second volume containing two of the English volumes, so that this second volume containing two of the English volumes, so that this second volume containing two of the English volumes, so that this second volume containing two of the English volumes, so that this second volume containing two of the English volumes, so that this second volume containing two of the English volumes, so that this second volume containing two of the Eng

And he notices one singular omission in Dutch art unaccounted for by the pacific and modest disposition of the people.

"This art," he says, "so profoundly national in all other respects, has, with the exception of a few naval battles, completely neglected all the great events of the War of Independence, among which the sieges of Leyden and Haarlem alone would have been enough to have inspired a whole legion of painters. A war of almost a century in duration, full of strange and terrible vicissitudes, has not been recorded in one single memorable painting. Art, so varied and so conscientious in its records of the country and its people, has represented to scene of that great tragedy, as William the Silent prophetically named it, which cost the Dutch people, for so long a time, so many different emotions of terror, of pain, of rage, of joy, and of pride."

He gives a terrible summing up of the characters of the old masters. Perhaps he found a little stational gratification in writing: "Steen was accused of being a drunkard; Mieris was a great drinker; Von Goyen a sot; Franz Hals Brouwer's master a wine sponne; Brouwer, an incorrigible haunter of taverns; William Cornells and Hondekoeter, both devoted to the bottle. Of the minor lights some died of drink, and in their deaths the Dutch painters saw strange vicissitudes. The great Rembrandt died in straitened circumstances, almost unknown to all; Hobbend alled at Amsterdam in the 'poor quarter'; Steen died in unsery; Brouwer in the hospital: Andrea Both and Henry Verschuring were drowred; Adrian Bloemaert was killed in a duel; Karel Fabritius was blown up in ap powder-mill; John Scotel died, brush in hand, of apoplexy: Paul Potter died of consumption; Luke of Leyden was poisoned."

There is no need to multiply extracts. If Holland is not tosday the great Holland of

or consumption; Luke of Leyden was polsoned."

There is no need to multiply extracts. If Holland is not to-day the great Holland of the seventeenth century, she is still, after England, the first colonizing state in the world, restricts herself to commerce acquired by agriculture, and retains the substance of republican government although she may have lost the form. She has "wealth without ostentation, freedom without insolence, and taxes without poverty." It is a matter of regret to notice two tyoographical errors on one page (15) in a work otherwise so neat in appearance and make-up. The volume is fairly illustrated, and was to have been issued simultaneously in London, Florence, Paris, and New York.

Published in New York by G. P. Putram's Published in New York by G. P. Putnam's

ROY AND VIOLA. It is pleasant to record the fact that in her latest work of fiction Mrs. Forrester has freed herself from the unhealthy atmosphere ireed herself from the unhealthy atmosphere in which her former works have been too much enveloped. "Roy and Viola" is not much of a novel, but it is better constructed and less characters. and less objectionable than some of its pre-decessors. There is no especial originality in the plot or remarkable skill in its develop-ment, neither is there any overstrained at-tempt at sensationalism, nor is its reading likely to weary the reader. A sketch of the story amounts to this: Viola Sterling is a poor young lady of good family who, at the opening of the story, is residing with her mother in Paris. Her intimate friend, the mother in Paris. Her intimate friend, the Countess de Ferias, a thorough woman of the world, having managed to obtain a rich and indulgent husband, is anxhous to arrange a similar match for her beautiful but penniless companion. Reginal d'Arcy, a wealthy young Englishman, seems to the Countess to be the proper person to carry out her matrinouial scheme. He adquires Viola, and proposes to her, and she, being talked into thinking horself in iere with alm, marries him. Then unfortunate with him, marries him. Their unfortunate married life is the subject of the novel. D'Arcy is the bossessor of a peculiarly brutal temper,—copyright on the article having expired,—and Viola is proud and high-spirited.

As a not unnatural result, unpleasant scenes

CHINESE BUDDHISM.

The history of Buddhism is at the present day attracting special attention. Among the learned writers on this subject Prof. Max Müller, of Oxford, Eng., is prominent. It is evident, however, that there is yet room for further investigation in relation to the various developments of Buddhism, which is one thing in India and Ceylon, another in Burmah and Thibet, and a still different thing in China and Japan. It is, therefore, with peculiar interest that we read the results of the inquiries made by competent scholars who have a personal acquaintance with this religion as it is found in the extreme East, where it has come in contact with other systems and has fought its way through nearly 1,800 years, receiving material modifications in the course of its long-continued conflicts. A volume has been lately published on Chinese Buddhism, written by Joseph Edkins, D. D., of Peking, China, which constitutes an important contribution to the literature of this subject. The work embraces upwards of 450 pages. It seems to us that the author might have given the valuable contents of this volume within narrower limits, if he had arranged given the valuable contents of this volum within narrower limits, if he had arrange given the valuable contents of this volume within narrower limits, if he had arranged his materials in a more orderly and systematic manner. It is not easy to get a connected view of the features of Chinese Buddhism from the whole work; for the reason that they are nowhere distinctly presented together. Still the whole ground is covered at last; and the origin of Buddhism in India and its history in China are clearly given to the patient reader.

Shakyamuni, afterwards Buddha, was born in India, near the boundary of Nepaul, B. C. 623. The Chinese date, however, is about 400 years earlier. Buddhism was introduced into China in A. D. 64, just when Christianity began to make its way into the countries of the West. Primitive Buddhism was a semi-atheistic philosophy, tinged with mysticism. It taught a severe morality and recommended asceticism in the prospect of ultimate deliverance from all evils in a state which Buddha called newana, understood by some to mean a condition of perfect rest, and by others to signify the utter extinction of conscious personality. The system, however, soon assumed. Superstitions features. In China it took on many different phases, some of which embraced a belief in immortality, and all of which included the worship of Buddhism has been often compared with that of Christianity: but Dr. Edkins points out fundamental distinctions between the two, and shows how weak are the motives which Buddhism furnishes to reform the vicious and keep the virtuous in the path of upright living. The volume before us will have a high value to every investigator in the department of comparative religions, and will prove instructive to all careful readers. It is volume sevence in the English and Foreign Philosophical Library, and has been republished in the country. (Chinese Buddhism: A Volume of Sketch-

story of fillal affection, and the sentiment is rather overdrawn. But it is good and whole-some, and its error is on the right rather than on the wrong side. Overconscientiousness may entail more suffering than the lack of it, but of the two it is the best to teach and the most to be commended.

—"The Young Ladies' Friend" is a new edition of an old work. It is a book treating upon topics that may be said to belong to a daughter's education, such as preservation of health, improvement of time, domestic economy, dress, behavior to parents, relatives, geutlewen, teachers, friends, and to domes-

These are all important subjects. The difficulty with books of this kind is when they attempt to regulate by rules that which must be left to common sense and cannot be made to conform to any precise boundaries. What is said about "impoliteness" and want of manners has, unfortunately, only too much of truth in it, but it is a misstatement of fact to say that a a Nation we "dieter-Writer," etc. It is written in a plain, straightforward, earnest way that makes it pleasant and easy reading. In this edition a new enapter has been substituted for Chap. IV. In the original edition. Many more emendations might have been profitably made to make the book more in accord with the actual condition of society to-day, rather than with that at the time of its first writing, about forty years ago.

—The tragedy of "King Lear," with netes, by W. J. Rolfe, is the latest edition to the series of English classics edited by that gentleman. This book is uniform with the other volumes both in plan and general appearance. The introduction gives a history of the play searce of the series of the series of the introduction gives a history of the play searce.

egible type.

Of "My Marriage," published anonymonsly, but little need be said. If the story was as good as the binding is tasteful it might take high rank among works of fiction. As it is, it is not uninteresting. It is the story of 2 girl who sacrifices herself by marriage with a man whom she does not love in order to relieve her father from the necessity of supporting her. It is told in the first person by the wife. How it will end is almost a foregone conclusion. It is an agreeable, average novel, as to the author or authoress of which it fails to arouse any curiosity.

"Dangers and Duties" is a collection of

curiosity.

—"Dangers and Duties" is a collection of fourteen plain talks upon the ordinary sins and errors of men and women, by the Rector of the Church of Our Savior, Cincinnati, the Rev. Dudley Ward Rhodes. These different essays are entitled: "Unreasoning Skepticism": "The Genuineness and Authority of the New Testament": "Possibility and Fact of Miracles": "Amusements": "Reading": "Habits": "The Ideal Manhood": "Ingersollism: Its Purpose and Spirit": "Girlhood": "Wifehood": "Motherhood": "Spinsters": "The Bread-Winner": "Fallen Women." The "talks" are niain and direct, filled with strong, earnest thought, "warning against sin and pleading for virtue."

months.

"The Poems of George Arnold" is a republication of a volume issued some years ago. The present volume is edited by William Winter, and contains a biographical sketch of the author. The poems in the little volume before us are upon a great variety of subjects, and were contributed during the anthor's lifetime to different periodicals. Mr. Winter and Mr. Arnold were intimate friends, so that the former's work has been one of love and friendship. The poems are of uneven merit, some of them, however, leyond the average. His humorous work aparticularly bright and pleasing.

"Japanese Fairy World" is a collection of thirty-four stories selected from Japanese liteature by William Elliot Griffis, author of The Mikado's Empire," and illustrated by Gawa of Tokio. Within this little duodeding, the author claims that the reader will find translations, condensations of whole books, of interminable remances, and a few sketches by the authorymbodying Japanese tleas, ballefs, and superstitions. The book is quaint and curious rather than attractive. Still the stories read very much like our own fairy sories, and may amuse those for wham they are desimed. Some of the woodcuts are cleverly desired.

"John Locke," by Thomas hywer, is the latest number of the "English ten of Letters." It is difficult to see the ground of Mr. Fox Bourne's complaint that Pre Towier reads and a frank acknowledgment on the part of Weauthor of his indebteiness to Mr. Bourne, faw people would care to read more bout John Locke than is contained in less 200 pages, and the volume really contains all there is to say about the writer of "Human Understandig." John Locke was the most characteristic of English phiosophers, although he would hardly be called the greatest. He was a clear, calm thinker, and wrote so as to interest statesmen and men of the world. Froid English phiosophers, although he would hardly be called the greatest. He was a clear, calm thinker, and wrote so as to interest statesmen and men of the World. Froid English phiosophers, alth

lar series.

—"We and the World" is a book that most boys will thoroughly enjoy. It is written by the authoress of "Jan of the Windmill,"—Juliana Horatia Ewing,—a lady who appears to understand the wants of her youthful constituents and to minister to those wants most acceptably. A little larger type would have improved the appearance of the book and made it pleasanter reading. It is a well-written story of boyish life at home, at school, on shipboard, and in foreigh lands.

written story of boyish life at home, at school, on shipboard, and in foreigh lands.

—"Old-Fashioned Fairy-Tales" comes to us in two volumes, being a first and second series. They are not new works, only new editions with handsome and appropriate covers. Fairy tales will always furnish amusement and entertainment to a large class of readers. In these books they will find all the stories they can want with the wildest flights of imagination possible. The woodcuts are poor and not commensurate with the binding.

—The "Illustrated Catalog of the Paris Salon of 1880" is a gem in its way. It is a better book than the one of the preceding salon, centaining many more illustrations and reproductions of the principal works in sculpture. It is the most elaborate publication, in the way of a mere catalog, issued, and is valuable as a souvenir. A collection of these eatalogs will ultimately form a pretty good miniature gallery of the works of artists from year to year. The present number contains nearly 400 reproductions in fac-simile after the original drawings by the the artists. There is also a "felition de live".

—Penn Monthly for November look though it had the jaundice, being printed a yellow cream-colored paper not at a our liking. Its contents are: "Timour Tartar"; "Decorative and Industrial As Public Schools"; "English Grammar Composition"; "Miss Martineau"; ar review of Prof. Abbott on "The Four Gospel."

LITERABY NOTES.

Mr. R. D. Blackmore's new story will be entitled, "Christowell: a Dartmoor Tale."

—Mr. W. M. Rossetti will contribute a series of papers to the Atlantic on the "Wives of the Poets."

—Mess Blanche Willis Howard, author of One Shanner," has another novel marry ready for philiculian.

—The three coming numbers of perturer a famous actors, living and dead.

—Nearly 77,00 octavo pages will be taken up vith the "Records of the War," about to be published by he Government.

—The collection of Mr. Ruskin's scattered letter will shortly appear under the characteristic title of "Arrows of the Chace."

—The death is amounced of Mass M. L. Chriesworth, the author of "Ministering Children," and their popular religious books.

—The next number of the Leisure Hour Series will introduce a new binding. An extra cloth will be used, of a shade alightly darler and more durable than the cite one.

—Jefferson, David Memoirs," it is now

Among the contents are a Napoleon, and the summo October, 1806. The more papers will shortly be publicated by the publication of the publication o

BOOKS RECEIVED.

ART NOTES.

ate Mr. Gifford left in his studio at th, pictures, sketches, and studies

valued at \$50,000.

—The annual exhibition of the Philadelphia Society of American Artists will have an illustrated catalog.

—The last vestiges of the Palais du Champ de Mars, constructed for the Exhibition of 1878, are being removed. Shortly nothing will remain of the prodigious structure which attracted all the world.

—There is talk of a gift to Central Park of a symbolical heroic-sized figure of the Mississippi River, modeled on an idea similar to the "River Nile," at Rome. Mr. Larkin G. Mead, of Florence, is said to be at work on the model.

Among the pictures secured by the French Government at the last Salon, and destined for temporary installation in the Luxembourg, are the "Ismaël" of M. Cazin; "Les Derniers Rebelles" of M. B. Constant, depicting the exterior walls of Morocco and numerous figures; the "Cain" of M. Cormon, that is, the procession of figures in the desert; "Dans l'Atelier" of M. Dantan.

—A London correspondent of the World mays that all the picture galleries are now open, and it is alleged by the critics that there is not one work of genius to be seen in all the collections on exhibition. The capture of the Zulu monarch Cetewayo by Cant. Marter is to painted for the Queen by the distinguished De Neufville, of Paris, English artists are, naturally enough, angrily inquiring, Why by De Neufville?

—The painter Meissonler, says the Ports.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

The coal-beds of the Souris River, Maniba have proved very rich, and are to be
eveloped during the winter.

Prof. Tamasia attributes the immediate
use of death by hanging to the closing of
the respiratory ogans. That sounds reasonlike

THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

express companies. While every weak point in our Government is being strengthened, and our Nation such that foreign Powers are endeavoring to copy after our successful Republic, let us not allow petty inconveniences of this or any other nature exist; as we tear away other more serious difficulties, let us remove this.

DULOE LAC.

ing to copy after our successful Republic, let us not allow petty inconveniences of this or any other nature exist; as we tear away other more serious difficulties, let us remove this.

The Speakership.

To the Britter of The Chicago Tribune.

CRICAGO, Nov. 10.—Noticing that the press of the country has entered on the discussion of the question, Who shall be the Speaker of the next National House of Representatives? I ventual to ask space for my say.

I see the nambs of Mr. Frye, of Maine; Ar. Conger, of Michigan; and Mr. Kasson, of Iswa, spoken of in this connection. To my sind there are reasons which will prevent the success of either of the two first named gentlemen. Mr. Frye haits from a State which he beds honored with the position in the privace of the condition of the condition of the condition in the privace of the condition of the condition of the condition of the position of the condition of the position of the condition of the position of the kind which accorded the next Speaker. Besides Mr. Frye is the apecial fricad of Mr. Bisine, and this finit would array the friends of Grant, Conkling, and others against him. Mr. Conger is as able man, but I think it may be assumed that he ability is not of the kind which would commend him for the position, As an incisive, pument debater he has few equals, and his loss frong the floor of the House would be almost irreprable.

I conclude, therefore, that the Hon. John A. Rasson and most likely be the Speaker. An intimate equalintance with him enables the writer is say that he is eminestly afted for the place, He served six years is a member of the National House of Representatives, and during that the great and ability is a conditate for reflection. In 1878 his district was less to the Republicans of his district, he consented to accept a nomination tendered by the unanimous vote of the Convention of 1880. Obtaining leave of absence, he returned to his district, hade a

A SONG FROM THE VALLEY.

O had I the pinions of gold.
They should bear me far over the sea.
To the kingdoms, so giorious and old.
That are known but in story to me.
O Fortune, vouchsafe me thy wings.
Till I mount like an eagle on high:
I am sick of the Earth and its things;
I must breathe on the summits—or di

I am bound to the Earth like a slave—
Liked a beast I am harnessed to toil—
Though forever and ever I crave
For the fruits of a magical soil;
For the blooms and the jewels of thought,
And the marvels of color and form,
Which the children of Genius have wrought
By the might with which they were born.

RALLOT-BOX POLLUTION

Shameless Frauds Proved in South Carolina-How Mr. Mackey's Votes Were Stolen.

Lepublican Ballots Destroyed to Remove a Francis lent Excess—Clamsy Remedies for Too

Ruch Tissue-Stuffing:

CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 8, 1880,-To the

facts will explain:

IN THE CITY OF CHARLESTON
there are eleven polling-places. At ten of
these polls the ballots found in the box at the
close of the election largely exceeded the
number of names of voters on the poll-list
kept by the managers. The following statement shows the excess at each poll:

ij	ment snows me excess we co	Excess of	
	Names on poli-list. City-Hall, Ward 1 1,729	Ballots in the box. 1.984	ballots over voters.
2000	Court-House, Ward 2. 628 Paimetto Engine-	763	135
	house, Ward 3 1,501 Market-Hall, Ward 3. 1,125	1,568	61
į	Ward 4 1,214	2,289	1,071
	Eagle Engine-house, Ward 5 1,438 Washington Engine-	2,002	589
	house, Ward 6 458 Marion Engine-house,	837	370
	Ward 6	1,798	657
	Ward 7	1,150	238
200000	house, Ward 8 547	14,170	8,477
ø	Total	14,110	0,911

At each poll the managers, after they ha ascertained the amount of the excess, proceeded to draw from the ballot-box and destroy a number of ballots equal to the excess, so as to make the number of ballots correspond with the number of voters. In this way 8,477 BAL LOTS WERE DRAWN OUT AND DE-

of which 2,317 were Republican and 1,160 Democratic. By this process the Democrats gained 2,317 votes, and the Republicans lost a like number. No loss was occasioned to the Democrats by the drawing out of 1,160

there can be no doubt. The managers of elections were all Democrats, the Republicans lift having a single manager in the city, nor anywhere else in the whole Congressional district. At each poll in the city the ballot-box was placed at least five feet from the ground, and the hole in each box for the reception of votes was three and one-half inches long and one inch wide, so as to permit without difficulty the deposit of a ballot with a large number of others inclosed therein. From the hight at which the ballot-box was placed the Supervisor COULD NOT SEE WHAT WAS BEING DE

was placed the Supervisor
COULD NOT SEE WHAT WAS BEING DE
POSITED THEREIN

unless he mounted a stool and stood guad
over the box all the time. He could not ho
so without neglecting his poll-list, and without assistance no Supervisor could watch the
ballot-box and keep a poll-list at the same
time. The managers would not permit the
Daputy Marshals to come into the roams in
which the polls were held, and I regret to say
that the United States Marshal, Col. Wallace,
falled atterly to make any effort to have
them admitted. He seemed to have been
completely buildozed by the Defineerats, and
was afraid to make even an attempt to assert
his authority. During the whole day he did
not make a single arrest, nor would he allow
any of his Deputies to do so.

Anticipating that the ballot-boxes might be
stuffed, the Republicans adopted the plan of
voting open tickets so as to leave no donbu
upon whom the responsibility should rest in
case the ballot-boxes were stuffed. Every
Republican stepped up to the ballot-box with
an open ballot and folded it in the presence
of the managers. This was done not only in
the city but throughout the whole Congressional district, and at most of the polls a list
was kept of every Republican ballot deposited in the box and the names of the persons
depositing the same.

IN THE COUNTY OF CHARLESTON,
outside of the city at some of the peals of the city of the ci COULD NOT SEE WHAT WAS BEING DE

IN THE COUNTY OF CHARLESTON, IN THE COUNTY OF CHARLESTON, outside of the city, at some of the polls frauds of the same character were perpetrated by the Democrats, though not to so great an extent. The following table indicates the polls in the country where the ballot-boxes were stuffed and the extent of the stuffing:

permen mily min exten	and the execut of the staning.					
記録記憶をといいません	Names	Ballots	bai			
all liver ment but at	on	in the	OI			
	poll-list.	box.	pot			
Enterprise	546	685	T. S.			
St. Stephen's	532	600				
Ben Potter's	163	2.23				
Hickory Bend	401	447				
Pineopolis	216	255	Aug.			
Henderson's store	. 184	218				
Edisto	870	889				
Moultrieville	154	171				
Biggin Church	467	481				
(Potal	0.400	0.000				
Total	3,533	3,869	der 3			

In removing the excess thus created, 250
Republican ballots were drawn out and destroyed, but notwithstanding these frauds, and those in the City of Charleston, the Republicans succeeded in carrying the county. My majority in Charleston County over my Democratic opponent, on the face of the returns, is 1,850, though had the vote been counted as it was east my majority in the county would have been over 7,200.

IN OBANGEBURG COUNTY

IN ORANGEBURG COUNTY the Democrats adopted the same plan of stuffing the ballot-boxes with tissue tickets and then drawing therefrom Republican votes. Here are the figures for seventeen out of the nineteen polling-places in the

。 市场的特殊的。 市场的特殊的。 市场的特殊的。 市场的特殊的。 市场的特殊的。 市场的特殊的。 市场的特殊的。 市场。 市场。 市场的。 市场。 市 市场。 市场。 市 市 市 市 市 市 市 市 市 市 市 市 市	(1) 字 (1) 大 (1) (1)		Excess of
A THE RESERVE THE THE THE	Names	Ballots	ballots
Almos established	on	in the	over
Accompany of the control	poll-list.	box.	voters.
Orangeburg	1,093	1,165	72
Branchville	395	408	13
Brown's	156	169	13
Corbettsville	486	283	94
Cedar Grove	804	1532	28
Connor's	199	2200	31
Fort Motte	877	in m. 187	10
Ayer's	388	417	20
Gleaton's	417	436	. 19
Lewisville	936	968	53
Easterlin's	449	558	307
Rowesville	238	1364	26
Jamison's	406	477	71
Butl Swamp	381	151	170
Zeigier's	200	894	104
Washington Semi	nary 465	544	79
Bookhart's	281	298	17
(A) 中华人的英国的 群 (A)	(4) (8) or or 40%	BERT TO SERVE	Service Control
Total		8,198	935
From some of	the polls I	have not	yet re-
ceived informati	on as to the	e number	of Re-
publican ballots	destroyed	in draw	ing out
the excess of vo	otes, but I	can safely	assert
from such infor	mation as I	have the	t more
than two-thirds	of the ballo	te destro	ved on
account of the	or the Dallo	ts destro	yeu on

lowing statement:	Number of names on poll-tist.	Ballots fo'nd	Execas of ballots over	R e publican ballots de- stroyed
Fulton	354 232 476 648 634 878 813	502 237 552 906 1,083 455 1,068	148 5 78 258 390 77 245	106 4 47 247 239 65 127
Total	3,535	4,743	1,208	835
Besides stuffing the 103 false names were and 103 Democratic v. By manipulating the have described, a R. Clarendon County of transformed into a D 1,000.	added otes co rotes l epubli f abou emocr	to the ounter the poor to the poor the poor to the poor t	d the man majori	refor. ner I ty in been ty of

WHEAT GROWING.

How to Increase the Yield Greatly— One Peck More than Enough Seed Per Acre—Figy Grains to the Head,

Per Acre-Fifty Grains to the Head, and Larger Grains.

London Ninetenth Century for November.

The description of "Our New Wheat-Fields in the Northwest" in the Nineteenth Century for July, 879, is, from an imperial point of yiew, emisently satisfactory as rendering us, so long as we retain the command of the seas, independent of foreign supply.

It is, nevertheless, the startling announcement to our wheat-growers at home of a competition for many years to come of a far

ment to our wheat-growers at home of a competition for many years to come of a far more formidable character than any with which they have hitherto had to cope.

The cost at which an acre of wheat can be put on shipboard at a port nearer to Liverpool than New York is will, with freight added, be so low that under the present system of cultivation in this country, it could not be predicably grown here.

tem of cultivation in this country, it could not be profitably grown here.

Moreover, the woaderful facilities for inland water-carriage will for a long period enable the cultivator of even the more remote of the prairies to maintain a competition almost as fierce as that which threatens us in the immediate future.

It does not admit of doubt that, if the produce of Great Britain has already reached its limit in its present average of about thirty bushels of wheat per acre (it, indeed, it is really so much), the position of the English farmer with regard to that cered is a truly hopeless one.

What, then, is to be done? Is here, in fact, no hope for us? 'After all the boasted progress of English agriculture—ad it has, indeed, been great—are we now to succumb with the humiliating confession that we can do no more?

Had a similar competitiof threatened the farmer of Arthur Young's day, when the land of this country produced but some sixteen or seventeen bushels if wheat per acre, what would have been flought of the man who then suggested to be farmer that his produce might be increased—nay, even

buntity seed sown Ears on a per acre. square yard.
One busnel. 283
Two busnels 285
Two busnels 285
Two busnels 285
Two busnels 286
Two busnels 296
Two busnels 270 5)1,350 5)6,534,000 Average...... 270 1,306,800

such ears in general as are those occasional ones in order to more than double our present crops.

It will be seen by the table that grains planted singly in September and nine inches apart every way produced as many ears per acre as twelve times the number of grains sown in the ordinary way.

Here our critic again strikes in with "How can that be; how can one grain produce as many ears as twelve?"

By the process of "tillering" we reply. By the exercise of that wonderful power which is the great characteristic of all the cereals. It may be described as follows:

A plant of wheat consists of three principal parts—viz.: the roots, the stems, and the ears. The seed-grain having been planted in a proper manner, these are produced thus: Shortly after the plant appears above ground it commences to put forth new and distinct stems, upon the first appearance of each of which a corresponding root-bud is developed for its support; and while the new stems grow out liat over the surface of the soil, their respective roots are correspondingly developed beneath it. A plant of wheat has been known in this way to cover in May a circle of five feet six inches in diameter, measuring from the extremities of the opposit leaves as they lay out flat upon the ground.

This mode of growth is called "tillering"

posit leaves as they lay out flat upon the ground.

This mode of growth is called "tillering" (or stooling), and will continue until the season arrives for the stems to assume an upright growth, when tillering ceases and the whole vital power of the plant is concentrated upon the development of the ears. These will be the finest the plant is capable of producing, unless the growth of its roots has been in any way impeded, as, for instance, by those of adjoining plants, when the size and development of the ears will be found to be proportionately diminished.

ears will be found to be proportionately diminished.

At the Exeter meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science of
1869 there were exhibited three plants of
wheat, barley, and oats, each from a single
grain, with 94, 110, and 87 ears respectively;
and even these examples do not represent the
maxima obtainable.

But our friend is by no means silenced,
and returns to the charge with, "Oh, yes, of
course; but do you mean seriously to say
that the wheat plant does not tiller (or stool)
under the present system?"

We are again able to meet his attack with
unanswerable figures representing absolute
facts.

Two bushels of wheat, the quantity ordinarily sown per acre, contain 1 4-10 million
of grains, while the ears moduced amount

"Yes," and this time ne comes acould not umphantly; "but, you know, you could not upon a large scale plant corn in any way at all approaching this; and, even if you could do so, the land would not be ready in Sep-

A CRIMSON CARNIVAL.

Seven Victims of an Insane Man's Murderous Madness.

Bannesville, O., Nov. 8.—Details have just been received of the terrible tragedy, briefly reported last night, which occurred in Monroe on Sunday, three miles west of the Village of Lewisville, in which five persons were killed outright and one so badly injured that she will not receive. It exceeds in bloody horrors anything of the kind that has ever occurred in this part of the country. A man hitherto of good character and ordinary intelligence, in a fit of temporary insanity, killed in a brief space of time five persons, and then completed the terrible tragedy by putting an end to his own existence.

The principal actor in the scene of blood is Frank Bodenbaugh, a man 30 years of ago. The victims are his wife, Mrs. Annie Bedenbaugh, daughter of John Jeffers, Esq., who resides near Temperanceville; her babe, aged less than 3 years; Miss Elizabeth Stephens, aged 45, and her two children aged II and a boy 5 or 8 years old. All these people were killed except the daughter of Miss Stephens, who is so badly injured that she may not recover. The tragedy occurred last Sudday evening about dark, it is supposed. The first indications of the norrible mirder were discovered by a younger brother of Bedenbaugh, who had been absent at a nusking, and who resurmed about II o'clock aft night. He came from a scene of reveiry and in a moment faced actarilivity of death.

Enteging the family room on his return, there being Just enough light from the smodering fire gast a weird and awful shadow upon the scene of death, he was horrified to find upon the floor the body of Miss Stephens, a large, tail woman, with full race and hair, which was now arkened and matted by blood that had osed from her brain and ran down upon her dress. A frightful wound had been made with the pole of an ax on the back of the head above and behind the ear. The skull day seen mashed in whore he fattal ax had descended with fatal force. On the floor not far away lay three children, his own babe and two bel teen or seventeen bushels it wheat per acre, what would have been fought of the man who then suggested to be farmer that his produce might be increased—nay, even doubled? Would be have been regarded as anything but, to use the mildest term, the merest visionar? And yet since that time the crop has been nearly doubled! Is the eary more realreasen now for assuming that we have reglied the limit of production? Can it be said with any degree of truth that all posible means of increasing the crop have been already tried in vain? Let as cosider of what the wheat crop consists. It is not a mystery, a lost art, or anything levend our comprehension. On the contry, it is a very simple affair, indeed,—squany ears of wheat filled, or partly in illed (according to the season), with grains. To obtains larger crop, then, it is plain the we must have more ears, or ears with more grains in them, or both.

It layvery singular fact, indeed, that, no matter what the quantity of seed sown, the number of cars of wheat produced per dere is, in the absence of linjunious circumstances, virtually the same,—about 1,250,000, the different quantities of seed having been sown each under the best conditions of time and spice.

DRILLED.

vious day. A still more horrible scene was here presented. In the louely field lay the dead body of Mrs. Bedenbaugh, with her throat cut and her head beaten and partially imbedded in the mud. The hatchet and razor had both been used to do their deadly work, and the fair young face and forchead were marred and mutilated by the cruel blows. This completed the fair young face and forchead were marred and mutilated by the cruel blows. This complete.

The exact manner in which the killing was done will never be known. Whether the deed was the result of a sudden impulse or of a long settled intention, cannot be surmised. The actions of the murderer when his brother left. Imin in the morning were not unusual, although he complained of not feefing well. There had been no bickering nor jars, and there was no ill-feeling between the murderer and the Stephens woman. The marks on the face of Betsy Stephens indicate that she had been struck with a fist, thus showing that she made a strucyle for her life, and the probabilities are that she was knocked down by a blow and afterwards struck with the ax. Frank Bedenbaugh, the murderer, is about 30 years of age. Jasper Bedenbaugh, his father, is of German birth, and has ten onlidren. He is a well-to-do farmer, llying about four miles south of Calais, where he owns a farm of some 400 acres. One son, John, is a saloonkeeper in Wheeling. The old man purchased the farm where Frank lives several years ago and presented it to him.

Frank was a man of immense physical strength, as were the whole family. He was not a man of bad disposition, though the family had a reputation as fighters. He was not a hard drinking man. Like most people in that neighborhood he would take a drink. He had been slightly derawged, and was taking medicine for the malady, but was not regarded as at all dangerous. He was married only two or three years ago, and was the father of one child. He was also raising the oldest child of Betsy Stephens. The family relations of the Bedenbaughs were pleasant, so far as kno

ABOU BILL BARNUM.

Abou Bill Barnum!—may his tribe decrease!— Awoke one night from a dream of geese, And saw, within the shadow of his room, Making it darker. like the day of doom, A forger writing like a letter old. Exceeding check had made Bill Barnum bold; And to the presence in his room he said: "What writest thou?" The forger raised his head, "What writest thou?" The forger raised his head,
And with a look like seven used-up mules,
Answered: "The names of all the biggest fools."
"And is mine one?" "Fil help to make it so," lepised the forger. Barnum spoke more low,
But hopefully still, and said: "I pray thee,
then,
Write that I seek to fool my fellow-men."
The forger wrote and vanished. The next night
He came again, with a great wakening spite,
And showed the names for foolishness most
curst: curst; And lo! Bill Barnum's name led all the worst! Words Fulfilled-The Canal Boy and a Physician's Prophecy-President Ho

Physician's Prophecy—President He Is.

Cleveland Herald, Nov. 10.

The first message of congratulation sent from Washington to Gen. Gartield after his election was dispatched by Mrs. J. L. D. Brainard, of Cleveland, widow of Dr. John Brainard, a well-known physician of the Forest City. The text of the message recalls a rather romantic but pleasant story and prophecy.

Dr. Brainard in early life was a teacher of drawing in the public school of Cleveland, and on one occasion three boys, ragged and rough looking, came into the school-room, and one of them appeared very curious and asked a great many questions, which Mr. Brainard took pleasure in answering. Being struck with the brightness of the iad, he talked with him for awhile, and when he was leaving gave him a few words of advice, winding up with, "With care and devotion to your studies you may yet become President of the United States."

The buy was James A. Gariicid, then employed

JOHN KELLY. .

Scarching for a Scapegoat, They Have Fixed on John Kelly as the Jonah That Must Be Thrown to the

Jonah That Must Be Thrown to the Whale.

Mobile (Aia.) Register (Dem.).

The defeat of the Democracy must be laid at the door of Mr. John Kelly and Tammany Hall. It appears to us that the Democratic political leaders of New York care nothing for the interests of the country so long as they can retain control of the plunder of the city. They have as certainly and as effectively soid Gen. Hancock to the enemy as the brothers of Joseph sold him to the Egyptians. They made the worst possible nominations for Mayor and Judge of the Superior Court, and to secure the success of their unpopular candidates they traded a way the chances of Hancock and the security and peace of the entire country.

PIG-HEADED AND SELFISH.

Harrisburg (Pa.) Patriot (Dem.).

The New York Herold and New York Sun tay

popular candidates they traded away the chances of Hancock and the security and peace of the entire country.

PIG-HEADED AND SELFISH.

Harrisbury (Pa.) Patriot (Dem.).

The New York Herald and New York Sun hay all the blame for the defeat of Gen. Hancock on John Kelly. We agree with those journals that Mr. Kelly is wholly unfit for the management of a political canvass. He is a selfish, pig-headed, overbearing fellow, and lacks withal the foresight necessary to carry out his plana.

MAKING MERCHANDISE OF FOLITICS.

Boton Post (Dem.).

Say or think what men may, Mr. Tilden was the man of all others who had the elements of power and leadership, and when he was stabbed last year by the defeat of Gov. Robinson, a blow was struck the force of which every intelligent Democrat now feels. New York, which is proved to have been the pivotal State, from that hour was committed to the hands of men who make a merchandise of politics, the Democratic party lost its strongest weapon against the Republicans, and practically condoned the great crime perpetrated against our elective system. The National conscience was shocked at the time the crime was committed, and every honest Democrat feit, when Mr. Tilden was strick down, that it was a personal wrong to himself. When Mr. Kelly and his associates followed up the Republican blow by declaring open war against Mr. Tilden they robbed us of the party's legitimate leader and the country's then best hepe.

PUT HIM OUT.

Hudson County (N. Y.) Democrat (Dema).

We have met the enemy, and by the perfidy of John Kelly we are theirs.

New York has indeed proved the pivotal State, and it was again lost to the Democratic party.

For the last sax weeks the entire country has been scandalized by the shameless and digusting bargaining of the Kelly gang with the Irving Hall crowd for the spoils of office. That degrading exhibition in itself has lost us thousands of votes in all the States. But, not satisfied with the insching has to work the party the nomination of Mr. Grace for Mayor. It is ex

LET HIM GO BACK TO HIS TRADE.

Flushing (N. Y.) Journal (Dera.).

What a pity if is that Mr. John Kelly had not remained in the honest calling he followed thirty years ago, that of setting grates. How much better and happier a man he would have been. See the depth to which he has fallen through his ambition to be a Sachem of Tammany Hall.

What a lesson it is so every young aspirant for political leadership. Better be a toad and feed upon the vapors of a dungeon.

STRONG PRESUMPTIVE EVIDENCS.

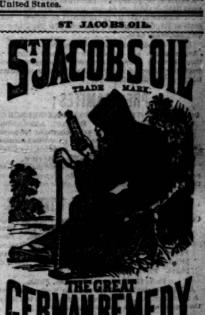
Port Jervis-(N. Y.) Genetic (Dem.).

Charges are openly made that John Kelly sold out the Democracy of this State in order to secure the election of Mr. Grace as Mayor of New York. We hope this is not so, but the weight of evidence is strongly in favor of the charge. There certainly was dirty work among the Democrate of New York City.

Williamstic (Conn.) Chronicle (Dem.).

DNGL

THE "BOSS" AS AN EM St. Louis Republican (D



FOR RHEUMATIS

Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache, Soreness of the Chest, Goul,
Quinsy, Sore Throat, Swellings and
Sprains, Burns and Scalds,
General Bedily Pains,
Tooth, Ear and Headache, Frosted Feel
and Ears, and all other Pains
and Aches.

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of 50 Centas, and every one suffering with pain
can have cheap and positive proof of its claims.

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Directions in Eleven Languages.

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J. E. HETHERINGTON.

TOB ess of the Chest, Gout,

nes of the Chest, Gout, broat, Swellings and rns and Scalds, Bodily Pains, adache, Frosted Feel d all other Pains Aches. orth equals St. Jacobs Ort. as and cheap External Remedy. comparatively trifting outlay ery one suffering with pain sitive proof of its claima.

Languages.

GIETS AND DEALERS IN DIGINE.

LER & CO., Baltimore, Md., U. S. A. DET LAXATIVE

TIVE IGE FORM, nt to take, the purpose Aperients,

ous Purganate cases of HA TIPATION, and llow in its train, S COMPLAINT, EREBRAL CON-SPIRITS, DIS-

MACH, PILES, Erc., are immed effectually cured

LAXATIVE is put xes only. Avoid imi-druggist for Descrip-idress the proprietos

THERINGTON.

Place, New York

ENGLAND Bribery and Corruption in the Recent Parliamentary Elec-

The Botten Boroughs of Oxford, Chester. er. Macclesfield, Sandwich,

tions.

What Has Been Developed Before the Various Parliamentary Commis-

An ex-Mayor of Gloucester had to admit on the witness-stand that he had "found"—that is, furnished—2700 for purposes of bribery in 1874. A Tewn Councilor in the same place acknowledged having distributed £800 in bribes. Btill another ex-Mayor of the same immaculate Town of Gloucester admitted "passing" £280 for bribes at the iste election, and excused himself by saying that his zeal outran his discretion. "Your zeal seems to have outrun your virtue as well as your discretion," remarked a Commissioner, caustically. One of the Conservative agents in Gloucester states that considerably over £3,000 had been spent in bribes at the last election,—which sum, at the rate paid, would bribe the whole constituency; still, as compared with other constituency; still, as compared with other constituencies, he did not think Gloucester was corrupt. This witness, who besides being the Conservative agent, is also a Town Councilor, said that no stigma attaches to bribery there; and the same thing seems to be true of the other corrupt boroughs. An ex-Mayor of Chester, who was constrained to confess having distributed bribes freely, defended one of his tools in the business by saying he had never known him do a dishonorable thing. An Alderman, of the same place, estate-agent for the Duke of Westminster, received £5; but he had to own up that £2 "stuck" in his own pocket. At Macclesfield, half the Town Council were found to be deeply implicated in bribery transactions; the inference from all which is, as was stated by one of the witnesses at Gloucester, that service of this character is

THE SUBE ROAD TO PROMOTION

Is a sorrupt borough, and that a man has only to distribute "fund" money axtensively enough to qualify duly for the Council Board. On the other hand, there is a blunt and unsophisticated vonsity among the lower class of voters for which one is more disposed to find excuse. At Enndwich, the first thing which the voters, almost without an exception, asked the Liberal canvalences at the last to vote until an additional induc

uonal inducement had been supplied by one or the ofter.

Bribery has been reduced to such a system in the above towns that

AN ARGOT, OR SLANG,

somewhat like a thieves' dialect, has come into use to cover its proceedings. At Gloucester, for axample, "sugar-shops" are the places to which voters repair to receive bribes; and "the man in the moon" is the muffled and mysterious parry who receives them. In the ancient City of Chester, a ticket with "Bacchus" printed on it is a talisman which procures for the bearer "beer and tobacco," if taken to any of the Liberai tavirus in election-times. Great faith is put in the electioneering virtues of "refreshments"; and at Macclessield they have break-tasts, at which the wives and daughlers of voters are solaced with rum in their tea. The precautions taken to veil the person of the briber in mystery is another curi-sa, though accountable enough, feature of the system. As a ruie, "the man in the moon," archilly disguised, conducts his transactions inrough a hole made in a door. One man at Gloucester onessed that, in a Dundreary make-sup, he had bribed 100 persons with £30. Another man, whose personality was concealed, an old woman's bounet and veil, distributed "sugar" in the house of a lady whose innocent then was, that he was giving the voters "advice." The lessee of the Gloucester Theatre testified that he had previded the Liberals with a "man in the moon theatrically made up"; and his witness described

THE MODUS-OPERANDI

If follows: "Two rooms were used, in one of which the men's names were checked on a register, and in the other the man who gave the money was stationed. As the men canne in I stationed them as to what they were going to be a stationed. As the men canne in I man, 'Let me know.' They replied, 'Robinson and Monk.' I said, 'You are sure you are not poing to halve it?' and they said, 'No,—we have he know.' They replied, 'Robinson and Monk.' I said, 'You are sure you are not poing to halve it?' and they said, 'No,—we have he and enough of the other party al

to bear the expenses of the

OHIO.

The United States Senatorship-Secre-tary Sherman's Candidacy. COLUMBUS, O., Nov. 11.—Liftle else is talked of now except the Senatorship, which has aiready attracted the attention of the people of the State. The politicians are particularly setive, and, if the beginning is any indication of the struggle that is to follow, the contest will be one of the most spirited ever witnessed in the Buckeye State. Candidates are as thick as autumn-leaves, but the only stimulus, that keeps them in the field is the possibility of a deadlock between the friends of Gov. Foster and Mr. Sherman, in which case they think lightning might strike in their immediate neighborhood. Gen. Keifer, who has been recently elected to Congress a third time, forms another candidate for the field.—the remarkable feature of his candidacy being that he makes the third candidate in his Congressional district that pants for Senatorial honors; but, as predicted in this correspondence heretofore, the real contest will without doubt lie between Gov. Foster and the Secretary of the Treasury.

they present themselves as candidates to fill a position that the Secretary of the Treasury abandoned, three years ago, to be one step higher, so to speak, in the councils of the Government. The mere announcement that the Secretary is a candidate will be of little avail, unless backed by good management and the requisit number of members to give his candidately a solid front. At the present time there exists no recognized leaders from this point of observation. There is an occasional object observation. There is an occasional object observation in the dim distance, with a Sherman workers have thus far failed to materialize.

F. W. S.

WESTERN PATENTS.

List of Patents Issued to Inventors of the Northwestern States for the Week Ending Yesterday. Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribuna.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 12.—A. H. Evans & Co. report the following patents issued to Northwestern inventors: W. Armstrong, Chicago, portable folding ca-

W. Armstrong, Chicago, portable folding canoe.
J. Benjamin, Chicago, needle.
D. F. Bremner, Chicago, moiding bread.
W. P. Butler, Chicago, wapor.
A. Classen, Chicago, apparatus for teaching arithmetic.
F. S. Davenport, Jerseyville, wheel-plow.
J. P. Ellacott, Chicago, clothes-dampener.
J. P. Ellacott, Chicago, starching-machine.
A. Fredenhagen, St. Charles, germ-detacher.
N. A. Hoernes, Chicago, board-fastener.
L. H. Page, Chicago, fruit and egg carrier.
W. H. Payne, Sandwich, grain-binder.
H. M. Powell, Taylorville, car-starter.
B. M. Rolph, Taylor, windmiil.
J. S. Shannon, Chicago, sheet-music binder.
C. L. Shaw, Nora, flood-gate.
WISCONSIN.

H. & O. Armundsen, Walnut Station, co W. R. Patrick, Marinette, preparing wood for

paring wood.

H. A. Currier, Aimont, plow-jointer.
N. Holmes, Ypsilanti, windmili.
N. Holmes, Ypsilanti, pump.
J. M. King, Walnut Station, cockle-separator.
S. D. Maddin, St. Paul, harvester.

R. E. Caviness & McCormick, Beckwith, corn

planter.
L. Glenn, Ottumwa, air-brake.
H. C. Johnson, Davenport, wheat-beater.
H. A. Reid, Des Moines, sheep-shearing ma hines (reissue). J. P. Joor, Indianapolis, elbow-flanging ma

chine. W. Kenyon, Crawfordsville, photographic headrest (reissue).

M. Kidnoeker, Muncie, feeder for corn-shell-

C. L. & A. Marschall, Evansville, buckle.

C. L. & A. Marschall, Evansville, buckle.

W. Newlin, Attica, vehicle-wheel,
T. J. Obecchaln, Logansport, grinding-mill.
J. L. Riter, Brownsville, feed for seed-drills.

J. L. Riter, Brownsville, force-feed for seed ers. E. R. Smith, Richmond, badge. N. Stedman, Aurora, shatt-coupling.

NEBRASKA.
E. C. Smith, Lincoln, stove. A WRINKLED FACE.

For The Chicago Tribune. Under a pear-tree, searching
For the failen fruit in the grass,
I sometimes see an old woman
Bendung low as I pass.

Brown is her face, and the wrinkles Are many as care can trace. Till I often wonder the sunbeams fit So gayly over her face.

But they fall as brightly upon her Gray head and her face so old. As they fell when her cheek was fresh as t dawn. And her hair like the Sun's own gold.

Poor, withered old face, in the sunshine
But little time more to remain,
May the good God tenderly take thee home
When He gives thee thy youth again!
CHARLES NOBLE GREGORY.

A galloping consumption may be avoided by
the use of Hale's Honey of Horehound and TaxPike's Toothache Drops cure in one minute.

NAPLES

Scenes from on Shipboard-Boys Diving for Coins.

In the City-The Manufacture of Mac reni-A Gang of Juvenile Beggars.

Ascending Vesuvius by the New Railway-Beautiful Views from the

pulling off their clothes, clamor for "Money!—
money!" A fellow-passenger, standing by my
side, drew from his pocket a copsper coin and dropped it too the
water. Instantly the boat was vacated by its
entire crew, who went down ip one grand
plunge, and reappeared in a few seconds—one
of them exhibiting the coin, which he held between his teeth. It would seem impossible
for them to bring small coins out of
water at least 100 feet deep. By
they rarely missed them; and I discovered tha
the science of the business was by rapid swimming, which enabled them to secure the piece at
a depth of from four to twenty feet,—the coin
sinking much more slowly than would be supposed. It was interesting to note their quickness of perception in value of the coin. After
the first dive coppers were left for the diver who
was nearest the spot where they struck; but a
plece of silver would carry the pack with it, and
A LIVELY SCRABELE UNDER THE WATER
would occur,—the one securing always displayte it between his tools.

cating are they that, when lour or more passengers are to go tegether, they send a carriage for them to any place designated within the city limits, and return them to the same place, this including the ascent and descent by rail, for the sum of \$4 each,—about one-third the cost of making the trip before the railroad was built. The trip now is simply a pleasure, while formerly it was the occasion of excessive fatigue.

for the sum of \$4 esoh.—sbout one-third the coat of making the trip before the railroad was botilt. The trip now is simply a pleasure, while formerly it was the occasion of excessive fatherenty it was the occasion of excessive fatherenty it was the occasion of excessive fatherenty. We are driven briskly through the streets that skirt the bay, followed by a pack of rangred and naked urchins, each bawing lustily for a "contine"; and they had not mightigged the party, for many pennies went out to them.—it naving been discovered that, in order to them on top of it in an indiscriminate scrabble. Should a small poy secure it, one larger promptly took it from him by force, headling him as roughly as might be necessary in order to compel its release. Thus we were followed by a mount of the mountain, when, despairing of more pennies, one by one our escort dropped off, and we were left to proceed alone.

That portion of Naples through which we have passed is probably as abundantly supplied with nilth and stinks as any part of Italy. It is also the centre of the maccaroni-manufacturing industry. The roofs of the houses afford a place for drying it while undergoing a part of the process of making. Here may be seen barelegged Neapolitans wading about and turning it over with shovels; while in the street below, strung on ropes and poles, with sufficient space between for children and dogs to circulate, is the delectable maccaroni getting its finishing touches from the flies that abound in swarms. It has been said that we are all entitled to eat a peck of dir before we die; but the thought occurs to me that one fond of maccaroni will get mobe then his allowance, providing he live to a good old age and partake liberally.

At a short distance from, and higher than, the observatory (which has been established so long as to require no description), we reach the rail-and top of the k

tom, and is passed back and forth by signalmen stationed along the line, by a biast on tin horns. THE VIEW,
while ascending or descending, is beautiful, overlooking as it does the bay with its shipping, the City of Naples, and a dozen suburban villages. Arriving at the upper station, we find that we have still some 600 feet to climb before reaching the summit, which covers about five acres, and out of which the crater rises to a hight of 200 feet more. We found Vesuvius breathing heavily: and, discarding such lava as was of no further use, obtained specimens of molten lava, in which we pressed coins, and, after allowing them to cool, took our way back, rested a short time at the base of the crater, cooked eggs by simply laying them down on the surface of the hot lava at our feet, took a fareweil look at the city and surroundings, and regained the car, returning as we had come, and were soon on shipboard,—having accomplished the trip to our entire satisfaction, inside of eight hours.

And now for Egypt and Palestine, Alexandria being our first stop after leaving this place.

J. M. Arround.

The Last of Kearney.

St. Louis Globs-Democrat's San Francisco Special.

Denis Kearney to-day bade a tearful farowell to his followers on his historic sand-lots. There was a small crowd of Greenbackers, seven women, and a rabble of small boys. Kearney pulled out a manuscript speech and began a eulogy on himself. He said he had predicted

LANDLORD AND TENANT.

ty College as a Landlord—Giving with One Hand and Taking Back with the Other—Tenantry and Peasant Proprietorship Contrasted—The O'Connell Holding.

Correspondence New Fork Tribuns.

Life was a flower with a poison-breath
That filled me with madness;
And the only passion that filled my soul
Was eternal sadness,
Mixed with a few dull sparks of Hell,
And a lurid gladness.

I reached out passionste, beipless hands
Of pleading;
But thro' the night there came no voice
For my needing,
And I beat the air in my pain, till my hands
Were bleeding.

I cried aloud in my we for an aid
That never came;
But down thro' the deadly dark there fell
A serpent of flame!
And for all the tears of my broken life
Who is to blame?

Who is to blame?

I, who was born so nerveless, and wan,
And tender?

Or God, who made me so—there in the realms
Of spiender?
Or the World, which, with all its dazzling might,
Was no defender?

I give it up. I only know
That Life was a sorrow
That swallowed me up in its bitter depths—
God! What of the morrow?
MILWAUKER, 1800.

FARST DRISCOLL.

EDISON'S LIGHT

Great Activity Prevailing at Present at Menio Park.

ew Confidence Felt in the Practicabilit of the Vacuum Lamp.

ins for Introducing II Into New York City—Some Figures as to the Cast.

diversed gentleman; a sacte-ore Cantreeved, server disturbs hype their rests. If does not give issues now, and there were the control hype their rests. If does not give issues now, and there were the control hyperity their rests. If does not give issues now, and there were the control of th

concession of liberal terms to large consumers and to a general cheapening of priss. Hates have been raised again this year; but his in the power of the ras companies to reduke their terms again to a point where the ntr light can make only a slow headway against them, so far as cheapness is concerned. The new light will be superior chiefly on account of its small radiation of bent, and because it will not contaminate the air. It will have to contend with the drawback of continuial rupture of the carbon, and the necessity of replacing the lamps, and the fact that the builts are not so ornamental for houses as gas-

giving six lights, 140,000 tons a year, at \$3.

Labor—Free men at each central station; twenty at main once; 200 for repairs, lispection, etc., at \$30 each per week.

Lamps—Three per light per year, at 35 cents.

Divined the plant costing \$4,000,000.

Divineds, 8 per cents. 428,000

Divisends, 8 per cen 800,000

Total 8,871,000

It would thus invol an expenditure of 8,371,000 penrly to produc and maintain 690,000 lights,—a thirderive estimata at the probability is that it would go over that a as there would be unforeseen expenses in obstining a system of such novelty and complexit. The cost per light per year at rates which of anies can afford to concede, varies from 50 anies can afford to concede, varies from 51 anies can 52 anies anies anies anies anies conditions. The claim which Edison used to ma, that his lights can be supplied at about 51 pear, is utterly unfounded. The above categories in the vate citizens helding gas-shares, but he private citizens helding gas-shares, but he private citizens helding gas-shares but the production with the practical part of 52 no dustry, who might be thrown into sudde in unnecessary alarm were they not warme forehand about the cost of the electric and against the demonstration about to be a set Menio Park.

Sometimes at night, when I sit and write
I hear the strangest things.
As my brain grows hot with a burning tho't
That struggles for form and wings.
I can hear the beat of my swift blood's feet,
As it speeds with a rush and whir
From heart to brain, and back sgain,
Like a race-horse under the spur.

With my soul's fine ear I listen and hear
The tender Silence speak,
As it leans on the b-east of Night to rest,
And presses his dusky cheek.
And the darkness turns in its sleep, and yearns
For something that is kin;
And I hear the hiss of a scorehing kiss,
As it folds and fondles sin.

In its hurrying race thro' leagues of space,
I can hear the Earth catch breath,
As it heaves and moans, and shudders and
groans,
And longs for the rest of Death.
And high and far, from a distant star,
Whose name is unknown to me,
I hear a voice that says, "Rejoice,
Por I keep ward o'er thee!"

I hear a voice that says, "Rejolce, For I keep ward o'er thee!"

O sweet and strange are the sounds that range Thro' the chambers of the Night:
And the watcher who waits by the dim, dark gates

May hear, if he lists aright.

ELLA Wherear.

A Buffalo Stops a Locomotive.

London Telegraph.

High courage and a furious temper are generally admitted to be leading characteristics of that formidable quadruped the buffalo; but, nowithstanding his reputation for boldness and ferocity, we should scarcely have deemed him capable of so desperate an enterprise as that involved in challenging a railway train at full speed, had not a detailed account of his successful encounter with the evening express, leaving Pesth for Vienna on the 9th inst., appeared in the Austrian official journal. It seems that the train, traveling at the rate of thirty miles an hour, had to be puilled up short when approaching Rakos Station to avoid running down an enormous buffalo, which had taken up a menacing attitude between the rails, and there stood, snorting out defiance to its advancing foe. This intrepid animal had a few hours proviously brought a goods train to a standstill on the same apot, which he evidently regarded as the frontier of his own especial domain, not to be violated with impunity by any iron monster that ever burtled along upon wheels. A large party of the Statstoann's servants was assembled, with considerable trouble and loss of time, the express and the buffalo remaining stationary the while facing one another like two doughty but prudent adversuries. A large many fruittess attempts to perfected, is worth. What the company already think it is worth is revealed by the fact that they have now

ESTABLISHED A NEW FACTORY,
out of sight of the main shop, a quarter of a mile away; and have sixty men in it, busily engaged blowing glass, making air-pumps, carbonizing and testing bamboo filaments, and turning out completed lamps at a very lively rate per day. The pilgrim and the stranger are peremptorily excluded from this building, by order of the company in New York. No one is admitted who is not in the inner circle. The expectation is, that by New Year's Day the factory is doing that now. There are 18,000 bamboo filaments now on hand, and sixty men working under pressure ought to be producing 1,200 lamps a day even now. What they are doing now is, however, simply a conjecture. What they expect to be doing by New Year's Day is an official statement.

There is also another indication of the feeling which now prevails in Edison's company. They are making a thorough and exhaustive analysis of the practical mode of introducing the light of the practical mode of the consideration of

DR. RADWAY" THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER

Changes as Seen and Felt, they Daily Occur, Aft-er Using-a Few Doses.

CONSUMPTION

Inflammation of the **Blad**

der and Kidneys. In chronic cases of Leucorrh

ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE

R. RADWAY'8 READY

KE ME KE ST

CURES AND PREVENTS

Bowe: Complaints,
Loosees, Dirrhen, Cholera Morbes or paintal description of the complaints,
Loosees, Dirrhen, Cholera Morbes or paintal description of the complaints of the complaints of the complete of th IT WAS THE PIRST AND IS THE ONLY PAIN REMEDY that instantly stops the most excruciating pairs allays Inflammations, and cures Congestions whether of the Lung, Stomsch, Bowels, other glands or organs, by one application.

IN FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES. No matter how violent or excruciating pain the Rhuematic, Bed-ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralpic, or prostrated with disease may suffer, RADWAY'S READY RELIEF will affect instant case.

cus. Neuralyic, or prostrated with disease may suffer, RADWAY'S READY RELIEF will afform instant came.

INFLAMMATION OF THE KIDNEYS.

INFLAMMATION OF THE BUNDER.

INFLAMMATION OF THE BUNDER.

INFLAMMATION OF THE BUWELS.

SORE THROAT, DIFFICULT BREATHING.

PALPITATION OF THE HEART,

BYSTERICS, CROUP, DIPHTHERIES.

HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE, INFLUENCE.

HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE, NERVOUSNESS, SLEEPLESSNESS,

NEURALIGIA, INHEUMATISM.

COLIA CHILLS. AGUE CHILLS.

CHILBILAINS, AND FROST BITES.

The application of the Ready Relief to the part or parts where the pain or difficulty axisty ill afford cause and comfort.

Thirty to sixty drops in half a tumbler of the part of the part of the pain or difficulty axisty ill afford cause and comfort.

Thirty to sixty drops in half a tumbler of the part of the pains of the part of the pains of the part of the pains of the part of the p

EVER AND AUE cured for fifty ee
The is not a remain agent in this world s
with a remain agent in this world s
with a remain agent in the world s
as RADVAYS REAL RELIEF.
FIFTY CENS PER BOTTLE.

KALWAY'S Regulating Pills!

Regulating Pills?

PERFECT PURGATIVE SOOTHING APERINTS, ACTIVITHO PAIN, ALWAYS RELIABLE, ANNIATURAL IN TIKIR OPIATION.

A Vegetable Substite for Calornal.

Perfectly tassies, elantly coated with receiving, purple regulated by the coated with receiving, purple regulated by the coated with receiving purple. Hadday's Fillips the cure of all disorders of the Roman, law, the substitution, Coativess, Indianan, prosess, Ridioesness, Fever, indianan, on of the Bowell-Piles, and all derantements of the Bowell-Piles, and all derantements of perfect positive cure. Purely veretable, containing the Internal Viscern. Warranted to effect positive cure. Purely veretable, containing the formal formal in the Feat, Activity in estomach, From Disorders of the Disease Opening Constitution, Inward Piles, and as to be Blood in the Head, Activity in estomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Itiagust of sood, Fulliness of weight in the Stomach, So Erucations, Sinkings or Flutterings in the For the Stomach, Swimmings of the Head, Hished and Discutive Posts or Webs before the sit, Power and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficient Provider or Sufficient Posts of the Stomach, Sinkings of Head, Hished and Discutive Posts or Webs before the sit, Power and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficient Provider in the Side, Chest, Limbs, and sadd Flushes of Heat, Hurriting in the Flost, Afew dosss of Radway's Pilicy free the system from all the above-named synders.

PRICE 25 CENTS PER H.

SOLD BY DRUGGIST.

Read "FALSE AND RUE." YORK: Information worth thousands in be-

TO THE PUBLIC There can be no better guarantee of the of Dr. Radway's old established R. R.s. dies than the base and worthies imilate them. As there are Fules Besoivers, it and Pills, be sure and sat for Radway's that the name "Hadway" is on what we

THE HOME.

An Exceedingly Valuable Letter from Topsy Tinkle's Pen.

nicious Effects of a Certain Shown.

Pancy Sketch of the Seasons That WM Find Many Admirers.

of Olub That Hopes

ing-Dayull its Memories the Subject
Seme tolaries by Eugene

THE AURORA REALIS.

For The Chicago TV stiful spirits that flit o'c come ye in glory and io draw ye those rose-th

N EXCELLENT CRITICISM BY TOPSY TINKLE.
To the Editor of The Chicago Tenbune.
CHICAGO, Nov. 7.—In a recent issue of The ome I notice among the books which are entioned as being exceedingly desirable to ad "Jane Eyre," by Charlotte Bronte. The iter says: "I am sure no one can be any sworse after having read what a noble man Jane Eyre was, and what sacrifices a made for the right." I think another may be taken of that subject. To one mind is well versed in social science, to is experienced in the knowledge of and evil, it may be harmless, most fasg, reading; to a romantic girl,—and the lilies, her forehead raised to the stars.
For that is just the way in which these danfidences are most likely to strike maiden, who, well versed in en to moonlight musings and given to moonlight musings and yearnings after something to de, fancies that every moody, misan-

our gentle maden, who, well veged in Byone, set and the make my dotoe amongshe healthy condify framelies that every moody, missanders upon an over sometime that every moody, missanders upon an over sometime and ever so many bilitation of every sensitive nature, the unhappy possessory of ever and ever so many bilitation of the tond of her dainty fingers, the made of her influence to historia grain. At all there do her influence to historia grain, a history day every thing else in general which only need he tonds of her dainty fingers, the made of her influence to historia grain, and the more fascinating, this guide of her tonds of her dainty fingers, the made of her influence to historia grain and the control of the control of the masculine genders that, secure in her own innocence, as may think an accordance of the control of the masculine genders and the secure of the se but for young ladies. Land have need the synthesis of adifferent works and the repetibilities of adifferent works and the synthesis of adifferent works and the synthesis of the corporate of the corporation of the brothers. Got the corporation of the synthesis of the corporation of the synthesis of the cares of wifehood at materity, refertakes also to bring up h husbad. I were well for her that she in surety beforband rakes also to bring up h husbad. I were well for her that she in surety beforband rakes also to bring up h husbad. I were well for her that she in surety beforband rakes also to bring up h husbad. I were well for her that she in surety beforband rakes also to bring up h husbad. I were well for her that she in surety beforband rakes also to bring up h husbad. I were well for her that she in surety beforband through the turning out! Very companyible quality of sing.

When "Jane Eyry first come from the press the critics wegatile divided as to be press the critics wegatile divided as to be press the critics wegatile divided as to be pressed the rities wegatile divided as to be pressed to see the samely passed in a form of the state of

m murders a man in a duel. Well, I admit he had great provocation for that. Of his life he tells Edna: "I drank, i gambled, and my midnight carousals would siken your soul." Into how many ears have I poured tender words until fair hands were as good as offered me and I turned their love to mockery." (me broken-hearted woman for love of tim Laures herself in a convent, and during heartemony of taking the veil looks at him vingly, and he laughs in her face. To reage himself for the wrong done him by the he shot he induces the dead man's sisuad she is carried home.

St. Elmo

sent for him in her dying moments. He tells Edna also, in reference to his treatment of her: "I teased, and tormented, and wounded you when an opportunity offered." St. Elmo makes this delightful confession to Edna hen he declares his love for her, and I say ned him about the oaths, the "satanic sends," and "sardonic glares," the fearl, frownings and scowlings with which his conduct is plentifully punctual all the way through. Before they are arried he becomes converted, the sins of yeal fall from him like a garment, and he is supposed to become an exemplary man. It is the he can't bring those whom he has murdere back to life, or bind up any of the broken heats, but he does some very interesting remors, which ought to suffice. That is just what makes the book so dangerous. In spite of St. Immo's horrible moral deformity, the authoress has managed to throw such a glamour arounchim that, unless one reasons it out the enormity of his sins does not strike one as it ought. Young ladies and they are the class who will most read he book, will imagine that a pure girl my see such a monster, will build to the selves an ideal here strongly olded with wickedness, whom they, and they alone, O dellightful thought can save, and in their romantic search after "satanie" and "sardonic" ignory the more commonplace but infinity preferable young men at their own thresiolds, utterly oblivious of the fact that while such things may turn out nicely in a novel, where the author has full power to arange events to suit himself, in real life it takes a great amount of prudence and a fair share of goodness to enable us to travel with deency to the end. Had I a grown daughther Ishould read the book with her, point out its falseness, and impress upon her that, while tiplessed Miss Evans to allow St. Elmo to gather his pure snowdrop and wear it in his polluted bosom, a fitting reward for his conduct would have been a convict's suit and a reism call with full permitted.

of debauchery as he pours into the laring car of Jane white she wants in the entrancing role of a soulded by her exceeding pureness above ly considerations, her feet among Now, I believe it a good to the feelings, and the expense of the feelings, and Heaven defend me from any priggish, pedantic old fossil who narrowiccondemns light reading of every kind; but I would make my choice among the healthy, wholesome books, books that bace one up, that make one a better woman for ever so many days. Books of the order of Miss Alcott's "Little Women" a nice for yop's people.—for old people, to for that mater. What a wholesome tone ervades that hole story. The girls are so human fauts; too. Nice, every-day soo of girls, but always striving upward as onward. Just here will some one tell me hy it is that henever an author wishest paint a womap who is much too good "forluman nature's daily food" he depicts he as a pale-faced, light-eyed, ashen-colore haired fairy, meandering around in oes of gray, when all she knows that a blore with all the color taken out of her would ok decidedly nishy-nashy in that tint.

THE SEASONS.

A FANCY SKETCH.

wringing her hands, and dashing her ornaments to the ground in utter abandonment of grief.

The children met her in the forests, as they were gathering their winter store of nuts, sobbing and moaning in bitterest angulah, or stirring the fallen leaves and making hem eddy and whirl in confusion round aer, shaking the trees and crushing the flowers in a tempest of anger.

Upon being asked the cause of her distress, she only shook her dark tresses around her, moaned, tore from her head her chaplet of leaves and berries, and gazing with mournful eyes, and pointing with trembling hand towards the wraith of herself now advancing slowly form the shadows her marvelous eyes, smiled me a sad, sad farewell.

In her new form she was more beautiful than I had ever before seen her.

She seemed taller, more siender, and more graceful.

Her face was fairer and her eyes shone with a clearer light.

Her hair, powdered with diamond dust, wasdrawn back from her broad low forehead, twisted into a classic knot upon the back of her head, and held in its place by a pearl and silver comb whose delicate tracery might have been the work of fairy fingers.

Her dress was of dead white, fleecy, and soft, and cool, and her overdress of filmy, glistening lace, finer and softer than the spider's web, the folds here and there fastened with gems of pure chalcedory or dainty veined opal.

Her necklace was composed of strings of pearls, which hid themselves in the shimmering billows of lace, or lay lovingly upon the smooth whiteness of the neck.

From her belt hung a gay little sachet, set

ing billows of lace, or lay lovingly upon the smooth whiteness of the neck.

From her belt hung a gay little sachet, set with pearl and opal.

Her tiny satin slippers peeped from beneath her flowing skirts, and the little silver heels clinked merrily as she moved swiftly forward into the sunlight.

Lavishly she bestowed her gifts upon riend and foe alike, quietly tossing white blankets upon those who were freezing and upon those who needed them not, scattering warm ertailne upon rich and poor, now hangung every tree and bush with brilliant gems in very recklesness of extravagance, adorning the houses with most wonderful pictures, and now stopping to playfully pinch a school-boy's cheek.

I had now seen Earth in all of her moods,

and how stopping to be boy's check.

I had now seen Earth in all of her moods, but had not been able to decide in which I loved her most, and still as the days go by I watch her, never quite sure that I would always see her in spring or summer, autumn or lovely winter dress.

ARYEL.

THE GRUMPY CLUB. To ORGANIZATION AND AIMS.
To the Eutor of The Chicago Tribuna.
DECATUR, Ill., Nov. 6.—Permit me to in-

DECATUR, Ill. Nov. 6.—Permit me to introduce The Grumpy Club to the readers of the Home. The name of our Club, I fear, will not suggest anything very exalting; in fact, it may suggest nothing at all.

When we met to organize we found ourselves in the same predicament as the young mother was with her first baby,—worried mother was with her first baby,—worried about a name. We deliberated for hours upon the necessity of attaching some dignified name to our Club, some name that would carry with it a certain degree of profundity, which, in a measure, would make up for what brains we might lack. In vain did we deliberate. All the names proposed were of a political complexion. Each of us proposed a name, and the name was somewhat characteristic of the proposer's sentiments. We were asked to call it "The Gaa Club," "Radical Club," "Union Club." Mentor Club," "Protection Club," and "Yelling Club."

We were about to hurrah for something,

We were about to hurran for something, when the Chair called us to order, and remarked that the Club about to be formed was for mutual improvement, and in giving it a name we should steer clear of all political implications. Being thus cautioned, we

when the Charle resident us to order, and the street of the content of the conten

"Gentlemen of the Grumpy Club: Great events shape the destiny of men. To be born is a great event. It was so with me. Tradition says that I came into the world in an unconscious state, and to save me from the teeth of Christian cannibals that were present at that event I was wrapped up in flannel and laid away in a bureau drawer for safe keeping. But tradition was silent as to what I was intended for. Certainly nothing strantle, for I was a half-fare child till I was its when I think of what tradition records of me, and what I am to-day, the fact is swallowed up by the present. I am a Grump. And, as Secretary of the Grumpy Club, I shall wrap its interests around me and carry them with me wherever. To have an under obligations to your and I shall equit myself to the satisfaction of you all." Mr. Biodecti, on being cathot responsed as follows: "Gentlemen of the Grumpy Club, and I am thankful for the responsible office you have conferred upon me. This is an indicated of the Grumpy Club, and I am thankful for the responsible office you have conferred upon me. This is an expectation of the Grumpy Club, and I am thankful for the responsible office you have conferred upon me. This is an expectant that the position has come to me unsought I have revery reason to be gratified. The fact is, gentlemen, I feel dignified, as any and every Grump should. Gentlemen, the Grump/Club shall not shoop to copy public oblined the shall not shall not list, and in the momentous future it shall not dis sir, and in the momentous future it shall not dis sir, and in the momentous future it shall not dis sir, and in the momentous future it shall not dis sir, and in the capacity he had shall not shall not shall not shall not only the shall not shall not shall not shall not shall not shall

lections of roast turkey, chicken, pie, and plum-pudding are presented to us at the approach of this important an niversary! What pleasant thoughts return of the olden-time fireside and of those who were once accustomed to gather about it upon this great day! What cheerful memories come back again of faces once familiar and of forms that have forever faded away, and, further, of fashions and customs that this progressive world has long since ceased to regard as useful, ornamental, convenient, enjoyable, or beautiful! We are transported, in thought, adown the

in retrospection, the cold and cheeriess country church, with its square gallery supported by turned wooden pillars; we see the lofty pulpit, with its faded crimson cushion, and tassels, above which the baid head of the solemn-faced clergyman was accustomed to appear to our infant eyes; we observe the straight rows of high-backed, uncomfortable pews about us; we nod and doze through the long and monotonous sermon on justification by faith, predestination, fore-ordination, and the forments of the hereafter. The venerable pastor's ideas are altogether beyond the comprehension of our unexpanded and undisciplined intellect, though there must be something serious in the matters of which he treats at length, even to the sixteenth and seventeenth divisions of his theme, from the manner in which our venerable grandmother nods her head at us to impress the subjects forcibly upon our understanding. We only awake to become an interested auditor when the thrilling encounters of David and Goliah and Samson and the Phillistines are presented to us, and the exciting experiences of Shadrach, Meshach, and Abednego in the fiery furnace, of Daniel in the lion's den, and Jonah in the whale's belly,—if the big fish really was a whale,—are exhibited to us with all their harrowing details.

And, by way of parenthesis, permit us here to remark that we were blessed with a good and conscientious grandmother, whose zeal in our religious welfare was constant and unflagging. She always had some illustration from Holy Writ with which to rebuke us whenever in our thoughtless moments we committed a grievous wrong. Were we irreverent and disrespectful to old age, she chieded us with the sacred story of the she-bears that devoured the children who mocked the bald-headed Elisha. So firmly did she impress the circumstances of that melancholy episode upon our sensitive young mind that we expected to see at any moment the dojoining woods to tear us to pleces.

She used to keep a copy of the old "New England Primer" on the top shelf in her kitchen c

cleared away, and the table taken back to its accustomed place between the windows and beneath the small shelf that supports the family Bible, looking-glass, brush, and comb. The evening shadows gradually begin to fall, and night comes creeping on; a blazing fire is burning on the broad hearth, and its fantastic tongues lighten up with a rosy glow the forms and faces that cluster about it; a song of thanksgiving is sung, in which the voices of the family direle are blended; our venerable grandfather reads a familiar chapter from the Word of God, and we kneel together while with a faltering and tremulous voice the old man earnestly invokes the Divine blessing, and asks that the family circle may be preserved unbroken for another year. The children creep to bed with drowsy eyes, the old folks soon follow them; the fire goes out upon the broad hearthstone, and the farmhouse is still.

Our grandfather is dead. He has followed our good grandmother to the better land. The mosses and the lichens grow upon the cold gray stones that mark their graves. The brothers and sisters who were at the old homestead are white-haired and wrinkled now. The little ones have grown to manhood and womanhood, and, with children of their own, are scattered widely apart about the world.

One by one our dearly loved ones leave us. Each year our souls are saddened by the

One by one our dearly loved ones leave us. Each year our souls are saddened by the loss of favorit friends; our hearts grow hard and selfish, our enjoyments decrease, and our cares and infirmities multiply. Let us cherish the few friendships that remain; let us preserve the memory of all that we have lost. Thanksgiving! This day of blessed memory ought never to be ignored. It should be observed and celebrated by all who have anything in life to feel thankful for. Let us continue the olden-time custom. Let us strive to be less selfish and worldly, and more grateful to God for His goodness and the generous blessings that He bestows.

EUGENE J. HALL.

A FASHIONABLE GIRL. HOW SHE LOOKED TO "HARRY."

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribuna.

WATERLOO, Ia., Nov. 9.—Harry presents his compliments to Mrs. C. W. P., and quite agrees with her in thinking fried oysters extra nice for fancy work and home decora-tion, and the moment I read your "want" I rushed off to Aunt Eunice to get the recipe for frying them, for she does them fine. Here it is: Roll crackers to fine crumbs; after having drained your oysters in a colander roll them in the crumbs, and drop them into a spider containing hot lard and butter in equal parts. Let them fry quick, after seasoning to taste. Turn them when a nice, cream brown, and they are just b—. If I cream brown, and they are just b——. If I talked slang like Chat, I would have said "the boss." And speaking of Chat sets me to thinking what a nice sort of an infidel she is, and how she always favors popularity, etc. For instance, if a Home writer sends in an article which almost demands notice from her Saintship,—why, if the writer chances to be a star of the first magnitude, and a good deal of lustre, she deigns to acknowledge, etc.; but, if the case be otherwise, and the contributor be a quiet home body who rarely ventures from his corner, and one who is never called for if silent for a year, then Chat just allows her judgment to contract in a longitudinal direction, and treats him to a dish of lee-cold silent contempt. O dear, if she uses me in the same way it will crush me to the earth, I know, for I am very fragile, and can't endure adversity, and I have just survived such a spell of disgust that I hope you will all deal very tenderly with me for fear of a relapse. Well, I had promised Cousin Fan to call with her upon a mutual acquaintance of ours who had just returned from boarding-school, where she had gone two years previous to be finished off. Now, Fan is my ideal of a true woman; she is just

ish-looking girl. But I degress. We wenter and in the parlor we found the polished young lady—and—well—here's where I was taken with the spell. After describing three-fourths of a circle in making her bow, we had a chance to look at her, and what a looking girl she had made of herself. Her hair was arranged in such a manner as to make her broad face look broader; her frizzed bangs fell over her eye-brows, and from the side covered her cheek-bones, giving her a strange look. She wore a coat (Fan called it a basque) just like mine, and in lieu of a pretty ruche or neat collar she wore a horrid speckled kerenlef about her throat. "How ugfy she looks," was my mental comment, and I wondered if the poor girl had no mirror in her room. Fan insisted on her playing something entirely fresh from the musical press. Forth-with she marched with the air of a drummajor on dress parade to the plano, and after a vast deal of fussing, got seated, and then the agonizing began. Dear friends, I can't describe it; don't ask me to; but after this I will take my young ladies unfinished, if you please.

Forty Years, my boy, why this profound silence? We miss thy presence sadly; hope you are no; pouting yet because the Conductor in his wisdom withheld that letter. Now, if you knew as much about editors as I do you would never harbor ill-will towards them for one instant. Never mind if they do clip your letters at both ends, cut them in two in the middle, and elip them again, and

do clip your letters at both ends, cut them in two in the middle, and clip them again, and suppress some of your biggest words that you took out of a dictionary you borrowed for that purpose; never mind it a bit, I say. Try again, and always bear in mind that editors as a class are angels.

GALE FOREST.

A GOOD LETTER FROM HER.
To the Estior of The Chicago Tribune.
MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 8.—How cold, and clear, and calm it is this evening.—as calm as it no devastating storm had lately swept o'er land and sea, leaving death and desolation in

his remarks about eyes in his essay on "Behavior." How true, how finely expressed.

I should enjoy speaking right here of a few authors whose works I much admire, but limited time forbids the pleasure. At some future date, however, should I consider that it would prove interesting, I may do so.

Emersonian, you never knew the original of my "model wife," therefore I forgive you for saying she was unworthy of pity, which, poor child. I do her the justice to say I scarcely believe she ever really thought she needed. You were not her friend and confidant in her sweet, innocent girlhood; you were not witness to the coy embarrassment with which she confessed the blissful secret of her engagement; you never listened to her girlish dreams of happiness (for she really had dreams, and believed that marriage was a woman's heaven instead of oftentimes its reverse) when she should be the cherished wife of the being she so fondly loved and trusted.

You did not watch the blushes come and go in her fair cheeks when she gladly took the vows that bound her to him "for better, for worse," nor the saucy dimples that pierced their rosy depths when she recieved her friends' congratulations.

You never noted, painfully, how soon the blushes faded, the dimples fied, nor stood after an interval of three short years and gazed for the last time and with aching hear's upon the pale, thin face, and tired, folded hands, whose work on earth was quickly ended, and thought sadly and bitterfy, "She is dead," with all her girlish dreams of happiness unfulfalled, the while you almost rejoiced that perfect, peaceful rest had come to her.

You never saw, through falling tears, the needs of the property of the peace are set.

piness unfullified, the while you almost rejoiced that perfect, peaceful rest had come to
her.
You never saw, through falling tears, the
one for whom her young life had been sacrificed hold their eldest child (a sweet babe
marked each of her three years of wedded
state) over her incoffined form for a final
sight of its dead mother's face, and, with unmoved features, turn away from the casket
that stood in the very spot where they stood
when their marriage vows were uttered, and
walk down the aisle where she had
walked so short a time before, a hopeful,
happy bride, with look and air that seemed
to say, "Tis none of my funeral." No, you
never saw, you never knew all this as I did;
but, perchance, you may remember, as I do,
"Vengeance is mine; I will repay," saith
the Lord; and, as the once husband of my
"model wife" has lately married an elderly,
undesirable, divorced widow with a family,
I have faith to hope He will! GALE FOREST.

THIS LIFE.

How to Live it.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

Hoopeston, Ill., Nov. 6.—We are a race of short-sighted creatures. Never was a soul created without a mission, and as many mistake their calling as there are those who follow the place level of the state of th low the plans laid out for them; but the question naturally arises. For what purpose are you living? What is the object of your life? Is there any great end for which you are

working?
These are serious questions, and worthy of These are serious questions, and worthy or notice. If you have no reply for them, then are you as worthless to this world as if you were living in Jupiter. You are only a cipher in the public calculation, and the census taker might just as well have left you

census-taker might just as well have left you out of the world's population for all the good you will ever do it. You are what is called the world's waste,—i. e., the part that it could have got along without. Your existence is a detriment to society.

You wander aimlesly through the world, living a miserly life, and at last die, leaving the world no better for your having lived in it, and all because you never had anything to live for. This is a lamentable state of affairs, but, theoretically speaking, it is true. Now,

Steam-Barge Georgian

Wrecked on Lake

The state of the s

SOMEBODY SEND IT TO HIM.
To the Editor of The Chicago Tribuna.
KALAMAZOO, Mich., Nov. 8.—A reader of your excellent paper presents his first request. Will you please give us in your next issue the poem of Miles O'Riely, in which these lines are found:

Let me tangle a hand in your halr, Jeanette,
The prettiest hair in the world, my pet.

O. H. PERET.

U. S. STANDARD Scales! CHICAGO SCALE CO.,

147, 149 & 151 S. Jefferson-st., Chicago, 300 Different Varieties



All other sizes in proportion. All Scales Perfect.
Iron Levers, Steel Bearings, Brass Beam, BeamBox, and building directions with each Scale.
The "Little Detective," for Family or Office, \$300
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THE CONTRAST While other Baking Powders are largely ADUL-TERATED with ALUM and other hartful drags,



MEVER SOLD IN BULE.

Made by STEELE & PRICE.

Manufacturers of Lapsila Year Goma, Special
Flavoring Extracts, etc., Chicago and St. Long.

MARINE to It.

A Number of Disas

Barge City of Gran masted and Be Muskeg

Belle Ashore on 1

The Formation of a M. Trouble at Luc

rom Cargo in a

The city department of T day gave a brief account of street bridge the previous enumer to the fine rive were badly demoralised. of the tug lay when

ably be towed through to the winter. She belong estate. The damage aus bridge in the encounter a

estate. The damage sustain bridge in the encounter amo CARGO DAMA
The schooner F. D. Barkes, an experience in the storm between Long Point and Du at Buffalo had about 2.00 bu 1.800 of which were taken Capt. Scott threw overboard. About 1.000 bushels of dr from the schooner Wood Cawego, and 2,500 wet.

SUNK AGA
A Kingston paper of the 1 day the Lily Hemilton wo mouth, and this morning had aged grain unloaded from bouse in connection with Mer's brewery. It seems that grain out of her than at worked into her bottom wh Tower shoal dropped out, a than fitteen miautes. Whe she was going down an efformainsail under her, but all settled so quickly. There four holes in her, each a foc.

Capt. Kinney, of the testing part of a vessel's newater about half-way lastnabula, and about south shore. It was a se supported by rigging. The schooner Kingfish fles east of Port Burwe upe, and will probably p

Alles east of Fore shape, and will probably particles and will probably particles and will probably particles and will probable and will be solved and and a state of the captain of the Can Murray reports that on the collided with the scowing Island, Detroit River carried away three of the one plank in her bow, and STEAN-BAHGE GE Special Dipatch to Pohr Colbours, Ont very heavy see was roll.

PORT COLBORNE, Ont very heavy sea was roll the wind blowing hard gian ventured out on is reported ashore to-nig is loaded with barley fro Special Disputch to To LUDINGTON, Mich., Nov Colin Campbeil is fast on nei. They are now wor petier Blanchard, having storm here, size stuck ga pulled off, and is now lyin

AGRO
Apecial Disputel
SAY CITY, Mich., at the anchorage last
was delayed twelve hou
sait for Chicago.

DISMAPTED

Special Dispatch to
MUSKEGON, Mich., No
Grand Haven went as
this port early this me
all day yesterday with
otherwise in good co

AMHERSTBURG, Ont. I as gone, to the New L connell.

The schooner King F at Port Bruce. The Pri Port Stanley for shell pone to assist her.

The tug Mystic has lee to to some wrock.

LANEOUS.

tle, as the idea suff

The Chience Tribuna.
Nov. 10.—Will you please
object of The Home in
re tried in vain to find out
will be greatly obliged if
ther by letter or in next
M. E. C.

the Chicago Tribune.

The Chicago Tribune.

th., Nov. 8.—A reader of er presents his first recase give us in your next Miles O'Riely, in which nd in your bair, Joanette, n the world, my pet. O. H. PERRY.

ANDARD

SCALE CO.,

Jefferson-st., Chicago, ent Varieties T AT LOWEST PRICES. OF TO



for Family or Office, \$300 where. Send for price-list.

NTRASTI owders are largely ADUL-

DISMASTED AND BEACHED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Musk Boon, Mich., Nov. 12.—The barge City of Grand Haven went ashore four miles north of this port early this morning. She was in sight all day yesterday with her mainmast gone, but otherwise in good condition. She is high and dry, and will be gotten-off with slight damage. Crew saved.

Weather moderating. A large fleet will probably leave to with the probab Weather moderating. A large fleet will prob-ably leave to-night.

ably leave to-night.

WHECKING AND WRECKS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

AMBERSTBURG, Ont., Nov. 12.—The tug Parker pas gone, to the New Dominion, ashore at Tyrconnell.

The schooner King Fisher is still high and dry at Port Bruce. The Prince Alfred had to run to for Stanley for shelter. The tug Jessie has gone to assist her.

The tug Mystic has been called to Windsor to to some wreck.

DANAGED BY COLLISION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

CLEVELAND, O., Nov. 12.—The tug Mayflower was badly damaged to-day by being run into by he steamer City of Duluth as she was going out the river.

DECK LOADS LOST.

beriver.

DECK LOADS LOST.

les of cordwood and staves were observed by in Lake Eric between here and the nois, probably constituting the deck loads of a unfortunate crafts that were out in the

A SCHOONER IN TROUBLE.

A SCHOONER IN TROUBLE.

A SCHOONER IN THOUBLE.

A SCHOONER IN TROUBLE.

A SCHO

MARINE NEWS. The Accident to the Tug Sweep and the Causes That Led

to It.

A Number of Disasters Reported

from the Different Lakes.

Barge City of Grand Haven Dis-

nasted and Beached at Muskegon.

Steam-Barge Georgian and Scow Ida

Cortez and Snow Bird Totally

Belle Ashore on Lake Eris.

Wrecked on Lake Ontario.

The Fernation of a New Bar Occasions Trouble at Ludington.

merous Minor Mishaps, Etc.

THE DISASTER RECORD.

upper works of the fine river tug Sweepstakes vere badly demoralized. A visit to the tug during the day showed that the damage had not been exaggrerated. On the dook above Rush street bridge lay piled about a cord of fragments of the pilot-house and texas, reduced to kindlingwood size. Several larger sections floated in the bight between the dock and north abutment. On the hurricane-deck of the tug was found the remainder of the wreckage, consisting of several cords of pine gingerbread and flagree work, a prostrate and badly bruised smokestack, also prostrate exhaust-pipe, rentilator-stacks, exhaust-pipe, and chime whistle. The smokestack had fallen upon the yaw and broken it so badly as to unfit for further service. The keel of the yaw had numbeen forced through the roof of the skylight over the engine, breaking nearly all of the carlins. A beavy iron crane in the bow of the tug lay where it had fallen, the iron mapped off as if it were glass. Of the pilothouse paraphernalia the wheel alone remained, and this was bent and the frame broken. Capt. William Nicholson stood on the deck of a Peshigo barge contemplating the wreck while he numed a bruised arm. "Come aboard," said he to the reporter, "and look at a genuine mash-ip." The invitation was accepted. "I arrived between T and 8 o'clock isst evening," as Captain continued, after the hurricane deck

in my way, called the tug Constitution to land the barre Mantenee. I then proceeded up the river toward Rush street bridge to wind the tug by getting a line out to the centre pier. As she neared the pier I rang a beil to too the engine. A few moments later I rang two bells to back. A few moments later, the boat seeming still to forge ahead, I rang an additional two bells as signal to the engineer to open the throttle wider. This also failing to check the tug I rang the bell five or six times to have the engine worked wide open. Then I suddenly comprehended that the engineer had made a mistake and was working the engine ahead. It was impossible to prevent a collision with the bridge, of course, but I gave him one bell to stop before seeking safety in flight from my perch upon the pilot-house. The crash came just as I was pianting my feet upon the hurrians detek, and in less time than it takes to tell it I found myself lying prostrate under the ruins of the upper works. I fell with my side against the smokestack sleeve, and sustained an internal injury that made me raise

cargo in a Bangerous Position-

department of THE TRIBUNE yes a brief account of an accident at E

ige the previous evening, whereby the

Insured.

TUGMAN DROWNED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
PORT HURON, Mich., Nov. 12.—A fireman or the tug Frank Moffatt, named Charles Wansly, fell from the tug Frank Moffatt and was drowned last night. His remains were fished up this morning. He leaves a wife and family at Wingham, Ont.

Wingham, Ont.

DANGEROUS CARGO IN A DANGEROUS' POSITION.

ERIE, Pa., Nov. 12.—A small Canadian schooner, with twenty tons of nitro-glycerine for Port Huron, is aground in Eric harbor, having been driven in by bad weather two days ago. Efforts to release her have thus far proved futile. There is danger of her pounding enough to explode her cargo, which would undoubtedly result in great damage. The people here are somewhat excited, and will feel greatly relieved when the danger is over.

scow ida brill totally wrecked.

Scow ida brill totally wrecked.

Amherstburg, Ont. Nov. II.—The scow ida blle, owned by A. J. Young, of Chatham, went here Tuesday night at East Sister Island. The gaysic attempted to release her wednesday, it was driven away by the gale and heavy seas, fore the Mystic left her cable had been sleed off, deck burst open, and otherwise gor to pieces fast. She will be a total wreck.

HOME GATHERINGS.

GRAIN AND COARSE PREIGHTS. GRAIN AND COARSE PREIGHTS.

The market for grain freights ruled quiet yesterday. The principal shippers of corn and carriers were apart in their views, the former offering 6½ cents, and the latter asking 6½ cents, to Buffalo. Engagements reported below "private terms" are understood to have been at the reach of 6½ cents. at the rate of 6% cents. Charters: To Buffalo— Steam-barge Chauncey Hurlbut and consort J. H. Rutter, corn at 6% cents; schooners Charles Poster and Delaware, corn on private terms. To Ogdensburg—Schooners Ganges and Reed Case, corn at 10% cents. Capacity, 250,000 bushels.

There is a marked scarcity of coarse freights, There is a marked searcity of coarse freights, and rates are weaker, some say lower, in consequence. However, a Muskegon charter was made at \$2.37%, and agents quoted Manistee at \$2.7%,—the old figures. The searcity of freights is more marked in lumber than anything else, and is attributable to the fact that manufacturers prefer piling in their mill-yards and holding their stocks rather than necept 'he present market prices. The outlook favors a speedy closing of coarse freight traffic in all directions.

freight traffic in all directions.

DEPARTURE OF THE FLEET.

The large fleet of grain-laden and light vessels that had been detained here since Wednessels that had been detained here since Wednessels that had been detained here since Wednessels with the proprostication of a northerly blow, whereas the storm wind never reached north of west-southwest, began to leave port yesterday morning, and by 9 o'clock last night all were under way down the lake. Unfortunately for them, the wind began to shift to northwest during the afternoon, thus promising them slow passages. Some of the vessel Captains grumble considerably over the fact that the prognostications of the Signal-Service Bureau were not verified,

insured, but the question surgests itself whesher the companies will consider themselves called upon to repair the damage. The tur will probably be towed through to Detroit and hid up for the whiter. She belongs to the H. N. Strong estate. The damage sustained by Rush street bridge in the encounter amounts to about \$160.

CARGO DAMAGED.

The schooner F. D. Barker, which had so rough an experience in the storm of Saturday night between Long Point and Dunkirk, on elevating at Buffalo had about \$2.400 bushels of wet wheat, 1,800 of which were taken into the elevator. Capt. Scott threw overboard some \$500 bushels.

About 1,000 bushels of dry barley was taken from the schooner Wood Duck, stranded at Cawego, and \$2.500 wet.

SUNK AGAIN.

A Kingston paper of the loth says: "Yesterday the Lily Hamilton was towed to Portsmouth, and this morning had 1,800 bushels of damaged grain unloaded from her into the dry-house in connection with Messra. J. & W. Fisher's brewery. It seems that no sconer was the grain out of her than some stones that had worked into her bottom while on the Martello Tower shoal dropped out, and she sank in less than affece minutes. When it was noticed that she was going down an effort was made to put a mainsail under her, but all to no purpose, she sottled so quickly. There are some three or four holes in her, each a foot in diamster.

A FOINTBERED VESSEL.

Capt. Kinney, of the tug A. J. Smith, reports seeing part of a vessel's mast eticking up in the water shout half-way between Fairport and Astabula, and about fifteen miles from the south shore. It was a scraped mast, and was supported by rigging.

The Schooner Kingdisher, reported ashore ten miles east of Port Burwell, is said to be in bad shape, and will probably prove a total loss.

MINOR MISHAPS.

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The schooner Kingdisher, reported ashore ten miles east of Port Burwell, is said to be in bad sh

the rate of £39 per day, pay to commence as soon as she beguin to get ready for the trip, and to end upon her return to Detroit. It is easy to figure out twenty-five days' service for her, which at \$250 per day constitutes a bill amounting to the senus sum of \$8,290.

IN BAD SHAFE.

An examination of the schoener Tempest, which stranded on the Michigan Peninsula during the great gale of Oct. It, shows that her back is broken. Consequently her repair bills will amount to fully as much as a vessel of her size and much younger years can be bought for. It need occasion no surprise, then, if the owner, Jacob Johnson, should abandon the craft to the underwriters, and there is a strong probability that he will do so to-day. The general average charges for getting the Tempest-off the rocks and delivering her at Manitowor run up into the thousands of dollars alone.

DOCK NOTES.

The water in the river has worked back to the ordinary stare.

Quite a number of vessels laden with coarse freights arrived last evening from points north where they had found shelter during the gale. Several lower-laktors arrived early in the day.

The schooner Annie Sherwood and propeller Scotia gave the tugs considerable work yesterday morning pulling them off the buttom near Van Buren street bridge.

David Dali last evening announced it to be his intention to lay the schooner John Bean, Jr., up at once. He was influenced to the determination by the scarcity of reights.

Yesterday afternoon three tugs failed to move the schooner Henry C. Richards off the bottom below Wells street bridge.

J. R. Gillette, managing owner of the tug Sweepstakes, arrived here last evening from Detroit, to lookaffor the damaged tug Sweepstakes.

The freshtige Company's barge Manhenee, will go in the care of the Chicago Stamen's Union.

The Feshtigo Company sharge Manhenee, will go in the order of the Chicago Stamen's Union.

The Feshtigo Lounpany sharge Manhenee, will go in the coloning down a quantity of supplies necesary to run the lumbering camps during the vin

res.—Cleveland Herald.

10 large iron steam-barge, for which the Detery-Dock Company have been for some ecullecting materials at Wyandotte, is to be to Charles Bewick, of the firm of Bewick, istock & Co. The dimensions of the new boat 230 feet length, 40 feet width, 20 feet depth of

MISCELLANEOUS EEWS. AT THE LIMEKILNS.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

Amherstaurs, Ont., Nov. 12.—The water went own to the lowest stage last night, but is again oming up. The propellers Lehigh and Arabia and Inter-Ocean and consort are above the imeklins. Water two red boards. The proellers Fountain City and Iron Age passed down Wind west, sheering to southerly. All wind-cound craft got away this afternoon.

COLCHESTER LIGHT-SHIP. The Colchester light-ship will brought in on TOWING RATES ADVANCED.

Special Dispetch to The Unicage Tribuns.
Toledo, Nov. 12.—The Tug Association of this port gives notice that on and after the 15th towing rates will be \$1 and \$1.25, so that with this week the season will practically close. Week the season will practically close.

PULLED OFF.

Special Dispates to The Chicago Tribuns.

BUFFALO, Nov. 12.—Capt. Gibson, who took the
contract to release the barges Mohawk and Keystone, ashore near the lighthouse, succeeded in
pulling the former off this afternoon, with the
assistance of the tugs Måitland and Rowell. The
Mohawk appeared to be no worse for the accident, and there will be no necessity for placing
her in develock.

THE LAST BOAT.

The propeller China, the last Lake Superior Transit boat of the season, left Duluth for Buf-Transit boat or the falo last night.

The propellers Pacific and Arctic have laid ubere for the season, and the Atlantic will joi in on arrival.

TO-BE MADE A BARGE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 12.—The dismasted schoone Anna Maris was to-day purchased by the Mi waukee Tug Company for \$1,650. They intento convert her into a barge.

THE LEVIATHAN.

The wrecking tug Leviathan, owing to boister ous weather, has as yet been unable to work at the schooner Nabob. The tug went to Escansba to-day to be within call should her services be required elsewhere.

LATD UP. The tug F. C. Maxon has been laid up, and during the winter will have her engine rebuilt.

LAKE PORTS.

BUFFALO.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

BUFFALO; Nov. 12.—Arrivals—Propellors V.

H. Ketcham, Northerner, schooners M. Fillmore,
D. Vance, H. W. Sago, F. M. Knapp, E. Kelly,

D. Vance, H. W. Sage, F. M. Knapp, E. Kelly, Marengo, grain, Chicago; propeller Juniata, grain, Milwaukee.
Cleared—Propellers Montana, Boston, V. H. Ketcham, Juniana, schooners W. Burt, E. J. McVea, Col. Cook, L. Van Valkenburg, D. E. Balley, Marengo, E. Corning, J. Bigler, Imperial, J. T. Johnston, J. Wesley, Columbian, Chicago; schooner R. Doud, Escanaba; schooner F. M. Knapp, coal, Racine; schooner Angus Smith, coal, Milwaukee.

M. Knapp. coal, Racine; schooner Angus Smill, coal, Milwaukeo.

Vessel-owners are asking for an advance on coal, which shippers refuse to give, and as a consequence very little chartering is being done. The steam-barge Ohio was put in for coal to Chicago at 70 cents; schooner F. M. Khapp, coal to Racine at 80c; and the schooner Finney, iron to Chicago at \$2.00 per ton.

Canal freights, 8 ceuts on wheat and 74 cents on corn. Canal shipments, 475,000 bushels.

PORT HURON. PORT HURON, Mich., Nov. 12.-No up pas-

Sages.

Down—Propellers Lehigh, Nahant, Henry Chisbolm with Negaunee.

Wind—West, fresh; weather clear and cold.

PORT HURON, Mich., Nov. E.—Passed Up—Propellers Dean Richmond, Toledo, John N. Glidden and tow; schooners Michigan, James C.

TOLEDO.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TOLEDO, O., Nov. 12.—The vessel business is about at a stand-still. Most of those now in port are demanding 5 cents for wheat to Buffalo, which shippers are not willing to pay.

There was only one arrival-to-day, the propeller Point Abino from East Saginaw with peller Point Adino 11-on lumber and lath. Two charters were reported, one of wheat to Buffalo, made yesterday, at 4 cents, and one of coal to Chicago at \$1.10 per ton free.

coal to Chicago at \$1.10 per ton free.

DETROIT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 12.—Passed up—Propeller Dean Richmond; steam-barges Wo-co-ken, Fletcher.

Cleared—Schooner W. S. Crosthwaite.
Passed down—Propellers Atlantic, Lehigh, Arabia, Oneida; steam-barges Ballentine and consort, Oscar Townsend, Nanant; schooners E. P. Dorr, Mary Hattle, Tim Baker.

CLEVELAND.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Charters—Schooner W. B. Ogden.

Charters—Schooner W. B. Ogden.

Charters—Schooner W. B. Ogden.

Charters—Schooner M. D. Ogden.

Charters—Schooner M. Ogden.

Charters—Schooner M. D. Ogden.

Charter

Helvetia, coal, Cleveland to Chicago, \$1.10, free. CHEBOYGAN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
CHEBOYGAN, Mich., Nov. 12.—In the Straits, schooners John O'Neili, Flying Mist, barge Progress.
Cleared—Propeller Lake Erie.
Wind West during the day, heavy, with a blinding snow-storm; northeast to-night, gentle.

MILWAUKEE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
MILWAUKEE, Nov. 12.—Arrivals—Schooners James C. Harrison and Pathfinder.
Charters—To Sacketts' Harbor: Schooner Myosotis, wheat at Iligo; to Oswego, schooner D. G. Fort, wheaton owners' account.

PORT COLBORNE.

PORT COLBORNE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
PORT COLBORNE, Ont., Nov. 12.—Passed up—Schooners Hoboken, Kingston to Chicago, stone; Lewis Ross, Toronto to Milwaukee, barley; Craftsman, Port Hope to Milwaukee, barley.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ERE, Pa., Nov. 12.—Entered—Propeller Alaska, Chicago. Cleared—Propeller Alaska, Chicago.

DULUTH.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuns.

DULUTH, Minn., Nov. 12.—Departed—Propellers China, Wissachickon, City of Winnipeg, Ontario, Asia.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

Peshtigo Lumber Company have abandoned the idea of contracting for an iron tip to replace the sunken Livingston. One of wood is to be built, but where and by whom is not yet determined to the whole of the sunken Livingston. One of wood is to be built, but where and by whom is not yet determined to the sunker Livingston. One of the sunker Livingston, the sunker Livingston, the sunker Livingston, the sunker Livingston, the living the sunker Livingston, the living the sunker Livingston, the living the sunker Livingston, and may be the the sunker Livingston, and may be the living the sunker Livingston, and may be the living the sunker Livingston, and may be the livingston, and livingston, livingston, and livingston, and livingston, livingston, livingston, and livingston, livingston, and livingston, livingston,

ord River, sundries. anderbilt, Buffalo, 36,500 bu

H. Har chr Maggie Thomp chr E. C. Thompsoi chr C. Nelson, Esci chr S. A. Irish, Gra hr Adirond Schr Ketchum, Green Bay, light.
Schr Apprentice Boy, Grand Haven, light.
Schr Z. G. Simmons, Muskegon, light.
Schr Michael Grob, Muskegon, light.
Schr A. Plugger, Muskegon, light.
Schr Levi Grant, Muskegon, light.
Schr Rockaway, Muskegon, light.
Schr Cuyahoga, Fayette, sundries.
Schr E. L. Danforth, Buffalo, 45,000 bu corn.
Schr Evaline, Ludington, light.
Schr Commerce, Menoninee, light.
Schr Louisa McDonald, Manustee, light.
Schr O. R. Johnson, Manistee, light.
Schr O. R. Johnson, Manistee, light.
Schr D. Racine, Manistee, light.

Schr O. R. Johnson, Manistee, light. Schr Racine, Manistee, light. Schr Seit, Manistee, light. Schr John Miner, Cheboygan, 2,000 bu 6,000 bu corn.

THE FAT-STOCK SHOW. The FAI-5 lock show.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribuna.

CHICAGO, Nov. 12.—In your issue of yesterday there appears a criticism of a note by Mr. Reynolds, Secretary of the Exposition Company, in reference to the Fat-Stock show to be held in the Exposition Building, by E. R. Price. Mr. Price asserts that the Illinois State Board of Agriculture has heretofore carried on the show in the interests of certain classes of stock by appointing persons thus interested as committee. pointing persons thus interested as committee-men to make the awards at the exhibition. He is certainly entirely ignorant of the facts in the case, or states what he knows to be a misrepre-sentation of the truth. In the two proceeding shows of this kind that have been held and the sentation of the truth. In the two preceding shows of this kind that have been held and the one now in preparation no treeder of any class of stock has been appointed or acted as such committeeman. Expert butchers in the previous shows have been selected from different parts of the Western States, and the same plan has been adopted in securing nen to make the awards next week. He also shows his want of information as regards the actions of the English managers of the Smithfield show at London. There it has always been the custom to employ breeders of live stock to award the premiums on the animals there exhibited.

It has been the effort in the past—and the intention is to continue it in the future—of the Illinois State Board of Agriculture to avoid all the prejudices that are likely to arise between rival interests of live-stock breeders. The butchers' block being the final test of meatproducing animals, men who have arrived at mature judgment of the live animal from the practice of killing and cutting up the same have been selected to decide on the merits of such competition.

Superintendent Cattle Department.

STURGEON BAY CANAL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.
STURGEON BAY, Wis., Nov. 12.—A party of rominent gentlemen, consisting of Gormith, State-Treasurer Richard Guenther Secretary of State Hans B. Warner, Attor ney-General Alexander Wilson, of this State; Jesse Spaulding, President of the Sturgeon Bay Canal Company; D. W. Maxon, Land Commissioner; W. T. Casgrain, Chief En-gineer; and ex-Senator T. O. Howe, paid an official visit to the canal this afternoon.

SUDDEN DEATH. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tymuns.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Nov. 12.—Mrs. S. E.
Fleming, aged 58, proprietress of the Fleming House, died very suddenly about 7 o'clock-this morning. She got up at 5, awakened the servants, and then went back to bed. When discovered, the was lying on her Tace dead, but the body was still warm.

The Vote of New York Compared with

		Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.
1	Albany		1,173		8,000
	Allegany	2,998		8,345	
	Broome	1,343		1,728	
	Cattaraugus	1,664		1,939	
	Cayuga	2,839	******	8,366	******
	Chautauqua	4,380	****	5,000	******
	Chemung	1,847	496	*** 440	161
A	Chenango	1,047	******	1,210	****
S	Clinton	706	510	1,890	******
	Cortland	1,396	910	1,877	*****
	Delaware	595		978	
	Dutchess	399		2,580	
	Erie	786		3,352	******
9	Easex	1,522		2,000	
	Franklin	1,158		1,386	
	Fulton	278	******	1,261	******
	Genesee	1,001	1.093	1,334	*****
	Greene		1,093	*****	500
	Hamilton	754	Proceedings of the	1,241	100
	Herkimer	2,133		2,223	******
3	Jefferson	CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF THE	18,492	20.2000000	9.249
3	Lowis		97	362	0,040
i i	Livingston	1,028		1,274	
19	Madison	1,921		2,110	
	Monroe	1,611		3,211	
3	Montgomery		308	305	
3	New York		54,055		41,376
3	Niagara		315	524	
	Oneida	1,176		1,946	******
g	Onondaga	8,705	*****	4,421	******
9	Ontario	806	948	1,007 450	******
	Orange	1,136	080	1.477	******
3	Orleans	2,812		8,386	
1	Otsego	2,012	107	0,000	28
3	Putnam	144		405	*****
	Queens		8,024		2,195
	Repsselaer		012	641	
1	Richmond		1,455	******	1,525
	Rockland		1,145	***	797
3	St. Lawrence	7,681	*****	7,913	******
9	Saratoga	900	970	2,308	
	Schenectady	*****	1,775	555	1,575
J	Schoharie	606	PERCHASING A	497	NACE PROPERTY.
1	seneca	600	537		408
3	Steuben	959		1.214	
	Suffolk	4.5	215	556	
1	Sullivan		1.140		379
	Tioga	769		1,142	
1	Tompkins	1,004		941	
1	Ulster		1,722	130	******
1	Warren	472		636	
J	Washington	2,488	******	3,633 2,398	
1	Wayne	1,882	2,480	2,000	451
1	Westchester Wyoming	1,162	2,300	1,398	401
ı	Yates.			1,335	

Total..... 58,900 91,727 82,728 61,980 Democratic majority 1876, 32,818. Republican majority 1880, 20,802.

It should be the business of every one having a cold to treat it promptly and properly until it is gotten rid of —intelligent experience fortunately presenting a curative in Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, thoroughly adapted to remove speedily all coughs and colds—allay any exciting inflammation of the throat or lungs, and remove the distressing symptoms of asthma or pieurisy. THIS TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES

IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR NUMBEROUS patrons throughout the city, we have estabhabed from to those in the different Divisions, as
dead from the control of the control of the control
haben for the same price as charged at the Main
Office, and will be received until 9 o'clock p. m.

J. & R. SIMMS, Booksellers and Stationers, IE
Twenty-second-st.
W. F. BOGART, Druggist, 68 Cottage Grove-av,
north-west corner Thirty-fifth-st.
H. W. BUUHMAN, Druggist corner Thirty-first and
State-Stat.

H. W. BUCHMAN, Druggist, corner Thirty-Sest and State-sta.

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JAS. M. KIRKLEY & CO., Druggists, 124 South Haisted-st., corner of Adams.

A. A. POPULORUM, Newsdealer, Stationer, etc., 80 West Madison-st., near Western-av.

TH. SONNICHSEN, Druggist, 22 Since Island-av., corner of Twelfth-st.

H. C. HERKICK, Jeweier, Newsdealer, and Fancy Goods, 720 Lake-st., corner Lincoln.

H. F. KRAFT, Druggist, 52 West Madison-st., corner Paulina.

AUGUST JACOBSON, Druggist, 187 North Haisted, corner Indiana-st.

Clark-st., corner Division Druggists, 45 North Clark-st., corner Division Co., Druggists, 45 North Clark-st., corner Division, 55 Larrabos-st., corner Sophia.

LOUIS W. H. NEEBE, Printing and Advertising.

corner Sophia.

LOUIS W. H. NEEBE, Printing and Advertising Agent, News and Stationery Depot. 65 E. Division-st

PERSONAL. PERSONAL-ELLEN LAME, LATE OF DROGbeds, deceased. Her next of kin will find it to
their advantage to communicate at once with her
solicitor, CASIMER OMEAGHER, & Mountjoy
fquare, Dablin, Ireland.

PERSUNAL-NEW: DON'T WRITE TILL YOU
hear from me, any way. All is well. INSTRUCTION.

CITY BEAL ESTATE. HICAGO REAL ES 1-Estate Rooms. 116 AND 118 DEARBORN-ST.

Jacory brick house, oastern, and Butterness a lots on State, Dearborn, and Butterness a lots on Superior, Huron, and Erie-sta., near No. 20 lots on Superior, Huron, and Harrison-st. 20 lots oorner Leavitt and Moore-sts. 20 J. W. FARLIN. 8: Washington-st. FOR SALE-PRAIRIE-AV., SOUTHWEST COR nor Forty-seventh-st., 30 or 150x161 ft to 25-ft alley rainle-av. Is 100 feet wide and macadamised. Forty seventh-st., 5 through east and west street. This to of the fluoris residence sites in that locality the street of the seventh-st. For the seventh-st. The seventh-street was the seventh-street of the seventh-street was seventh-street was the seventh-street was seventh-street

POR SALE—23 AND 2) EAST LAKE-ST.—6-STOR and ceilar brick building covering whole lot, 523-100 feet to alloy. Paya? per cent not on price aske rents will increase one-third next May. WILSON BAKER, 40 Dearborn-st., Room 3. FOR SALE—A BUSINESS LOT ON STATE-ST east front, near Thirty-eighth (assessments paid only \$1,500; next one is held at \$2,500. Cottage, barra and iot on Deurborn-st., near Thirty-ninh, east front \$475. PETER SHIMP, southwest corner State and Thirty-second-size. POR SALE-NORTHWEST CORNER PEORIA
and Jackson-sta, 50r125, 86.500.
154 West Randolph-st., three-story brick, and lot
for 86.001.

CRIPFIN & DWIGHT,
corner Washington and Halated-sta.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE AND CORNER LOT OF Indiana-st, near Ashland-av.; \$2.50. GRIFFII & DWIGHT, corner Washington and Halsted-sta. OR SALE-A GOOD BRICK HOUSE, LOT, AN bara, on South Leavitt-st., near Polk, E.? FOR SALE—41X195 ON WEST ADAMS-ST., NEAR Wood, \$110 per foot. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, cor-ner Washington and Halsted-sts. POR SALE—WE INVITE ATTENTION OF CAPI To a state or builders to the fine property northeas corner of Centre-av. and Van Buren-sta. This is one of the best investments othered, and will pay well to either hold or improve; will divide if wished. MEAF & COE, 169 La Salle-4. FOR SALE-FINE HOUSE ON ASHLAND-AV HENRY WALLER, JR., 97 Dearborn-st. OR SALE - SEVERAL GOOD BRICK RES dences on West Monroe-st., in desirable locations. PHILIP MYERS & CO., Room 13, 164 Rangelon-st.

POR SALE—IN VICINITY OF LINCOLN PARE stone-front dwelling, furnace, gas-fixtures L stone-front dwelling, furnace, gas-fix everything complete, \$4,500. Also a 2-story dwell rooms, first-class locality, \$2,500; can give posse HALE & SNOW, 79 Dearborn. SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE OR SALE—THIS IS YOUR LAST CHANCE TO get one of my La Grange lots for 5100: only 510 own and 45 monthly. After Nov. 30 they will be \$200 tow, strike while the iron is hot. Make a start for ome of your own, and stop paying your hard-earned oney to insuffice for west. FOR SALE - LOTS AT ENGLEWOOD UPON which houses will be built to suit the purchasers on easy payments, in the best locality there, with lake water and connected with sewer. Railroad accommodations and educational advantages not surpassed by any place as near the city. Will go with party wishing to purchase to see the property at any time JOHN A. BARTLETT.

Room 21 Oils Block.

POR SALE—A FINE, CENTRALLY LOCAT residence in Evanston, with large grounds, course and int. near. Winneths. PHILIP MYER CO., Room Is, 184 Randolph-S. REAL ESTATE WANTED.

HOBSES AND CARBIAGES. A CAR-LOAD OF HORSES OF ALL KINDS hand, Balkrups stock of robes and binkets very cheas. Money advanced. Will exchange. H. C. Walkers, 20 and 20 State-84. WALKER, 26° and 251 State-st.

A TJOHN MITCHELL'S, BE EAST WASHINGton-st., horses of all kinds, carriages, buggles, and
harness, new and second-hand, at low prices, or will
suchange. Cash advances made.

DUCKNEH BROS., CORNER THIRTEENTH-ST.
and Wabash-av., have room joft in their stable
for 10 or 2 head of horses and buggles on ground
floor; mest comfortable stable in city for boarders. POR SALE—TEN HORSES FIT FOR ALL USE; warranted sound. One weeks trial given. A large stock of close carriages, scarcely solled. Also phasetons, jump-seats, side-spring top buggites, side-bartons, jump-seats, while side side-spring top side-sp

TOR SALE—CHEAP—A FIRST-CLASS LEATHER top phaeton buggy. Was made to order and is of best city make. Can be seen at H. EDGERTON'S Livedy, 30 East Fourteenth-st., between Michigan and Wabash-avs.

TOR SALE—A GOOD STEADY HORSE, TOP-buggy, and harmess: fills will buy the rig. Also a leasn of large heavy draft horses, perfectly sound Must be sold, as owner leaves the city. Inquire at 246 Hast Lake-at. HORSES WINTERED AT MY FARM IN SATIS-pay. For terms and references address C. B. EASTON, Deerfield, Ill. pay. For terms and references address C. S. EASTON, Deerfield, Ill.

I AME AND SICK HORSES, PRONOUNCED INLorrable, cursed free of cost. Glies' Liniment,
Jodide Ammonia. Spavins, splints, ringbones,
buuches, thorough-pins, sprung knees, eured without
blemish. Strains, shoulder lameness, navioular discuse, shoe-bolls, cure guaranteed. Send for pamphist
containing full information to Dr. W. M. Gilles, 68
West Broadway, New York. Use only for horses the
liniment in yellow wrappers. Trial size 25 cents.
Sold by all druggists.

2300 Will BUY A FINE LARGE TEAM OF
bolit; we're horses, 6 years old, strong, chunky
built; sprinz; they must be sold immediately. Also
my fast trotting horse for one-third his value. Call
abprivate stable in rear of residence, 128 Michiagn-av.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A PURCHASER OR AGENT WANTED FOR A valuable patent for this State; only small capital required. JNO. H. KOCH, & Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS STOCK OF BOOTS and shoes in Central Indians; county-seat; good trade established; satisfactory reasons for selling, for terms and amount of stock address C. E. SPENCER, Pendleton, Ind. CER, Pendicton, Ind.

POR SALE-BOX FACTORY, READY FOR OPgration; capacity, 30,00 feet lumber per day; price,

E.000; a bargain to the right man; good terms. JOHN
C. PEATTIE, cor. of Michigan and Franklin-sta
FOR SALE-FIRST-CLASS BARBER-SHOP Doing large business; best location on South Side,

8 d, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—GROCERY, NEW STOCK, GOOD LOcation, large trade, old stand. S & Tribune.

NOTICE TO TAILORS—A TAILOR ON THE South Side, doing nice business and has a nice clean stock of goods, will sell out his business and good will for \$1.50. A rare chance, seldom ofered. I am sick and have to sell as I cannot bend to business. Address W 48, Tribune office. am sick and have to sell as I cannot tend to business. Address W 48, Tribune office.

WANTED—A PARTY HAVING 8,000 CASH TO go to Arizons as bookkeeper and part owner of one of the best-appointed ore mills in the United States, cost \$8,000 to erect; fine I and be one of the best-appointed ore mills in the United States, cost \$8,000 to erect; fine I and be one of the business. It is a state of the state of t

LOST AND FOUND.

POUND — A POCKET-BOOK CONTAINING Articles of value. WILLIAM GIBSON, 250 state.

LOST—AT CENTRAL MUSIC-HALL FRIDAY.

Nov. B, a black lace scarf. The finder will be suitedly rewarded by leaving the same at hill wabashay. corner Monroe-st.

STRAYED—FROM 10B STATE-ST., ONE SORREL horse, 154 hands high; wavy masse and tail; 4 years old. G.S. BLAKESLEE & CO.

MACHINERY.

STOCK OF THE BAXTER POETABLE ENgines, and also the best designed and finished tail in the potential of the potenti

STORAGE.

STORAGE.

CHICAGO STORAGE CO., 30 TO 30 EAST RANdolph-st., have the best and chespest place for
storag furniture, place, indee, etc. Advances made.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE BUGGIES, ETC.;
GEORGE PARRY, 10 West alouros-st.

Suburban. HEAP-AT WASHING TO P

Western-av.; & rear upper floor 25 Filimore-st.; ear upper floor 35 Filimore-st.; ear upper floor 25 Filimore-st.; ear upper floor 30 Filimore-st.; such that floor 10 Harvard-st. Inquire to South Western-av.; TO RENT-STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT-FINE LARGE STORE, 10 EAS Madison-st.; chesp. C. L. JENES, de Clark-st. To RENT-BARN, WITH OFFICE AND WASH-room, & Fourteenth-st. Inquire on premisea.

W ANTED—TO RENT—HOUSE OF TEN ROOMS with gas—fixtures and furnace: will pay rent quar-terly in advance and lease till May I, 182; West Rid preferred. Call or address W. G. PRESS, 137 Madison WANTED—TO BENT—GENTLEMAN AND WIFE would like a suite of rooms including bathcom; board on European plan; would pay liberally; sermanens if suitable; North Bids preferred. W & fribune office. WANTED—TO MENT—BY THREE YOUNG GEN-tlemen, a suits of nicely furnished rooms or large room; all chavenionces; North Side. Answer to-day giving full particulars. Address W 21. Trib-

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS. A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF UPRIGHT AND rates; also instruments for sale an installment GOOLD & SCHAFF.

THE MOST POPULAR AND EMINERT PIANO of the day is Is is the King of all Planos. PIANO.

WE HAVE TWO SECOND-HAND HALET,

PINANCIAL A DVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES A sta, at one-half brothers rates. D. LAUNDER.
Rooms's and J. 120 Kandolph-st. Resultished 184.

A NY AMOUNTS TO LOAN ON FURNITURE,
A without removal pinnos, and other good securities. To Dearborn-st., Hooms et and 7.

A NY AMOUNTS TO LOAN ON FURNITURE,
A pianos, etc., without removal; also on all sociations; lowest rates. 60 Dearborn-st., Room R.

(ASH PAID FOR OLD GOLD AND SILVESLMONEY to loan on watches, diamords and valuables of every description, at GOLDSMID'S Loan and
Sullion Office (dicensed, 19 East Madison-st. Essablished 186.

Hance possess. Lew. SUTREMANN, a Beardorn.
Highlest Price Pall For. State Savings.
Hand Fidelity Sant boom, and Sandinavian National Sant certificates. IkA 1901.ME. General Broker, & Washington-st.
MONEY TO LOAN ON FURNITURE STC., WITH-Gut removal. G. PARRY, 181 West Monroe-st. TO LUAN—AT 6 PER CENT—SUMS OF MOR AND T upwards upon first-class improved basiness and residence property. LYMAN & JACKBON, M. Port-land Block. \$3.000 MORTGAGES FOR MALE, ON IM-\$3.000 proved property. Well, Tribune office. \$300.000 TO LOAN-OR WILL BUY CHI-NER, W Washington-st., Room 4.

MISOFILLANBOUS.

A NUMBER OF USED HOT AIR FURNACES, AB A good as new, for sale, cheep. 5f Lake-et. F. LESTER.

TICHLER'S ORIGINAL BRITTERL BAKERY—I Large and small bretzels manufactured. Once S less twenty-night-et.

FOR CASH—A HANDSOME SHAR-SKIN CLOAR that has not been worn more than one winter. Also a lady's diamond ring. Address JOHN J. JUMP, Palmer House.

I HAVE THE FINEST ASSORTMENT OF SCRAP-I book pictures, decadomanic, silk ornaments. Sunday-school, birthary, reward, christman and New Year's card up the marrier of the continuation o MISCELLANBOUS.

TROUGHTFUL PERSONS WILL SEE THAT IT is not A MOMENT TOO SOON to secure sittings and order fine PHOTOGRAPHIC WORK for HOLLDAY PREEENTS. There is nothing more appropriate and elegant than the beautiful pictures made at BRAND'S studios. Resides sittings made from life, he makes a specialty of OOPYING OLD AND FADED PICTURES in such is truthful and artistic manner that it makes the hearts of their friends fairly JUMP WITH GLADNESS when they see such portraits of their loved ones. CHILDREN TAKEN INSTANTANBOUSLY.

BRAND'S GRAND PANEL PHOTOS ARE THE ABTISTIC POSITIONS AND DELICATE LIGHT-ING FOR LADIES, WHICH GREATLY BRAUTIFY THEIR PICTURES.

ELIGANT STYLES BUITABLE FOR GENTLE-MEN.

NOTICE—Do not delay on account of cloudy weather, as our very BEST WORK IS DONE ON CLOUDT DAYS.

NOTICE—PARTICULABLY—Do not delay on ANY ACCOUNT, as it takes time to abow proofs and finish fine work. PRICES THE LOWIST. BRAND'S Studios the finest on the continuous 25 and 21 Wabsak-av.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS. PURNITURE CARPETS STOVES FRO.
On easy payments,
Splendid stock. Tair dealing.
Open evenings.
J. W. & J. B. STOREY,
ES State

PARLOR AND CHAMBER PURHITURE. CARPETS HEATING AND COCKING AT BOTTOM PRICES. CAST-OFF CLOTHING.

A LL CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING, dresses, carpera, etc. Ladies attended to by Mrs. delider. J. GELDRE, 30 Statest.

A GOOD PRICE PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING at 1. GELDREN'S, 1710 State-st. (old No. 681), refers by mail promptly attended to. Established Jiff A GOOD PRICE PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHA ing at I. GELDER'S, ITIO State-at. (old No. 581)
Orders by mail promptly attended to. Established 186

CLASE VOYANTS.

WE RECOMMEND MRE. FRANES, FROM BOSton, as the best advisor and councesior on love,
marriage, and business affairs. 38 West Medison-st.

MR. MAYNARD, 68 East Washington-st.

ANTED-TINNERS AT ATEL WANTED-A GOOD BELIABLE WA ANTED-30 GALVANIZED IRON C. men. W. B. WHITE, S and 61 Pacif.

WANTED-A CAPABLE GIRL TO CO WANTED-LADY AGENTS EVERYW

Charles VI, Tribuno office.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

Cipuation Wanted—By a Young Man as sonomman orto take care of horses. Good references. Address W. Tribune office.

Cipuation Wanted—By a Young Man as sonomman orto take care of horses. Good references. Address W. Tribune office.

Cipuation Wanted—As Coachman and trious Dana. Call as M North Cartis-st. before 15 o'clocat.

Miscellaneous.

Cipuation Wanted—As Traveler before 15 o'clocat.

Cipuation Wanted—As Traveler. Descriptionals man about the house by an experienced man; twelve years' constant employments in the smal, and for the last seven years as traveler. Unexceptionable references given. Address St. Tribune.

Cipuation Wanted—A Young Man of Libertal Complete Comman, and good accommant, these as position where energy ferred. Bost of references. Address W., Tribune office.

Cipuation Wanted—An interestant address w., Tribune office.

Cipuation wanted—an interestant recommendation. Address w. St. Tribune office.

Cipuation wanted—an porter in a blore or cockman for gentleman. Address W. F. Tibune office.

Cipuation wanted—by a Young Man of the having a good precipical education, desires a responsible position. Address w. St. Tribune office.

Cipuation wanted—by a Young Man of the first temperature of the position of the having a good precipical education, desires a responsible position. Address w. St. Tribune office.

Cipuation wanted—by a Young Man of the strict temperature of the position of the strict temperature and the position of the strict temperature.

Saturations wanted—by a Young Man of the strict temperature and the position of the strict temperature.

BOAR DING AND LODGING.

South Side.

16 ELDRIDGE-COURT-FAMILY AND SINGLE POORS, with board.

2015 WABASH-AV.—TO RENT WITH BOARD goaldenan.

CHICAGO'S DELMONICO, MOST POPULAR EAST Madison-st. Cuisine and bar carrivaled. Family trade a specialty. Popular prices. R. E.—Tables reserved for indies.

NORTH. OF THIRTERNTH-ST.—A PRIVATE family (American) have a nice large room to rent with board for two fill per week; all modern improvements. W.f. Tribune office.

NORTH CLARK-ST., NEAR THE BRIDGE—BOARD with foom, Elo to & per week; day boarders wanted.

Hotels.

CHICAGO'S DELMONICO, MOST POPULAR & Reserved to wanted, and carrivaled. Family trade a specialty. Popular prices. R. E.—Tables reserved for indies.

CLARENCE HOUSE, CORNER OF STATE AND CLARENCE TO STATE AND CLARENCE HOUSE, CORNER OF STATE AND CLARENCE HOUSE. CORNER OF STATE AND CLARENCE HOUSE, CORNER OF STATE AND CLARENCE HOUSE, CORNER OF STATE AND CLARENCE HOUSE.

CLARENCE HOUSE, CORNER OF STATE AND Harrison-sta., four blocks south of the Palmer House—Board and room per day, il.0 to 12, Also rooms remed without board.

St. JAMES HOTSE, 105 FIFTH-AV.—2 PRE DAY. Low rates to permanent boarders. Call and generates before locating cleavance.

WINDSOR HOUSE, 105 STATE-ST., OPPOSITE Palmer House—11.0 per day; is to Exper week, day board is.

BOARD—A YOUNG GENTLEWAN AND MOTHE South Side; not below Twelffirst, want two con secting rooms, good table, and headmindstation Address, stating terms, location, etc., W. Syllian DOARD—AND PLEASANT BOOM WITH A PROPERTY OF A PARTY OF A

PAIRTNERS WANTED.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED.

A MANUFACTURER OF LAGGE clocks and suits, with a steadily increasing light clocks and suits, with a steadily increasing light clock and suits, with a steadily increasing light clock was a good business man with light clock was a standard of the subscription book business in handle at RA-jago setavo farm-book of great promise. Experience also colotely emerital, and from flutter description book of great promise. Experience also colotely emerital, and from flutter description of the colotely emerital, and from flutter description of the colotely emerital, and from flutter description. DARTNER WANTED-IN AN ESTABLISH DARTNER WANTED-IN AN ESTABLISH Crossing a partner with not less than falled to charge of the business. For articular suppliers, I GOODBIGH, SI Major Block. BUSINESS CARDS

and other hardral drugs,

D BAKING POWDER.
D IN BULE.
ELLE & PRICE.
illn Yeast Gems, Special
Chicago and \$4. Lquis.

forty Year First Mortgage SIX PER CENT GOLD BONDS Coder Rapids, lowa Falls & Northwestern

Unoton, Cedar Rapids & Horthern R. C ntees the Principal and Inte FOR SALE AT 102 AND INTEREST.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., 26 Nassau-st., New York

STOCKS SOLD OR CARRIED ON MAI

ANKERS AND BROKERS, he New York Stock CYRUS W. PIELD, New York, Special. R. R. LMAR, C. L. HUDSON, T. H. CORTIS Member N. Y. Stock Ex.

Stock Brokers,

2 Exchange Court, New York, buy and sell for investment, or on margin, all securi-tes current at New York Stock Exchange. Interest J. T. LESTER & CO

WHEN ALLOWED T WARD & CO. JOHN A. DODGE & CO.,

HINING CARDS. DIVIDEND NO. 2.

per share, 50,000 shares, \$10,000 rs: W. H. Barnum, President; S. W. Dorse resident; N. B. Stevens, Secretary. Offices, 115 Broadway, New York. aley Co., N. C.

SHARES, II BACH.

SHARES, II BACH.

SHARES, II BACH.

SHARES, II BACH.

SHALL, Jr., Secretary. ON BILVER MINING CO.

Pec. D. Roberts, President. B. F. Verdenal, Sec'y. Offices, No. 115 Broadway, New York. HEATING CITIES BY STEAM.

The attention of a good many people was attracted yesterday afternoon to a great cloud of steam issuing from a pipe laid in the street at Fifteenth and Curtis. On finquiry of John W. Smith, Esq., President of the Denver Steam-Heating Company, it was ascertained that a test was being made of the ascertained that a test was being made of the mains of the Company. The test was in every way satisfactory and successful. Although the Company have about two miles of main pipes laid, not a single flaw or leak was discovered. Fire was placed under the three large boilers at the Company's building, at Nineteenth and Wiwatta streets, yesterday morning, and in the afternoon the steam was permitted to escape at various junction boxes. The point mentioned above, Curtis and Fifteenth, is fully a mile distant from the boilers, but the steam came from the pipe with great force when the cock was turned.

the pipe with great force when the cock was durned.

The Heating Company have ordered three more boilers of the same dimensions as those now in place from the firm of Ensminger & Davis, West Denver, and they expect to have use for them and still more before many months. Radiators have been placed in the American House and President Smith's office, and the steam will be turned into them to-day or to-morrow, which will be the first practical demonstration of the workings of the heating-apparatus in this city.

The owners of a number of business-blocks, offices, manufacturing establishments, etc., have entered into contrast with the Company to provide them with steam for both heating and motor purposes. Among them may be mentioned Wall & Witter's wagon-works, in process of construction on Fifteenth street, between Wazee and Wynkoop; W.J. Kinsey's agricultural implement and wagon shops, on lower Fifteenth street; Leach & Co.'s cracker bakery, in the rear of their store, on Sixteenth street, near Wazee; George Tritch's hardware store, Fifteenth and Wazee streets; ex-Mayor Barker's office, Fifteenth street, near Wazee; John Davis & Co.'s steam fitting establishment, No. 411 Blake street; the Riche Block, Lawrence atreet, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth; and the Wentworth House, and others.

The owners of a large number of other buildings expect to have them heated by the Company before long, although they have not entered into contract with the Company as yet. Altogether the outlook for the Denver Steam-Heating Company is very hopeful, and they expect soon to have more work on hand than they will be able to do.

LOST GLAMOUR.

Por The Chicago Tribune.

O the sunrise of my childhood
Never held a fieck or flaw;
and the flowers of the wildwood.
How their fragrance fills me now!
then the days were bright with glory,
Full of richest, deep content;
and the year's unwritten story
Only one long choral meant.

Only one long choral meant.

nekward turn, O Time, and bring me
Paith and trust of childhood's days;
akward turn, O Time, and sing me
Orooning songs and childish lays,
nee I yearned to read Life's story,
Phinking it divinely fair;
w I'd give its tarmished glory
for one day without a care.

MASY STRATION HEWEIT.

The paper on which the Call is printed is made rom pulp supplied in part from the water of a rold miner's ditch. Half the gold is lost in the sual rude way of working. Much of it is float gold,"—that is, so like leaf gold of the diders that it floats over the water. The merury which is set in the water to catch the gold it passes in the discharging current lies on the ottom of the trough. Therefore the light akes that do not touch bottom escape amalgamatou and are lost. Paper pulp takes up the thinsate dakes that do not touch bottom escape amalgamatou and are lost. Paper pulp takes up the thinsate dakes that do not touch bottom specks, but thought have often noticed shining specks, but thought have often about flats from the water. The paper miliers are often about a specks, but thought here is pecks in his morning paper, and in one month he collected over 100, besides attances, aliver, iron, tin, and lead, all associates and in one month he collected over 100, besides attances, aliver, iron, tin, and lead, all associates

BUSINESS.

cept Sitting-Bulls. Liberal Country Calls for Currency Foreign Exchange.

The Produce Markets Fairly Active, and Mes Them Weak—Pork Meavy—Meats Dall.

Ryo Higher-Corn Drooping.

FINANCIAL.

Reports are again in circulation in New York that the earnings of the Western Union are depressing—which it is very difficult to believe.

The coal companies are said to be disagreeing about the curtailment of butput for the present month, and to show more anxiety to make con-

avenue and Twenty-third street, and thence to Eighth avenue and Fifty-ninth street, and be-rond to the Hariem River. The new consoli-dated company is to have a capital of \$11,000,000. The business of the Manhattan Company was hown to be as follows, at the meeting in New fork on Wednasday, for the Asset and the street.

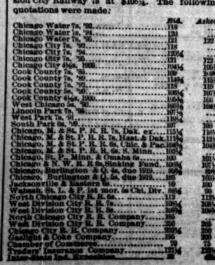
Showing a loss during the year of ... The "surplus" on Oct. 1, 1872, was... The net savel

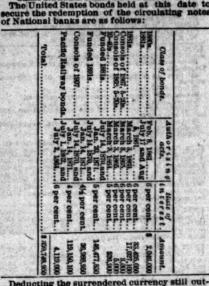
...\$ 412,000 active stocks:

	Stocks.	ening	gheat.	west.	osing.
i	Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Chicago, Rock Isl. & Pacific	156 120%	157	15514	157
3	C. C. C. & I.	187			188
	Illinois Central	118			13634
i	Michigan CentralLake Shore	11414	11436	11384	114
9	Do preferred	4314 13 9734	微	4234	13
į	Erie second mortgage Chicago & Northwestern	11334	113%	11234	11234
į	Do preferred		10334	10014	1034
ļ	Do preferredOhio & Mississippi	76	76	70%	745
ı	Hannibal & St. Joe	40 88	40% 88%	40 87%	40 8734
į	Missouri, Kansas & Texas Pacific Mail	4014 4734	概	381.4 485.4	8851s
ı	Delaware & Hudson	88% 98%	9894	88 9734	9734
ı	New Jersey Central Philadelphia & Reading	5034	5034	769.6 451.6	76% 45%
ı	Manhattan Elevated Union Pacific	96	900	9414	100
	Western Union Tel. Co	100	祕	9733	977
ı	American Union Tel. Co	40 00 1734	178	17216	1775
l	Nashville & Chattanooga Houston & Texas Central	60) 74	60	5814	50 74
	Lake Brie & Western Canada Southern	3294	3296	20%	67
1	Northern Pacific preferred St. Louis & San Francisco	50% 3874	*****		8214 3014
	C. C. & I. C. N. Y., Ontario & Western	1972	2134	1100	2074
1	A. I. Ontario & Western	40	4058	2096	40%

time.
Local sales of securities included Chicago 4½s at 105, and West Division Railway 7 per cent cerat 105, and West Division Railway 7 per cent certificates at 108½.

Sales on the Chicago Stock Board comprised \$10,000 United States 4 per cent bonds, selier 30 days, at 106½; \$15,000 North Chicago City Railway bonds, 6 per cent, at 112½; and \$300 West Divission City Railway 7s at \$108½. The following quotations were made:





Deducting the surrendered currency still tanding,—viz: "lawful money on deposit ournat the eight months (from Jan. 1 to Nirculating notes have been soarce,—originated notes have been soarce,—originated notes have been sont in for redemption by the table of bonds held to secure the tenth of National banks it is shown that almost \$0.000 (the 5s and 6s) mature before July and that only \$119,150,100 of 4s (out of \$738, 0) have been deposited for circulation.

alt.

as the banks and bank shareholder
confidently expect a contraction of the
to an extent which would be detrito the business of the country, and
asterially interfere with the funding of
g bonds.

BY TELEGRAPH.

ough was in the main strong and confident a occasional exceptions. Most of the leadwith occasional exceptions. Most of the leading speculators were inclined to advance and score higher figures. There was no financial news to influence the movement, and affairs remained in statu quo. Among the prominent features was Union Pacific, which rose to 26% on the rumored consolidation with the Central Pacific. The long-neglected stock of the Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central sprung into activity, and advanced to 21% on the revived rumor of the pending settlement in the long-standing litigation with the Pennsylvanis Central Company. First sup. rose to 100%; increase, 40%. Reading was an exception to the general market, and fell to 46 on heavy bear sales, reports being circulated that the scheme for the reorganization of the Company and the payment of the floated debt by the issue of deferred bonds had for the present failed. The advance in Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central stock and bonds was only a repetition of the old compromise story with the Pennsylvania Railroad.

There was no movement of importance to-day in the Granger stocks or in the Vanderbilt shares.

There was no movement of importance to-day in the Granger stocks or in the Vanderbilt shares.

There is a well-founded report in railroad circles here that, at a meeting held in this city yesterday of the Directors of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, the fact was announced that an American syndicate had privately nearly completed its subscriptions for the entire issue of the Company's first-mortgage bonds, aggregating nearly \$45,000,000, which are issued at the rate of about \$18,000 per mile. It was further stated at this meeting that a foreign bankinghouse of great wealth and influence had written that it would undertake to place the entire loan shroad, if the representations which had been made regarding the land-grants and the present financial condition of the Company proved upon examination to be correct. If the scheme succeeds, the completion of this road to the Pacific will be pushed as rapidly as money and labor can be utilized.

To the Western Associated Press.

New York, Nov. 12.—Governments strong and higher.

The features of the railroad bond market were the issues of Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central, of which the firsts advanced 4½ to 104, the Trust Company certificates assented supplementary 2% to 100%, and the income bonds 1½ to 49%, Denver & Rio Grande first consolidated, which advanced 2 per cent, to 137. The other strong bonds were Ohio Central firsts, which advanced to 101. Texas Pacific income land-grant 7s to 73%. Peorta, Decatur & Evansville income to 74, and Iron Mountain second preferred income to 73%. In final dealings there was a general decline of ½0% State securities duil.

The stock market was weak in early dealings, and declined ½02%, Elevated Railway shares leading the downward movement. Toward noon a firmer tone prevailed, and during the afternoon the market became strong and prices advanced ½02%, Union Pacific, Denver & Rio Grande, and Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central boing most prominent. In the closing hour speculation again became weak, and the general list declin

Transactions, 289,000 shares:
hicago, Bur. & Q 2,000 New Jersey Central 13,0 entral Arizona 1,500 New York Central 3,0
entral Arizona 1,500 New York Central 3,0
ackawanna 8.500 Northern Pacific 2.0 enver & Rio Grande 7.600 Obio & Miss 2.0
enver & Elo Grando 7,000 Ohio & Miss 2,0
rie 18,001 Pacific Mail 1,8 L. Joseph. 1,000 Reading 43,0
on Mountain 8,500 St. Paul 5,0
ansas & Texas 21.000 Union Pacific 44,0
MG Shore 920 Wahash Pacific 950
Ichigan Central Lan Western Union 190
orthwestern 6,000 C., C. & I. C
ashville & Chat 1,600
The Post says the United States Treasury his
een able to-day to secure at 102% a round lo
the 6 per cent bonds maturing Dec. 31 nex
he amount was \$500,000, and the seller th
merican Exchange National Bank. This raise
e bond-purchases by the Treasury for the ex
red part of November to \$538,000.
The steamship F. de Lesseps brought \$98,50
l in French coin.
In French coin.
Money active at 4006, closing at 4. Prime men
otile paper, 4@6. Sterling exchange 60-days
eak at 480%; sterling demand, 482%.
Dry goods exports for the week, \$1,280,000.
COVERNMENT BOWER

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 12.—Sight exclew York, par; serling exchange, 480;

London, Nov. 12.—Consols, 99 9-16; no. 4s, 113%.

Railway securities—Illinois Central, 122; Pennsylvania Central, 65; New York Central, 142; Erie, 44%; seconds, 100%; Reading, 25.

The builton withdrawn from the Bank of England to-day, £100,000, is for New York.

Bar silver is 51% dy per ounce.

PARIS, Nov. 12.—Rentes, 85f 50c.

MINING STOCKS.

ly active to-day but 1	rregular. Closing quota
tions: .	73
Amte	La Crosse
Great Eastern	Tuscarora
Independence	Vandewater100
Bullion receipts here	to-day from the mines

expenditures, \$54,194; Nov. 1, \$154,312.

ber shows receipts during the month, swa, we expenditures, \$54,194; balance cash on hand Nov. 1, \$154,312.

A private telegram from Leadville Nov. 11 says: "The jury's verdict holds Chrysolite liable for the deaths, of which there were two more yesterday. It may be thirteen days or thirteen months before work is resumed."

A San Francisco special says: "The favorable reports received for two weeks from Alta, together with the gradual concentration of the stock, have caused a large advance, and other mines in the neighborhood are greatly enhanced by the Alta's movement. Improvement in the winze below the 2,500 level of the Union Consolidation mine and raising one from the 2,500 level have caused an aptive demand. The number of Comstock shares changing hands has not been equaled for several weeks.

"H. C. Jacobs, and of California miner just received the control of the smalling mines in that locality, Also of gold and silvet lodes further south and west. Ledges of smelting orner range from fifteen to fifty feet in width, and, he says, with modern improvements in machinery, will pay immense profits. Hany leading Mexicans now here are negotiating for mills.

"Sierra Newada levies \$1.00 assessment: Oriental, 25c; Blackhawk, 10c; and Golden Tærra declares a dividend of 25c per share."

A Virginia City special says: "In Union Consolidated a drift has been started south from the northeast connection with Sierra Nevada, 2,500 level, and is expected to cut ore in about thirty feet. The balance-wheel of the Yellow Jacket pumping-engine is broken. It will take ten days to repair it."

A Helena special says: "The Star of Hope gold mine is attracting much attention from the average richness of the ore. The vein is skifeet wide. The average of the entire body is said to show \$35 gold per ton. The Alta Montana smeller runs steadily, producing \$6,000 lbs of crude builting and the strength of the streng

	steady at 78. Amie was quiet and lower, selling from 43 down to 40. Sutra sold for 95, and Iron Silver at 265@270.
3	Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
ı	Boston, Nov. 12,-In mining shares, Silve
즇	Islet declined 14; Duncan, 14; Phoenix, 14; Pe
뚫	wabie, 1; Huron, 1/4; Quincy advanced 1; Catal
	pa, 1-16; Franklin, 14; and others as before.
9	To the Western Associated Press,
	Boston, Nov. 12.—Mining stocks closed:
	Allouez, new 236 Madison 3
	Calumet & Heela 20 Pewabic new 21
	Catalpa 21-16 Quincy 331 Copper Palis 1314 Ridge 5
	Franklin
	SAN PRANCISCO.
	SAN FRANCISCO, Nov.12.—Mining stocks closed
	SAN FRANCISCO, NOV. IS.—MINING STOCKS CIOSCO
8	Alphs 4 Mexican
8	Beicher 256 Noonday 13
2	Belvidere 5-la Northern Belle 9
8	Best & Belener 9% Ophir 6
8	Bullion
욟	California 15 Potosi 2
3	Choliar 14 Savage 2
ø	Consuldated Virginia 25 Sierra Nevada 8
ള	Crown Point 18 Silver King 10 Idereks Consolidated 174 Union Consolidated 127
g	Exchequer 18 Wales 91
8	Gould & Curry 412 Volum Jack 41
ğ	Grand Prize 114 Boston Con. 13 Hale & Noreross 214 Pattler 5
68	Hale & Noreross 314 Tuttler

REAL ESTATE.

st Division st, s e cor Lincoln, n f, 13 8-10x 1 ft, dated Nov. Il (J. Rosenthal to J. G. v. 144 ft e of Sheffield, s f. 34x125 ft. Nov. 9 (Master in Chancery to F. A. st, 185 ft n of Maxwell, wf, 25x100 ft, Nov. 3 (H. A. Ballantine to Harrha in st, 291 ft e of Noble, a f, 25x125 ft, im-red, dated Nov. 11 (Hove Everson to John

press Company to Max M. Rothschild.... and sv. se cor of Fourteenth st. wf. 63x ft; also Fourteenth st. 264 ft e of Faulina s. 43x1344 ft, dated July 19 (Pasrick Car-lto George M. Noyes). Fourteenth st. 26 ft e of Paulina, s. f. Fourteenth st. 26 ft e of Paulina, s. f. 184 ft, dated July 16 (Same to John Cow-Heath).... oster st. 300 ft m of Polk, w f. 25x106 ft, dated Oct. 15 (Excelsior Stone Company to Mary A stor st. 100 ft n of Bank, w f. 61, 2-10x125 ft, dated Nov. If (E. L. and C. H. Nix to George

ORTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RAI Vestern av, n e cer of Sunnyside, undivided of 19 acres; dated Aug. 7 (Manley Rogers to Jane Q. Bucknam)..... SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RABIUS OF REVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE. Duncan av, near Fifty-fourth at, e f, 314x133 ft, dated Nov. 10 (Dennis Curran to W. H. Crowlay).

COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock Friday morning and for the corresponding

	RECI	IPTS.	SHIPMENTS		
4	1890.	1879.	1860.	1879	
Flour, bris	13,012 130,781 156,296 54,551 5,729 25,525 228,590 1,227,380 90,300 304,200	17.653 129,583 129,485 38,119 4,867 20,019 237,725 567,810 143,000 276,830	11,897 25,396 128,408 56,576 6,675 28,128 6,273 2,805,088 16,246 8,278,982	13. 26. 57. 39. 3. 14. 52. 256. 39.3	
Cured mests, bs Beef, tos Beef, bris Pork, bris Lard, bs rallow, bs. Butter, bs Dressed hogs, No Live hogs, No	305 1 194,300 65,900 304,977 28 45,851	92,200 63,190 260,152	677 730 1,609 674,674 121,836 263,275	822 110, 175,	
heep, No	8,262 1,035 258,136	2,879 546 219,675	1,982	322,	
Potatoes, bu	74,806 3,549 8,502	255,412 8,528 13,446	224,460 1,962 2,259	373.5 1.1 1.5	
lay, tons	88 5,587 1,235 275 5,410 604	210 11,828 3,950 2,599 2,350 658	3,474 400 3,530 980 119	8,1	
heese, bxs reen apples, bris.	5,162 3,524	1.176 6,681	* 2,139 612	. 1	

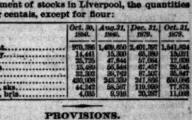
446 181 Withdrawn from store during Thursday for city consumption: 5,977 bu wheat, 12,884 bu corn, 6,457 bu oats, 2,057 bu barley. The following grain was inspected into store

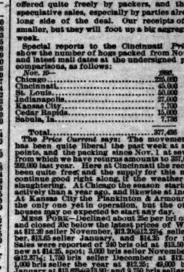
The following grain was inspected into store in this city yesterday morning: 20 cars No. 2 red winter wheat, 8 cars No. 3 winter, 2 cars rejected, 2 cars mixed, 172 cars No. 2 spring, 46 cars No. 3 do, 22 cars rejected; 5 cars no grade (277 wheat, of which 30 are winter); 219 cars No. 2 corn, 34 cars high mixed, 59 cars rejected (312 corn); 14 cars white oats, 16 cars No. 2 mixed, 15 cars rejected (45 oats); 7 cars No. 2 rpc, 2 cars low crede: 3 cars No. 2 harley, 8 cars No. 2 do, 5 grade: 3 cars No. 2 barley, 8 cars No. 3 do, 5 cars No. 4 do, 2 cars No. 5 do (18 barley). Total 661 cars, or 305,000 bu. Inspected out: 39,295 bu wheat, 265,049 bu corn, 45,401 bu oats, 4,098 bu

cars No. 4 do, 2 cars No. 5 do (18 bariey). Total 681 cars, or 305,000 bu. Inspected out: 32,295 bu wheat, 285,049 bu corn, 45,401 bu oata, 4,008 bu rye; 3,289 bu bariey.

The leading produce markets were active yesterday and generally lower; they were rather weak, and that without much outside reason therefor. The receipts of hogs and grain were rather light, and the British markets were stronger on wheat. But several people evidently thought it a good time to sell, and the weight of offerings broke down prices. Prominent parties in the packing interest sold pork and lard very freely, while it was stated that the buying for three or four days previously had been chiefly of the guerrilla kind, and the foreign demand for meats was suspended under the recent advance. The buige in grain seems also to have carried breadstuffs so much above a shipping basis as to produce a "pause" in that direction. Mess pork closed 25c lower, at \$12,15@12.20 for December, and \$1.82% 618.65 for January. Lard closed 7½ clower, at \$4,07½@8.10 for November, and \$1.05% for December, and \$1.05% for January. Spring closed &c lower, at \$1.04% for November, and \$1.05% for December. Red winter closed steady at \$1.08%. Corn closed steady at \$26,25% for December, and \$1.05% for December. Barley was stronger, at \$8,00% for December. Barley was stronger, at \$8,00% for the month, and 80c cash. Hogs closed a shade easier, at 30% c for November, and \$1.05% for December. Barley was stronger, at \$8,00% for the month, and 80c cash. Hogs closed a \$4.60% 4.75 for light, and at \$4.55,04.95 for heavy. Cattle were firm, with sales at \$1.75,00.0.

A good seasonable demand for dry goods exists, and the market maintains an unqualifiedly firm tone both for cotton and woolen textiles. Stocks are still in very good shape, and the demands of the interior trade are being promptly met. Groceries were resonably active, the volume of business being fully up to that of former seasons at a like period. In values no changes were noted. Sugars were firm, and very full pr





Short ribs, seller January, closed at \$7.705.72%, Long clears quoted at \$1.90 loose and \$7.10 boxed; Cumberlands, 76/746 boxed; long cut hams, 75/65c; sweetpickled hams quoted at \$5/65/65c for 1801B average; green hams, same average, 5/66/56c.

Bacon quoted at \$5/65/65c for short ribs, 368/65 for short clears, 156/10% or hams, all canvased and packed.

GREASE—Quiet. We quote white at \$55/6c and yellow at 46/46.

BEEF—Was quiet at \$7.005/1.5 for meas, \$8.006/1.5 for extra mess, and \$15.566/1.00 for hams.

TALLOW—Quiet and steady at \$5/666 for city and \$5/65/6c for country.

BREADSTUFFS.

FLOUR—Was dull but frm. There was very little demand, but holders were asking the same prices as previously, with only moderate offerings. Sales were limited to 150 brls double spring extras, partly at \$4.50; 600 bags no grade on private terms; and 230 brls. Report flours were quoted at \$4.3564.75 for good to choice; and rye flour at \$4.8564.00.

OTHER BREADSTUFFS—Were in good demand and stendy. Sales were 9 care bran at \$41.35641.60; 4 cars middlings at \$11.55612.00; 1 car feed at \$15.50; and 4 cars wheat screenings at \$7.50618.00. Coarse corn-meal was nominal at \$15.00 per ton on track.

SPRING WHEAT—Was rather less active, and quite weak, declining \$6c from the latest, prices of Thursday, and closing tame. Liverpool reported a quiet feeling, but quotations were 64 per quarter higher for prompt shipment, while our receipts were light. New York was weak, however, and the report of that fact was accompanied by selling orders, and the number of buying orders was small. The local feeling veered round towards weakness, a good many operators thinking that the recent advance can scarcely be maintained without a break, though not a few inclined to the bellef that speculative confidence will eventually carry the market to a much higher point than now. There was little demand for shipment, but the bremium on rolures was somewhat reduced, as grain regular yeaterday will carry into the winter term without extra storage. Cash lots closed at \$1.55 for No. 2 and about \$6c for No. 3 in favorit localities. Seller December On the state of th

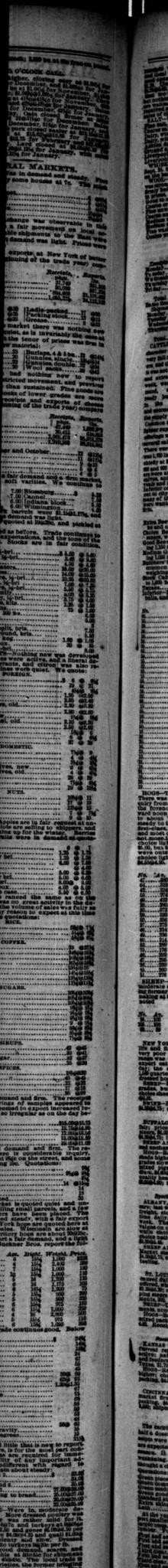
recently were small, and walker reported a reduction of 200,000 on in the visible supply during last broom-corn underwent no important change. Seeds were slow and easy, excepting flax-seed, which was taken by shippers at a decline of ½0 offerings of potatoes were small, and a good demand was reported for the choice lots. Green fruits were in fair request and steady. Poultry was pienty, and sold to the city retailers at previous prices.

Lake freights were rather quiet at 6½624 for corn to Buffalo. Charters were reported for the collection of the corn of the supplements were small against large shipments with other grain, and the offerings of potatoes were reported for the collection of the corn of the corn of the supplements were small against large shipments but the marks sold of all discovering of futures were rather free. New York was to a supplement of the corn of the supplements were rested of the corn of the supplement of the suppleme

GENERAL MARKET



LIVE STO



LIVE STOCK. YARNS AND FABRICS-At Manchester, ear B-Receipts, 7,000; marker w.
B; dressed slow at 8.75.66.25.
BUFFALO.

PALO, Nov. 12.—Cattle—Receipts, 255; demand prices higher; offerings light; extra selected 5.86.05; choice shippers, 9,3005.00; fair to good, 5.75; light steers, 2,0004.20.
BEPAND LAMMS—Receipts, 1,700; market steady smelanaged.

See Receipts, 8,500; market fairly active and a selected steer for Yorkers and choice 10,004.70; light steer for Yorkers and choice 10,004.70; light steer for Yorkers and choice 10,004.70; light and 10,004.70; light steer for Yorkers and choice 10,004.70; light and 10,004.70; light steer for Yorkers and choice 10,004.70; light steer for Yorkers and choice 10,004.70; light steer for Yorkers for the Y AND LAMBS—Receipts, Scars; last week, 73.
leady, but quiet; sheep, 55.7565.00; lambs,
closing with moderate supply and steady
ST. LOUIS.

UIS, Mo., Nov. 12—CATTLE—Light supply
UII market; only mixed native butchers' stuff
this brought E. 5963.25; Texans ranged at
comfed do, 55.0663.75; fair-to fancy shipwould bring \$4.0665.00; receipts, 900; shipnged: \$3.0093.75; receipts, 530; ship-Receipts, 1,500 head; shipments, 500.

KANSAS CITY.

Receipt Directed to The Chicago Tribuna.

AMBAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 12.—CATFLE—The Price treat reports: Receipts, 1,116; shipments, 1,137; tive stockers of reders, 2,502,50; native coves, 21,752,20; grass treat. 1,102,75; hair-breeds, 2,302,30; Rough and mixed tree; tooley, 2,91; shipments, 550; active and chre; choice, 24,552,50; light shipping and mixed tree; those, 2,91; shipments, 550; active and chre; choice, 24,552,50; light shipping and mixed

white wheat extra. 3:784.50; extra Ohio. 3:196.25; St. Louis, \$4.756.63; Minnesota patent process, 82.26; St. Grain—Wheat heavy; receipts, \$04.000 bu; exports, 178.000 bu; ungraded spring, \$1.4; No. 2 Chicaso, \$1.16; Store bard No. 1 Duhith, \$4.14; ungraded red. \$4.16; Store bard No. 1 Duhith, \$4.24; ungraded red. \$4.16; Store bard No. 1 do, \$4.75; No. 2 do, \$5.66], 195; ungraded white, \$1.1256.125; No. 2 do, \$5.66], 195; ungraded white, \$1.1256.125; No. 2 do, \$1.761.154; No. 2 red, November, \$1.1356.1296; December, \$1.2566.1296; December, \$1.2566.1296; December, \$1.2566.1296; December, \$1.2566.1296; December, \$1.2566.1296; Danary, \$1.2566.1296; December, \$1.2566.1296; Danary, \$1.2566.1296; December, \$1.2566.1296; December, \$1.2566.1296; December, \$1.2566.1296; December, \$1.2566.1296; One of the state of the stat

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 12.—FLOUR—A shade stronger for middling grades; Western superfine, \$3.5064.00; do extra, 4.5063.00; do family, \$5.5064.20;
GRAIN—Wheat—Easier, closing stead y; No. 2 Western winter red, spot and November, \$1.17461.1734;
December, \$1.13561.1874; January, \$1.21361.2334; February, \$1.23561.2354; February, \$1.23561. BALTIMORE.

Byc. AR—Quiet: A soft, 94c.
WHISKY—Dull at \$1.1164.1a.
FRRIGHTS—TO Liverpool per steamer quiet; coton, 8-18644d; flour, 28 9d; grain, 8664d.
RECEIPTS—Flour, 1739 brls; wheat, 182,750 bu; corn 0.800 bu; oats, 800 bu; rye, 1.856 bu.
SalpanNrs—Wheat, 28.00 bu; corn, 2,000 bu.
Sales—Wheat, 534,850 bu; corn, 199,000 bu.

PHILADELPHIA.

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PHILADE PHIA.

PHILADE PHIA.

PHILADE PHIA.

PHILADE PHIA.

Nov. 12.—FLOUB—Quiet but steady:

Western extras, \$6.00: Minnesota extras, clear medi
num, \$5.00: good, \$5.00: straight, \$2.306.85: Ohio, fair

\$5.7065.75: Choice, \$6.10: St. Lonis, \$6.25: Indiana,

\$5.25(2): whiter patents, \$7.0067.50. Rye unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat dull; rejected, on track, \$1.10: No. 2

red, efevator, \$1.10%; No. 2 red, November, \$1.12% bld,

11.85(a sheed; December, \$1.10% bid, \$1.17% asked; Jan
mary, \$1.29% bid, \$1.20% asked. Corn less active; sail

mixed in elevator, \$1.90; Western mixed on track, \$3.66

Grain and mixed, November, \$50 bid, \$5.90 asked; Jan
mixed, no elevator, \$1.90; Western mixed on track, \$3.66

Grain and mixed, November, \$50 bid, \$5.90 asked;

Grain and history, \$50 bid, \$5.20 asked;

Grain and mixed, November, \$50 bid, \$5.90 asked;

Grain and history, \$50 bid, \$5.90 asked;

Grain and \$5.90 bid, \$1.20% asked;

Grain and \$5.90 bid, \$1.20% asked;

BUSTER-Active and firm for choice; low grades

dull; prices unchanged.

BUSTER-Dull; creamery, 15.90 asked;

Grain and \$5.00 bid;

PETROLEUM—Dull at 12c,

WHISHY—Searce and wanted at 25.630 bid;

PETROLEUM—Dull at 12c,

WHISHY—Searce and firm; \$1.11.

RECEPTS—Flour, 55.00 bid; wheat, \$7.000 bu; corn,

\$3.00 buy coats, 16.000 bu; ye, \$50 bu.

Shipments—Wheat, \$7.000 bu.

MILWAUKE. Nov. 12—FLOUR—Quiet but steady.
GRAIN—Wheat firm at \$20 lower; closed strong:
No. 1 hard \$1.49\footnotes; No. 2 do, hard \$1.49\footnotes; No. 2 do, hard \$1.49\footnotes; No. 3 dresh, \$1.01\footnotes; No. 3 do, \$2\footnotes; No. 3 do, \$2\footnotes; No. 3 do, \$2\footnotes; No. 4 at \$3\footnotes; Parish, \$1.60\footnotes; No. 3 do, \$2\footnotes; No. 4 at \$3\footnotes; Parish, \$1.60\footnotes; No. 2 at \$3\footnotes; Parish, \$1.60\footnotes; No. 2 at \$3\footnotes; Parish, \$1.25\footnotes; No. 2 at \$3\footnotes; Parish, \$1.25\footnotes; No. 2 at \$1.60\footnotes; No. 2 at \$1.60\foo

BY TELEGRAPH. FOREIGN.

NEW YORK.

RANSAS CITY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mc., Nov. 12.—GRAIN—The Price Current: reports: Wheat—Receipts, 16,706 bu; shipments, 16,250 bu; lower; No. 3 cash, 85e; November, 85e; No. 1, cash, 80e; No. 2, cash, 85e; November, 85e; No. 1, cash, 91e; November, 995c, Corn—Réceipts, 9,485 bu; shipments, 16,85 bu; weaker; No. 2 cash, 25ec; November, 3396.

BUFFALO, Nov. 12.—GRAIN—Wheat setive and higher; sales 40,000 bu No. 1 hard Duluth, year, at \$1.194; 10,000 bu first half December, \$1.194; 20,000 bu to arrive as \$1.195. Oats neglected. Rye neglected. Barley neglected. Corn nominal at \$150. CANAL FREIGHTS—Wheat, \$6; corn, 750. DETROIT.

DETROIT, Nov. 12.—FLOUR—Steady.
GRAIN—Wheat weak; No. 1 white, \$1.04; November and December, \$1.05\(\pmu\); January, \$1.07\(\pmu\); No. 2 red, \$1.06\(\pmu\); No. 2 white, \$1.00\(\pmu\). Receipts, \$0.00 bu; shipments, \$100,000 bu;

OSWEGO.

COTTON. ST. LOUIS, Nov. 12.—COTTON—Unchar 10%; snies, 300 bales; receipts, 2,900 bale 1,900; stock, 31,200.

New Orleans, Nov. 12.—Cotton—Steady, with a demand; middling, 10%;; low mi'dling, 10e; good ordinary, %4c; net receipts, 11,805 bales; gross, 13,148; exports to Great Britain, 5,28; Continent, %0; sales, 4,70; stock, 186,519; weekly net receipts, 48,688; gross, 05,52; exports to Great Britain, 3,000; France, 4,400; Continent, 10,000; coastwise, 6,40; sales, 37,500. Livestpool, Nov. 12.—Cottron—Sales of the week, 65,000 bales; American, 9,000; speculators took 2,500, of which exporters took 4,000; forwarded from shipside direct to spinners, 13,000; actual export, 8,000; total receipts, 2,000; American, 31,000; total stock, 22,000; American, 32,000; American, 32,000; American, 32,000; American, 22,000. merican, 30,000: amount anoat, 28,000: American, 30,000: American,

WOOL WOOL.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 12.—Wool.—Demand active, and prices have advanced; Ohio prime and West Virginia double extra and above, 46047/40; extra, 460470; medium, 4814650; coarse, 460420; New York, Michikan, and Western fine, 460450; medium, 47649/40; coarse, 460400; washed, combing, and delaine, 46040; un washed do, 81627/40; pulled, 88640.

BOSTON, Nov. 12.—WOOL.—Continues somewhat excited; Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia double extra and above, 476500; Michikan and Wisconsin, 484644460; fine delaine, 460500; medium and No. 1 combing, 50643560; Kentucky combing, 366406.

DRY GOODS.

New York, Nov. 12.—Cotton goods are moving steadily, on account of back orders, and the new business shows fair aggregate proportions, but the demand for prints, dress goods, etc., is chiefly of a hand-to-mouth character. There is very little animation in the woolen market, and foreign goods are duil.

PETROLEUM.

PRITSBURG, Pa., Nov. 12.—PETROLEUM—Dull; crode steady at a decline; United certificates, 854c; refined, 12c, Philadelphia delivery.

CLEVELAND, O., Nov. 12.—PETROLEUM—Unchanged; tandard white, 110 test, 11%c.

TURPENTINE. WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 12.—S PIRITS OF TURPEN-PINE-Firm at 48c.

IRISH LAND-HOLDING.

An Account of the "Portsmouth Custom" by Lard Lymington, Son of the Earl of Lymington—Complete Success of a System Based on Justice and Fair-Dealing.

London Nineteenth Century for October.

The object of this article is to comply with the request of some persons who desire a clear and concise account of the system and management on Lord Portsmouth's (agricultural holdings) estates in the County of Wexford.

Attention has been directed to this system

estates in the County of Wexford.

Attention has been directed to this system when at different times in Parliament or in the newspapers, Irish land questions have been brought forward. This, therefore, must be re-

garded as a supplement to such occasional notices, rather to explain and throw light upon them than to enlarge them.

There are agents in Ireland who have sym-pathy for the tenant as well as fidelity to the

There are agents in Ireland who have sympathy for the tenant as well as fidelity to the landlord, and to pretend that any one system must be adopted by all such landlords, tenants, and agents would reasonably appear an act of presumption which this sketch of a plan successfully tried for fifty-eight years (on an estate in the County of Wexford) must not be supposed to meditate.

The different points of resemblance and dissimilarity from Uister tenant right need not be dwelt upon here, because this system was started independently in a county and province where tenant right was untried and is not now the general custom. The mass of the population in Wexford consists of Catholics, while there is a considerable portion among the richer classes of Protestant members of the Irish Church, Presbyterians, Methodists, and Qunkers.

The Portsmouth tenant right was introduced in the year 182 by the late Lord Portsmouth, with the able assistance of Mr. Nichoias Ellis, who was at that time agent, and whose thorough sequaintance with Irish character and requirements enabled him to cooperate with success in the establishment of a new form of administration considerably in advance of public opinion.

From that time to the present mutual confidence, respect, and kindness have steadily grown in the relationship between landlord and tenant.

The agricultural property (for the town prop-

business.

Lastly, on this estats when the abovetioned system has been tried, for thirtyyears there has been no case of eviction
an agricultural holding, in the sense of the
ant being removed and the farm passing signalion.

restriction of good to the landlord, as it is by the growth of that independence that the progress and prosperity of Irish agriculture may be reasonably measured. As Mr. Smith wrote in his able letter on the Land Commission, the Irish land question is not one of title, or race, or confiscation; all that is past and can never be revived. But it is no less true that much of the unpleasantness that exists between landlords and their tenants is due to the experience of the past. A history of confiscation and bloodshed, the unfortunate manner in which religion has separated in politics and otherwise the wealthy from the poor classes, and the previous attitude of the Irish aristocracy and lander classes who have clung for support to those institutions and measures which were the symbols as they formed the support of a semi-political, semi-religious denomination, are deplorable facts which have worked out their own retribution by inducing the Irish peasant and the lists occupier to appeal for sympathy and advice to other than their natural counselors. Happily the great monuments of religious and political injustice are now removed.

developed because confidence, the parent of all development, has been abent. Nor can the hopes of those who desire a reason proprietorship be realized unless the coupler is secured the fruits of his own labor and capital. No man can obtain land except by honest purchase, and to do so he must save, and to save he must be protected in his industry.

Whatever scheme the Government may propose as the outcome of the Irish Land Commission, although it would be idle to imagine that any single scheme can be divised which would satisfy the case of each individual property, it will perform an incalculable service in Ireland if, by conferring upon the occupier security and confidence, he is encouraged to do justice to the natural advantages which the Almighty has so largely bestowed upon his country, and gains contentment and self-respect through the enjoyment of independence, and the unhampered and free exercise of his industrial occupation. The object of this article will have been accomplished if it affords a practical proof of the success of a system which enbodies security of tenure, moderate rents, and free sale.

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No other Whisker Dve equals Hill's-50 cent

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Ganntieta, etc.

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BEAK & BUCHER, 142 & 144 WABASH-AV.

Proposals for Construction of Quarters.

OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER.

DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS.

San ANTONIO, Texas, Oct. 18, 1830.

Sealed proposals in triplicate, subject to the usual conditions, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, noon, on the 6th day of December, 1860, at which time and place they will be opened in the presence of bidders, for the construction of stone quarters on the military reservation at San Antonio, Texas, according to plans and specifications which will be furnished to bidders, and which must accompany each bid, including the furnishing of all material, labor, and other service required in the construction and completion of the buildings. The buildings proposed are of four classes:

18. QUARTERS—One buildings for general officer commanding.

20. QUARTERS—Ten buildings for feeld officers.

3d. QUARTERS—Learnidings for Company.

ad. QUARTERS—Nine buildings for field officers.

3d. QUARTERS—Ten buildings for Captains or company officers.

4th BARRACKS—One building for company.

Contracts, however, can be awarded at present only to the extent of the appropriation available, viz.; 75.00. But bids for the whole work, not exceeding 125.000—to which sum the law limits the total expenditure,—will be considered, and, if found advantageous, contracts will be antered into for the whole work, subject to the contingency of further appropriation by Congress, and binding only, if such appropriation is not granted at the next ession, to the extent of the 75.00 already appropriated.

Bidders will state the price a which they will construct each building, of each class. Payments under the contract will be may be class. Payments under the contract will be may be abail be available, withholding in proporty if funds shall be available, withholding in the contract of the work accomplished and found as affect of the funds shall be available, withholding in the contract of the work accomplished and found as affect of the most shall be available, withholding in proporty if funds shall be available, withholding in proporty if funds shall be available, withholding in proporty if funds that be accomplished and found as affect which the work payments shall be in full of the weekly estimates of work and materials delivered, but the retained som shall not be paid until the final and satisfactory completion of the whole contract.

Bidders will state the price per cubic yard for exvavation, and per perch (of 25 cubic feet) for maconry below the two feet line, excepting cellar walls, in case it shall become necessary to commence foundations below that line.

Each bid must be accompanied by a bond in the sum of \$1.00, made according to the form prescribed, and no bid will be considered unless accompanied by such bond.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or no bid will be considered unless accompanied by such bond.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals.

Blank proposals, with instructions for bidders, form of contract, and plans and specifications, will be furnished upon application to this office, or to the Quartermaster at Chicago. Illinois, St. Louis, Missoyri, and Newport Barracks, Kentucky.

Envelopes containing proposals should be marked "Proposals for Quarters at San Antonio, Texas," and addressed to the undersigned. B. C. CARD, Quartermaster United States Army.

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of an Inguinal Herois that can be retained band that we cannot retain with the FARKE FENTIVE COMMON-SENSE TRUSC categories 1872. BARTLETT, BUTMAN & PARKER DR. PARKER, the patentee, has had By year or perience, the last 8 years with Marine Hospitals, 2my, Navy, and Pengoners, the Government having adopted our appliance as the best in use.

Case that can be oured we never fall to cure

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For Racine, Milwange, Sheb'ng' a.M' nikw' daily' o and the state of th

FALLING IN LOVE.

Why Should Such a Serious Matter Be Made Fun Of by Everybody?

nious Theories as to the Causes of Infatuation Between the Sexes.

Huge Mistake of Loving Couple Mutual Overestimate of Each Other's Worth.

gically-acting Bodily Proclivities, and the

New York Home Journal.

Alling in love" is a very old-fashioned in rustle frase; but there is no improve the possibility in our homely tung for telling happens whenever the mutual charm of exes starts into play between two per. The event liself has always mained a primitive simplicity; and these slybles, befittingly relating it, keep fresh befittingly relating it, keep fresh eration to generation a bit of the olsterousness that they have. No ther speak them or hear them withing. The mirthfulness of the expense to the ways of the expense to the expense ems to lie in its verbal violence

affair, by a strange light-heartedness, and women make fun of it. Even le to whom it has happened, and who sequently at that moment standing worst jeopardy of fortune, with the burse of their life risked on the perils

TREAT IT AS A JOKE.

by have shamefacedly to hurry laughter which is sure to be raise

And the second contracting of the contraction of th

and they must perforce laugh as they forecast the infatuated pair's awaking in surpvise. In very close connection with this cause for mirth, there arises another. The couple of lovers who at first can, of necessity, know nothing of one another but the color of their complexion, their stature, the sound of voice, or a few tricks of bodily bearing, promptly value each other, on no other grounds than these trivial ones, at a personal appraisement which everybody else can clearly see is ridiculously excessive. Every experienced person, no matter to which sex he or she belongs, knows, from THE HUGE MISTAKE

of such a mutual overestimate of each other's worth? It is into the puzzle of this enforced silliness of judging by personal aspect mere-ly that we want to inquire a little in this

FYSIOLOGICALLY-ACTING BODILY PROCLIVI-

PYSIOLOGICALLY-ACTING BODILY PROCLIVITIES of the sort. The diverting astonishment begins so soon as you try to apply in particular cases the two or three wide generalizations which seem to be pointed to. For instance, there is a faint presumptive expectation that very tail persons will marry very short ones; and, again, light-complexioned persons are supposed to be attracted by dark skins,—the latter in turn preferring blondes. But, then, so many are the exceptions to these rules that it is found to be quite impossible to predict according to them the striking of the infatuation in any separate case. Moreover, these great antithetical classifications of stature and complexion are not generally applicable. They could at most only refer to ation in any separate case. Moreover, these great antithetical classifications of stature and complexion are not generally applicable. They could at most only refer to extremes. The bulk of us are necessarily of medium hight, and of mixed, if not middle, tints,—condenned from the start not to be striking in any vivid, superior, excelling way. For any explanation of the acting of fysiological affinities between members of the common crowd, you have, therefore, to take the inquiry still more in detail.

Tr is very currous. IT IS VERY CURIOUS.

ment enough of it to attract fatally; or, for anything that can be conclusively made out, a mere roll or languishing turn of them has served. That is, all defect in the rest of the face and form can be overlooked in the dazzle of two tiny orbs flashingly set between cheeks and forehead. Any color is able to exert a like fascination over the person in whom it effectively stirs admiration. That, of course, is part of the fysiological case as the filosofer is frame it. In each particular instance the hue must be specific; but it may be either blue, brown, gray, black, or any other color that is displayable by human irises. So, again, there is a secret preference as to hair. A special chromatic glory in female locks, or even a mere plantifulness of this shining excrescence of the bodily frame, has a bewildering effect upon some male creatures. The halo may defer in glint just

SEEMS TO TELL BEST IN THE END. entirety. To do so a rather elaborate adjustment of observing is needed. Some people only find out, for example, by the merest accident, through forced momentary comparisons and contrasts, bodily defects in those nearest to them. The risks of this possibility of being eclipsed by disadvantareous comparison are hightened too when admiration rests on an apprehended excellence in a special respect. To-morrow some one may be met with who has bluer or darker eyes, whose hair sparkles more lustrously or is more abundant, or who is better at a particular languish or attitude. Then the idol may topple instantly from its shrine. It is true that one who is worshiped less intensely, but in a wider way and for more diversified reasons, may also be surpassed; but the chances are, that it will not be by superiority at every point,—at least, if that should happen, it can only occur by the happening of

at every point.—at least, if that should happen, it can only occur by the happening of some MIRACLE OF PERFECT BEAUTY, which everybedy will so admire that any individual may reconcile himself to missing its obtaining since he is one among a crowd of disappointed sighers. It will be possible, moreover, to get a little consolation by spitefully thinking that the favored mortal has been helped by luck.

But there is yet another puzzle in this inquiry which may as well be mentioned here: Afterwards, when love-making has led to its wished-for result, and the pair of wooers have formed a lasting union, then, as all the world well knows, a most strangely-growing blindness happens as to the personal excellences which at first started the bodily infatuation. Such lackadaisical motives are in the end nearly quite superseded by a set of practical considerations arising out of the domestic relationship, which so fill the minds of the man and woman that admiration on the score of fysical asspect is remitted to other people. But anything further that has to be said on this part of the subject will be better offered later. Here we are still speaking of first falling in love.

In very many instances, where there is not what may be called a fully developed taste

In very many instances, where there is not what may be called a fully developed taste or personal charm, A COUNTERFEIT INFATUATION SHOWS, which plays the part of the genuine attraction. There can be no doubt that a large number of young women mistakenly fance that they have fysically fascinated their wooers, and that a like multitude of young men wrongly think they have interested the maidens who smile upon them, when what has befallen the couples is scarcely at all owing to anything inherent in themselves on either side. It has been really decided by a reflected gitter of social position, an effectiveness got from grouping with some other persons habitually near to them, or even the charm of a particular adjustment to a dwelling or a scene. Nearly any other young woman or young man in the same relation to the surroundings would have the same effect on the admirer. In fact, members of both sexes have fallen in love with a mere domestic situation, a social interarrangement, when they, in a duil, comfortable way, thought they were woolng and winning a person. There is plenty of detail ready to hand on this part of the subject. At times, sisters, or even female friends, seen often together, can very hipteningly set off one another in male eyes. Owing to this illusiveness operating, a man may suffer A COUNTERFEIT INFATUATION SHOWS,

A RATHER FINE AMAZEMENT
by-and-by, when he has secured his prize, and, the links of these prior companionships being broken, or else much slackened, he at last sees the idol apart. Beheld moving around him ungrouped, she scarcely looks the same person. A fine, handsome mother of girls, if her own fading has not advanced so far as to hint a future withering of her daughters, may throw a soft embellishment around them, causing a youth of the leisure-ly-admiring sort fondly to picture in the future for one of the girls a ripe maturity of matronly appearance, which may, alas! be fysiologically impossible. A genial, frank-spoken, manly father can throw a like glamour about his sons when unguarded maideus see them in his atmosfere. There are indeed, homes so well managed, families which offer much a impressive annearance of presentity. A RATHER FINE AMAZEMENT such an impressive appearance of prosperity, as to cast a warmth and light of good fortune

THE COURTS.

The Batchelder Will Case Given to the Jury.

Mayor Harrison Absolved from Paying for His Pictures.

and United States Courts.

A CONTESTED WILL CASE.

Judge Tuley is engaged in hearing the contested will case of Emma J. Cox again Lucinda, George F., and Anna Maud Batcheider The testator, Jonathan H. Batcheider, of Engliwood, died July 31, 1879, leaving an estavalued at \$80,000 or \$75,000, and consisting of the cores and less are West Maddison street, and

ACQUITTED.

The trial of the case of Henry L. Shepard and others, publishers of the Alliance, against T. O. Thompson, private secretary to Mayor Harrison, was concisded yesterday morning before Judge Smith. It appeared that last summer, while Mayor Harrison was afflioted with an itch for the Vice-Presidency, an enterprising advertising agent of the Alliance called on him and tried to get him to take 5.000 copies of that paper if it would "write him up." He, however, would not promse, and the agent then went to the Mayor's private secretary, and, by misrepresentations, induced him to sign an agreement to take 5.000 copies of the paper at five cents a copy. Very little testimony was offested yesterday morning. The plaintiffs put in some evidence tending to show that the papershad been delivered. The defense then showed that only 3,000 copies had been furnished after all, and that the publishers of the Alliance had first made out a bill for the papers to Mayor Harrison, and presented it to him, but on his refusal to pay had attempted to enforce collection against his secretary. The jury were out but a few minutes, and only cast one ballot, which was unanimous in favor of the defeudant. A verdict was rendered to that effect, and the happy socretary then went off to enjoy a square neal. ACQUITTED.

PRACTICE ORDER.

The following order was made in the Circuit Court by Judges Tuley and Barnum:

Ordered, That in making up the trial calendar for the next December term and thereafter all cases in which the testimony has been all taken shall have precedence. Cases in which the complainant's testimony in chief has been taken shall be placed next, and cases which do not come within either of the foregoing classes shall be placed last on the calendar. Upon moving to have a case placed on the trial calendar, the splicitor making the motion shall file a certificate with the Clork as to the condition of the cise in regard to the testimony taken. PRACTICE ORDER.

A bill was filed Tuesday by J. L. Pratt against George I. Yeager and others to prevent them from further managing the affairs of the Review and others to prevent them ging the affairs of the Review Company, and a temporary injunction was granted. Yesterday a motion was made before Judge Barnum to dissolve the injunction, and an order was made allowing George I. Yeager to conduct the business of the Review Company

until the further order of court on giving a bond in the sum of \$2.00.

Judge Blodgett vill be in court for general business to-day.

Judge Blodgett jesterday made an order requiring all bankrupts who have not already filed their petitions for discharge to do so by the 6th of December or fe barred.

Judges Tuley, Earnum, and Jameson will hear divorce cases to-day, Judge Rogers submitted cases, and Judge Moran motions.

An Assignce it b ankruptcy will be chosen Mooday morning for the estate of Benjamin Holbrook.

brook.

Judge Smith to-day will have a peremptory call of motions for new trial in cases Nos. 2,946, 2,980, 3,024, 3,020.

Judge Jameson granted a divorce to Maria Wasrich from Henry L. Waarich, on the ground of adultery. UNITED STATES COURTS.

William Al Porter, successor in trust of Charles Macalester, filed a vill yesterday against Matthew Gabel and Mary Gibel, to foreciose a trust-deed for \$2,000 on Lot 3, Block 1, in Vernon Park Ad-dition to Chicago. STATE COURTS. J. H. Van Zandt began a suit yesterday to re-cover \$2,000 of Michael C. McDonald.

Edward Carr commenced a suit in trespass against the Chicago West Division Railway Com-pany, claiming \$2,000 damages.

CRIMINAL COURT. In the Criminal Court yesterday, the jury in the case of John Sheehan, Thomas Frawley, Frank Schultz, and Daniel Gillan, who were tried on Thursday for berglary, returned a scaled verdict of guilty in the case of Sheehan and Frawley, and fixed their punishment at one year each in the Penitentiary. Schultz and Gillan were acquitted.

John Garrity was tried for assault with intent to kill Officer Owens in August last, found guilty, and sent to the Penitentiary for one year.

Joseph Minsky, alias Skesky, is on trial for burgiary.

PROBATE COURT. PROBATE COURT.

Mrs. Anna Schock, President of the "Working Women's Industrial Home," yesterday filed a petition in the Probate Court praying that she might be appointed guardian of Blanche Rubeck, a minor, at present an inmate of the Home. The petition states that the parents of the child are alive, but, being shiftless people, are unfit to have the custody of her.

COUNTY COURT. Proceedings were commenced in the County Court yesterday by the Town of Lake to condemn certain property in that village rendered necessary by the projected opening of Wright steet from Fifty-seventh to Fifty-eighth.

Estate of Sebastian Bitterien, proof of will and letters testamentary issued to Bertha Bitterien on approved bond of \$1,800.

THE CALL MONDAY.

JUDGE DRUMMOND—In chambers.
JUDGE BLODGETT—Contested motions.
APPELLATE COURT—67, 68, 70, 72, 73. No on hearing, JUDGE SMITH—No preliminary call. Trial call 3,064, 3,244, 3,248, 8,252, 3,256, 3,260, 3,272, 3,274. No

3,064, 3,244, 3,248, 8,256, 3,256, 3,290, 3,272, 3,274. No case on trial.

JUDGE JAMESON—Contested motions.

JUDGE ROGERS—140, 142, 144, 145, 145½. No. 139, Stevens v. First Christian Church, on trial.

JUDGE MORAN—Set case 274½, Brant v. Gallup, and calendar Nos. 5 to 19, inclusive. No. 123, Scammon v. Commercial Union Insurance Company, on trial.

JUDGE TULEY—Contested motions.

JUDGE BARNUM—Contested motions.

JUDGE BARNUM—Contested motions.

COUNTY COURT—Term Nos. 1,134, 1,144, 1,155, 1,154, 1,158, 1,158, 1,158, 1,158, 1,164, 1,158, 1,299, 1,217, 1,218, 1,223, and 1,222, and set case No. 223.

CHIMINAL COURT—Nos. 558, 560, 561, 562, 565, and 568.

JUDGMENTS. SUPERIOR COURT—CONFESSIONS—W. H. Annin v. John F. Russel, \$380.—Bertha Davidson v. John Elley and Bennett Cowen, \$302.10. JUDGE SMITH—W. H. Sloculm v. John P. Hand and James Pederson, \$631.30. CIRCUIT COURT—JUDGE MORAN—A. H. An-drows et al. v. George W. Cheney, \$723.13.

Wealth Skimmed from Water — How Mr. Potts Makes Money by Saving What Others Are Wasting.

BRADFORD, Pa., Nov. 7.—Until the recent rains there was more oil running in many of the creeks in this region than there was water, the tankage for potroleum being insufficient to store the overproduction. Last August Hugh Potts was out of work. He leased a plot of ground near Tarport. The Tuna Creek runs through it. Potts put a boom across the creek. He had a large tin boat-pump made. By the time he had built a 250-barrel tank on the bank of the creek his boom had cellected a pool of waste oil that stoodsix inches deep on the water, and covered space enough to hold many hundred barrels. Potts went to work pumping the oil out of the dam by hand. He filled his tank in three days. Then he put up four other tanks. When these were done a freshet came. The

of oil that had collected filled his fivetanks, besides so dred barrels at \$1 a b weather has thickened the oil weather has thickened the oil to be pumped.

THE COMMON COUNCIL.

entract with Messrs. Ray & Whitney for the aprovement of Desplaines forfoited, and that had relet the work to J. B. Smith & Co., which sed by asking the Council to concur in his second.

The matter was made a special order for Monday night.

The Committee on Streets and Alleys, West Division, recommended the passage of an ordinance directing the Commissioner of Public Works to send in an ordinance for oil-lamps at all railroad-crossings where there is no gas. Concurred in.

The Committee on Police reported in favor of the bussage of an order directing the Chief of Police and Fire Marshal to comply, with the ordinance in relation to furloughs for pelicemen and firemen. Concurred in.

The Committee on Buildings recommended the reference to the Mayor, Commissioner of Public Works, Superintendent of Buildings, and the Committee, with power to act, of the report of the Superintendent of Buildings, and the committee, with power to act, of the report of the Superintendent of Buildings in regard to defects in the City-Hail, and Ald. Lawier's resolution calling for the appointment of an expert to examine the building. Concurred in.

Two members of the Committee on Harbors and Bridges recommended the passage of an order directing the Commissioner of Public Works to let a contract for dredging the river at not more than 24 cents a cubic yard; and two other members recommended that the Controller be directed to readvertise for bids.

This provoked a long discussion, the opposition wanting the money to the credit of dredging unused for the repair of bridges and viaducts which are in an unsafe condition.

Ald, McGrath said it was a shame that the viaducts and bridges should be allowed to go to pleose when there was \$2,000,000 in the City Treasury. He favored the letting of the contract for dredging.

Both reports were lost, but the vota as to the first mentioned one was reconsidered, and the report laid over.

The same Committee recommended the placing

advertise for bids for the West Madison Street
Police-Station. It was passed.
Aid. Clark handed in an order directing the
Corporation Counsel to report by what authority
the Illinois Central had erected stone walls at
several street ends on the take shore.
The Chair decided that it was out of order.
After "disposing" or all the unfinished beliness on hand.—a large portion of it being ind
over to be taken up again,—the Council adjourned.

A CHICAGO CO-OPERATIVE DRESS ASSO-CIATION.
To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune. Chicago, Nov. 10.—The history of the Woman's Bank of Boston reminds me of a neglected duty. Late last August, a small, active, eloquent, black-eyed woman—a total stranger—called and informed me that I had been elected President of a Cooperative Society for bringing wealth to women. It was to begin operations immediately with a

was to begin operations immediately, with a capital of \$180,000, to be increased to several millions, which was, or was to be, on deposit in one of our city banks, from which now a dollar could be drawn without my check. The money was raised by \$25 shares. Every shareholder was to have her clothing at cost. The Society would manufacture everything worn by women, from shoes to ostrich-feathers; would have immense manufactories here in Chicago and

ostrich-feathers; would have immense manufactories here in Chicago and others in the rural districts; would have a store, beside which Stewart's and Field & Leiter's would be second-class; attached to it would be magnificent parlors for the use of stockholpers, and a restaurant in which they could have all the delicacies of the season at merely nominal figures. None but stockholders were to be employed by the company; and for these there was to be a boarding-house far surpassing in elegance and comfort any of our hotels, and board furnished at \$2.50 per week. Workwomen were to be pald every Saturday evening, and to have 8 per cent interest on their wages,—which interest was to accumulate to their credit in stock or a cottage, as they might elect.

I asked if it was not an infringement on Kate Field's patent, but was assured that Kate Field had never dreamed of anything so glorious. Her plan was for the benefit of capitalists, but ours was especially for the welfare of workingwowen. Not that we had any quarrel with capital,—O no!—our object was to make every stockholder a capitalist, and this we would surely do. The whole plan had been thought up and worked out by Mr. Parley Voo, a Parls gentleman who had spent forty years on it, and was now carrying it into execution by the aid of my caller, who was all ablaze with enthusiasm. They were negotiating for the purchase of one of our first-class hotels as a boarding-house for our workwomen, and for a square on Wabash avenue for the erection of manufactories, and would have the whole machinery in motion in two months; would open up for the fall trade with such a stock of dry goods as had never been dreamed of in this city.

I said it would require business talent to carry on such an enterprise; afd my caller's

for the fall trade with such a stock of dry goods as had never been dreamed of in this city.

I said it would require business talent to carry on such an enterprise; and my caller's enthusiasm increased as she assented, and declared that she herself, as the sole business-manager, was quite able, willing, and anxious to control the business from centre to circumference, for she had seen more of this world than any other woman; had traveled all over it; lived in Paris; lived in London, and there had gone from top to bottom of society; was familiar with Courcircles, and had paid a policeman £300 to my, and had seen all, —yes, all,—I said to him, Do you, know, sir, that you have done all this for a woman? Yes, sir, I am a woman. And he failed dead away, for he had given himself away bad?"

I could not see how a knowledge of such matters could ald one in carrying on a dress, corset, bonnet, and shop-factory; but she had other experience. Her husband had falled in the East; lost \$300,000 in one day. She would not live among folks who had known her in luxury, and so came to Chicago which in lating, started dressmaking; had never made a dress,—knew nothing of sewing, but went to a tailor, learnied the art of cutting and fitting, started dressmaking; had carried it on four years, and never wanted for the policeman who was her uncle, and had offered her assistance, wh

SPIRIT OF THE GERMAN PRESS.

ost prominent Democratic papers of the country, says pointedly: A very wise scribbler of the omnis

all possible occasions a master of the English language. Incontrovertible proof for this assertion on our part is contained in a letter which Mr. Garfield wrote the day before the election to a friend, and which appeared in the Cincinnati Gazette. In this letter occurs the following phrase: "How greatly glad I am for all the earnest and effective things you have done for me." Garfield may be a great success as a canal-boatman, muledriver, or bullwhacker, but as master of the English language he is not.

To this low-flung insult of the Volksfreund the Illinois Stante-Zeitung replies as followed.

rain is not even that of a Duog, but that of a goggle-

miles north of Petropawiowks. The crew of the Constitution consisted of twenty-nine men,—eighteen fishermen and eleven saliors, who also acted as splitters and salters. The saliors received regular wages, but the fishermen were paid \$25 for every 1,000 cod caught. Each fisherman had his own boat, and together they captured 164,000 cod, each of which mensured from tewnty-four to thirty-two inches in length were counted as half a fish. The Constitution lost her first mate during the voyage. The fishing for cod in the Sea of Ochotak will undoubtedly assume great dimensions in the next few years. The constantinople correspondent of the Independence Belge (Brussels) writes the following to that paper:

The history of the young Italian girl who cloped with a Mussulman and was forcibly converted to Islamism seems to have created as much excitement in Italy as in this city. The facts in the case are as follows: An Italian girl 29 years of age, not in very high reputs for her past life, and whose outward appearance discloses but little of the child-like innocence which is attributed to her in certain circles, formed a "liaison" with a Turkish subordinate civil officer and finally spread her blankets in his house and home. Her mother, who desired her to return to the home of her parents, applied to the Italian Consul. He brought the matter in the most energetic manner before the Minister of Forcign Affairs, and after-considerable delay the girl was summoned before the Sublime Forte, where she was, and that nothing in the world would induce her to return to her parents. In consequence of this declaration the Turkish authorities committed in the presence of the Italian head interpreter. That she desired to remain where she was, and that nothing in the world would induce her to return to her parents, but that it must decidedly refuse to use force, as it has always recognized freedom of conscience.

Says the Davenporter Demokrat:

Although we have no besitation in saying that the president elect. Boston papers propose Hamilt

The second service of the second services of the second

The San Fran

demonstration of their own in their churchs. They will then retire to their homes, and leave the field open to the profuse amusements of those who wish to commemorate the completion of an ecclesiastical structure, which, although an homor to Germany, could only be accomplished by the assistance and inspiration of the creed which is now despised, persecuted, and suppressed by the very men who are the louder in their manifestations of foy.

This anathema, hurled at the head of eld Emperor William by one of the most prominent ultramontane papers of Europe, has probably not deprived him of his usual tranquil sleep.

A Matrimonial Anachronism—Coming Marriage of Senator Cameron's Baugh-ter, Who Is Older Than Her Mether. Marriage of Senator Cameron's Daughter, Who is Older Than Hor Mother.

Washinoto Correspondence Philadelphia Time.

"Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Cameron request the pleasure of your presence at the marriage of their daughter, Miss Eliza McCormick Cameron, to Mr. William Hornblower Bradley, on Wedneday, Nov. I7, at haif-past 12 o'clock. Pine Street Presbyterian Chupch, Harrisburg."

This Jinvitation savors somewhat of an anachronism, when one remembers that Mrs. J. D. Cameron is a year younger than the lady of whom, according to the wording of the show, she is the mother.

Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Delaware are all interested in this wedding, as well as the District of Columbia, the bride being the daughter of one United States Supreme Court. One of the bridesmaids will be Miss Bayard, daughter and granddaughter of a Delaware Senator.

Although his new residence will be completed by the close of this month, Sonator Cameron, at the next will be a short session of Congress does not propose to occupy it, but has engaged apartments for himself and wife at Wormley's.

There used to be a very pretentious family samed Martin in a certain city, of whom a witty lady remarked: "They think the pole of the earth runs up through their marten box."

Similarly Senator Cameron has creeted his new house as nearly as possible on the true meridian from which longitude is reckoord east and west in the United States. In selecting sites for the Capitol and President's house, he engineer, Mr. Elliott, drew by oclestial observation true meridianal lines running due north and south, one of which passes through the capitol and the other directly through the White House and out Sixteenth street, which used to be careful of the chart freety through the White House and out Sixteenth street, which used to be careful of the chart free of the search run of the street, senator cameron's house is situated. He can sirvay keep his eye on the White House while living there. In fact, in most of the houses he has

family. See and her youthful stepmod very fond of each other. In fact, Senate eron's marriage has proved a most co one to himself, and has been altogether able to his children. His eldest daugh make a very handsome bride. She is a with very clear, rosy complexion and a

Br. Mary Walker at the Pells.
Oswedo, N. Y., Nov. &—At the pells of the First Election-District in Gwego Town, ast Tuesday, Dr. Mary Walker stepped up and aftered her vote. The Inspectors said that are was not a legally qualified voter, and they could not receive the ballot. She insisted on her right to vote, and, the oath respecting the qualification of the voter being read to her, she mid: "Ill take that onth: I am a fe-male citizen, and therefore a male citizen," Some say that she said. "I am a free male citizen," but that could hardly be. The Inspectors refused to reshould commence proceedings against them.
Some pert young fellow in the crowd said if
she was going to vote they might is well dres
up all their women folks in men's clothes and
bring them down and vote them.
"I don't wear men's clothes," retorted Dr.
Walker, sharply; "I wear my own clothes."

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